LuaTEX Reference

beta 0.79.3
## Contents

1 Introduction 15

2 Basic TeX enhancements 17

2.1 Introduction 17

2.2 Version information 17

2.3 UNICODE text support 18

2.4 Extended tables 18

2.5 Attribute registers 19

2.5.1 Box attributes 19

2.6 LUA related primitives 20

2.6.1 \directlua 20

2.6.2 \luafunction 21

2.6.3 \latelua 22

2.6.4 \luaescapestring 22

2.7 New \epsilon-Tex primitives 23

2.7.1 \clearmarks 23

2.7.2 \noligs and \nokerns 23

2.7.3 \formatname 23

2.7.4 \scantextokens 23

2.7.5 Verbose versions of single-character alignments commands (0.45) 24

2.7.6 Catcode tables 24

2.7.6.1 \catcodetable 24

2.7.6.2 \initcatcodetable 24

2.7.6.3 \savecatcodetable 25

2.7.7 \suppressfontnotfounderror (0.11) 25

2.7.8 \suppresslongerror (0.36) 25

2.7.9 \suppressifcsnameerror (0.36) 25

2.7.10 \suppressoutererror (0.36) 25

2.7.11 \suppressmathparerror (0.80) 26

2.7.12 \outputbox (0.37) 26

2.7.13 Font syntax 26
2.7.14  File syntax (0.45)  26
2.7.15  Images and Forms  27
2.8  Debugging  27
2.9  Global leaders  27
2.10  Expandable character codes (0.75)  27

3  LUA general  29
3.1  Initialization  29
3.1.1  LUATEX as a LUA interpreter  29
3.1.2  LUATEX as a LUA byte compiler  29
3.1.3  Other commandline processing  29
3.2  LUA changes  32
3.3  LUA modules  35

4  LUATEX LUA Libraries  37
4.1  The callback library  37
4.1.1  File discovery callbacks  38
4.1.1.1  find_read_file and find_write_file  38
4.1.1.2  find_font_file  38
4.1.1.3  find_output_file  39
4.1.1.4  find_format_file  39
4.1.1.5  find_vf_file  39
4.1.1.6  find_map_file  39
4.1.1.7  find_enc_file  39
4.1.1.8  find_sfd_file  39
4.1.1.9  find_pk_file  39
4.1.1.10  find_data_file  40
4.1.1.11  find_opentype_file  40
4.1.1.12  find_truetype_file and find_type1_file  40
4.1.1.13  find_image_file  40
4.1.2  File reading callbacks  40
4.1.2.1  open_read_file  40
4.1.2.1.1  reader  41
4.1.2.1.2  close  41
4.1.2.2 General file readers
4.1.3 Data processing callbacks
4.1.3.1 process_input_buffer
4.1.3.2 process_output_buffer (0.43)
4.1.3.3 process_jobname (0.71)
4.1.3.4 token_filter
4.1.4 Node list processing callbacks
4.1.4.1 buildpage_filter
4.1.4.2 pre_linebreak_filter
4.1.4.3 linebreak_filter
4.1.4.4 post_linebreak_filter
4.1.4.5 hpack_filter
4.1.4.6 vpack_filter
4.1.4.7 pre_output_filter
4.1.4.8 hyphenate
4.1.4.9 ligaturing
4.1.4.10 kerning
4.1.4.11 mlist_to_hlist
4.1.5 Information reporting callbacks
4.1.5.1 pre_dump (0.61)
4.1.5.2 start_run
4.1.5.3 stop_run
4.1.5.4 start_page_number
4.1.5.5 stop_page_number
4.1.5.6 show_error_hook
4.1.5.7 show_error_message
4.1.5.8 show_lua_error_hook
4.1.5.9 start_file
4.1.5.10 stop_file
4.1.6 PDF-related callbacks
4.1.6.1 finish_pdffile
4.1.6.2 finish_pdfpage
4.1.7 Font-related callbacks
4.1.7.1  `define_font`

4.2  The `epdf` library

4.3  The `font` library

4.3.1  Loading a TFM file

4.3.2  Loading a VF file

4.3.3  The fonts array

4.3.4  Checking a font’s status

4.3.5  Defining a font directly

4.3.6  Projected next font id

4.3.7  Font id (0.47)

4.3.8  Currently active font

4.3.9  Maximum font id

4.3.10  Iterating over all fonts

4.4  The `fontloader` library (0.36)

4.4.1  Getting quick information on a font

4.4.2  Loading an OPENTYPE or TRUETYPE file

4.4.3  Applying a ‘feature file’

4.4.4  Applying an ‘AFM file’

4.4.5  Fontloader font tables

4.4.5.1  Table types

4.4.5.1.1  Top-level

4.4.5.1.2  Glyph items

4.4.5.1.3  map table

4.4.5.1.4  private table

4.4.5.1.5  cidinfo table

4.4.5.1.6  plminfo table

4.4.5.1.7  names table

4.4.5.1.8  anchor_classes table

4.4.5.1.9  gpos table

4.4.5.1.10  gsub table

4.4.5.1.11  ttf_tables and ttf_tab_saved tables

4.4.5.1.12  mm table

4.4.5.1.13  mark_classes table (0.44)
4.4.5.1.14 math table
4.4.5.1.15 validation_state table
4.4.5.1.16 horiz_base and vert_base table
4.4.5.1.17 altuni table
4.4.5.1.18 vert_variants and horiz_variants table
4.4.5.1.19 mathkern table
4.4.5.1.20 kerns table
4.4.5.1.21 vkerns table
4.4.5.1.22 texdata table
4.4.5.1.23 lookups table

4.5 The img library
4.5.1 img.new
4.5.2 img.keys
4.5.3 img.scan
4.5.4 img.copy
4.5.5 img.write
4.5.6 img.immediatewrite
4.5.7 img.node
4.5.8 img.types
4.5.9 img.boxes

4.6 The kpse library
4.6.1 kpse.set_program_name and kpse.new
4.6.2 find_file
4.6.3 lookup
4.6.4 init_prog
4.6.5 readable_file
4.6.6 expand_path
4.6.7 expand_var
4.6.8 expand_braces
4.6.9 show_path
4.6.10 var_value
4.6.11 version

4.7 The lang library
4.8 The **lua** library

4.8.1 LUA bytecode registers

4.8.2 LUA chunk name registers

4.9 The **mplib** library

4.9.1 **mplib.new**

4.9.2 **mp:statistics**

4.9.3 **mp:execute**

4.9.4 **mp:finish**

4.9.5 Result table

4.9.5.1 fill

4.9.5.2 outline

4.9.5.3 text

4.9.5.4 special

4.9.5.5 start_bounds, start_clip

4.9.5.6 stop_bounds, stop_clip

4.9.6 Subsidiary table formats

4.9.6.1 Paths and pens

4.9.6.2 Colors

4.9.6.3 Transforms

4.9.6.4 Dashes

4.9.7 Character size information

4.9.7.1 **mp:char_width**

4.9.7.2 **mp:char_height**

4.9.7.3 **mp:char_depth**

4.10 The **node** library

4.10.1 Node handling functions

4.10.1.1 **node.is_node**

4.10.1.2 **node.types**

4.10.1.3 **node.whatsits**

4.10.1.4 **node.id**

4.10.1.5 **node.subtype**

4.10.1.6 **node.type**

4.10.1.7 **node.fields**
4.10.1.8 node.has_field
4.10.1.9 node.new
4.10.1.10 node.free
4.10.1.11 node.flush_list
4.10.1.12 node.copy
4.10.1.13 node.copy_list
4.10.1.14 node.next (0.65)
4.10.1.15 node.prev (0.65)
4.10.1.16 node.current_attr (0.66)
4.10.1.17 node.hpack
4.10.1.18 node.vpack (since 0.36)
4.10.1.19 node.dimensions (0.43)
4.10.1.20 node.mlist_to_hlist
4.10.1.21 node.slide
4.10.1.22 node.tail
4.10.1.23 node.length
4.10.1.24 node.count
4.10.1.25 node.traverse
4.10.1.26 node.traverse_id
4.10.1.27 node.end_of_math (0.76)
4.10.1.28 node.remove
4.10.1.29 node.insert_before
4.10.1.30 node.insert_after
4.10.1.31 node.first_glyph (0.65)
4.10.1.32 node.ligaturing
4.10.1.33 node.kerning
4.10.1.34 node.unprotect_glyphs
4.10.1.35 node.protect_glyphs
4.10.1.36 node.last_node
4.10.1.37 node.write
4.10.1.38 node.protrusion_skippable (0.60.1)
4.10.2 Attribute handling
4.10.2.1 node.has_attribute
4.10.2.2  node.set_attribute  
4.10.2.3  node.unset_attribute  
4.11  The pdf library  
4.11.1  pdf.mapfile, pdf.mapline (new in 0.53.0)  
4.11.2  pdf.catalog, pdf.info, pdf.names, pdf.trailer (new in 0.53.0)  
4.11.3  pdf.<set/get>pageattributes, pdf.<set/get>pageresources, pdf.<set/get>pagesattributes  
4.11.4  pdf.h, pdf.v  
4.11.5  pdf.getpos, pdf.gethpos, pdf.getvpos  
4.11.6  pdf.hasmatrix, pdf.getmatrix  
4.11.7  pdf.print  
4.11.8  pdf.immediateobj  
4.11.9  pdf.obj  
4.11.10  pdf.refobj  
4.11.11  pdf.reserveobj  
4.11.12  pdf.registerannot (new in 0.47.0)  
4.12  The pdfscanner library (new in 0.72.0)  
4.13  The status library  
4.14  The tex library  
4.14.1  Internal parameter values  
4.14.1.1  Integer parameters  
4.14.1.2  Dimension parameters  
4.14.1.3  Direction parameters  
4.14.1.4  Glue parameters  
4.14.1.5  Muglue parameters  
4.14.1.6  Tokenlist parameters  
4.14.2  Convert commands  
4.14.3  Last item commands  
4.14.4  Attribute, count, dimension, skip and token registers  
4.14.5  Character code registers (0.63)  
4.14.6  Box registers  
4.14.7  Math parameters  
4.14.8  Special list heads
4.14.9  Semantic nest levels (0.51) 124
4.14.10 Print functions 125
  4.14.10.1  \texttt{tex.print} 126
  4.14.10.2  \texttt{tex.sprint} 126
  4.14.10.3  \texttt{tex.tprint} 126
  4.14.10.4  \texttt{tex.write} 127
4.14.11 Helper functions 127
  4.14.11.1  \texttt{tex.round} 127
  4.14.11.2  \texttt{tex.scale} 127
  4.14.11.3  \texttt{tex.sp} (0.51) 127
  4.14.11.4  \texttt{tex.definefont} 128
  4.14.11.5  \texttt{tex.error} (0.61) 128
  4.14.11.6  \texttt{tex.hashtokens} (0.25) 128
4.14.12 Functions for dealing with primitives 128
  4.14.12.1  \texttt{tex.enableprimitives} 128
  4.14.12.2  \texttt{tex.extraprimitives} 129
  4.14.12.3  \texttt{tex.primitives} 133
4.14.13 Core functionality interfaces 133
  4.14.13.1  \texttt{tex.badness} (0.53) 133
  4.14.13.2  \texttt{tex.linebreak} (0.53) 133
  4.14.13.3  \texttt{tex.shipout} (0.51) 135
4.15 The \texttt{texconfig} table 135
4.16 The \texttt{texio} library 136
  4.16.1 Printing functions 136
    4.16.1.1  \texttt{texio.write} 136
    4.16.1.2  \texttt{texio.write_nl} 137
4.17 The \texttt{token} library 137
  4.17.1  \texttt{token.get_next} 137
  4.17.2  \texttt{token.is_expandable} 137
  4.17.3  \texttt{token.expand} 137
  4.17.4  \texttt{token.is_activechar} 138
  4.17.5  \texttt{token.create} 138
  4.17.6  \texttt{token.command_name} 138
5 Math

5.1 The current math style
5.1.1 \mathstyle
5.1.2 \Ustack
5.2 Unicode math characters
5.3 Cramped math styles
5.4 Math parameter settings
5.5 Font-based Math Parameters
5.6 Math spacing setting
5.7 Math accent handling
5.8 Math root extension
5.9 Math kerning in super- and subscripts
5.10 Scripts on horizontally extensible items like arrows
5.11 Extensible delimiters
5.12 Other Math changes
5.12.1 Verbose versions of single-character math commands
5.12.2 Allowed math commands in non-math modes
5.13 Math todo

6 Languages and characters, fonts and glyphs
6.1 Characters and glyphs
6.2 The main control loop
6.3 Loading patterns and exceptions
6.4 Applying hyphenation
6.5 Applying ligatures and kerning
6.6 Breaking paragraphs into lines
7  Font structure  163
  7.1  Real fonts  168
  7.2  Virtual fonts  170
    7.2.1  Artificial fonts  172
    7.2.2  Example virtual font  172

8  Nodes  175
  8.1  LUA node representation  175
    8.1.1  Auxiliary items  175
      8.1.1.1  glue_spec items  175
      8.1.1.2  attribute_list and attribute items  176
      8.1.1.3  action item  176
    8.1.2  Main text nodes  177
      8.1.2.1  hlist nodes  177
      8.1.2.2  vlist nodes  178
      8.1.2.3  rule nodes  178
      8.1.2.4  ins nodes  178
      8.1.2.5  mark nodes  178
      8.1.2.6  adjust nodes  179
      8.1.2.7  disc nodes  179
      8.1.2.8  math nodes  179
      8.1.2.9  glue nodes  180
      8.1.2.10  kern nodes  180
      8.1.2.11  penalty nodes  181
      8.1.2.12  glyph nodes  181
      8.1.2.13  margin_kern nodes  182
    8.1.3  Math nodes  182
      8.1.3.1  Math kernel subnodes  182
        8.1.3.1.1  math_char and math_text_char subnodes  182
        8.1.3.1.2  sub_box and sub_mlist subnodes  183
      8.1.3.2  Math delimiter subnode  183
        8.1.3.2.1  delim subnodes  183
      8.1.3.3  Math core nodes  184
        8.1.3.3.1  simple nodes  184
8.1.3.2 accent nodes
8.1.3.3 style nodes
8.1.3.4 choice nodes
8.1.3.5 radical nodes
8.1.3.6 fraction nodes
8.1.3.7 fence nodes
8.1.4 whatsit nodes
8.1.4.1 open nodes
8.1.4.2 write nodes
8.1.4.3 close nodes
8.1.4.4 special nodes
8.1.4.5 language nodes
8.1.4.6 local_par nodes
8.1.4.7 dir nodes
8.1.4.8 pdf_literal nodes
8.1.4.9 pdf_refobj nodes
8.1.4.10 pdf_refxform nodes
8.1.4.11 pdf_refximage nodes
8.1.4.12 pdf_annot nodes
8.1.4.13 pdf_start_link nodes
8.1.4.14 pdf_end_link nodes
8.1.4.15 pdf_dest nodes
8.1.4.16 pdf_thread nodes
8.1.4.17 pdf_start_thread nodes
8.1.4.18 pdf_end_thread nodes
8.1.4.19 pdf_save_pos nodes
8.1.4.20 late_lua nodes
8.1.4.21 pdf_colorstack nodes
8.1.4.22 pdf_setmatrix nodes
8.1.4.23 pdf_save nodes
8.1.4.24 pdf_restore nodes
8.1.4.25 user_defined nodes
8.2 Two access models
9 Modifications
9.1 Changes from TeX 3.1415926
9.2 Changes from ε-Tex 2.2
9.3 Changes from PDFTeX 1.40
9.4 Changes from ALEPH RC4
9.5 Changes from standard WEB2C
10 Implementation notes
10.1 Primitives overlap
10.2 Memory allocation
10.3 Sparse arrays
10.4 Simple single-character csnames
10.5 Compressed format
10.6 Binary file reading
11 Known bugs and limitations, TODO
1 Introduction

This book will eventually become the reference manual of LuaTEX. At the moment, it simply reports the behavior of the executable matching the snapshot or beta release date in the title page.

Features may come and go. The current version of LuaTEX is not meant for production and users cannot depend on stability, nor on functionality staying the same.

Nothing is considered stable just yet. This manual therefore simply reflects the current state of the executable. Absolutely nothing on the following pages is set in stone. When the need arises, anything can (and will) be changed.

LuaTEX consists of a number of interrelated but (still) distinguishable parts:

- pdfTEX version 1.40.9, converted to C (with patches from later releases).
- The direction model and some other bits from Aleph RC4 converted to C.
- Lua 5.2.1
- dedicated Lua libraries
- various \TeX{} extensions
- parts of FontForge 2008.11.17
- the MetaPost library
- newly written compiled source code to glue it all together

Neither Aleph’s I/O translation processes, nor ttx files, nor encTEX can be used, these encoding-related functions are superseded by a Lua-based solution (reader callbacks). Also, some experimental pdfTEX features are removed. These can be implemented in Lua instead.
2 Basic TeX enhancements

2.1 Introduction

From day one, LuaTeX has offered extra functionality when compared to the superset of pdfTeX and ALEPH. That has not been limited to the possibility to execute Lua code via \directlua, but LuaTeX also adds functionality via new TeX-side primitives.

However, starting with beta 0.39.0, most of that functionality is hidden by default. When LuaTeX 0.40.0 starts up in 'iniluatex' mode (\luatex -ini), it defines only the primitive commands known by TeX82 and the one extra command \directlua.

As is fitting, a Lua function has to be called to add the extra primitives to the user environment. The simplest method to get access to all of the new primitive commands is by adding this line to the format generation file:

\directlua { \text{ enableprimitives('',tex.extraprimitives()) } }

But be aware that the curly braces may not have the proper \catcode assigned to them at this early time (giving a 'Missing number' error), so it may be needed to put these assignments

\catcode `\{=1
\catcode `\}=2

before the above line. More fine-grained primitives control is possible, you can look up the details in section 4.14.12. For simplicity's sake, this manual assumes that you have executed the \directlua command as given above.

The startup behavior documented above is considered stable in the sense that there will not be backward-incompatible changes any more.

2.2 Version information

There are three new primitives to test the version of LuaTeX:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>primitive</th>
<th>explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>\luatexversion</td>
<td>a combination of major and minor number, as in pdfTeX; the current current value is 79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\luatexrevision</td>
<td>the revision number, as in pdfTeX; the current value is 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\luatexdatetimestamp</td>
<td>(deprecated in 0.78.1, will be gone in 0.80.0) a combination of the local date and hour when the current executable was compiled, the syntax is identical to \luatexrevision; the value for the executable that generated this document is 2015012200.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The official \text{ LuaTeX } version is defined as follows:
• The major version is the integer result of \luatexversion divided by 100. The primitive is an ‘internal variable’, so you may need to prefix its use with \the depending on the context.
• The minor version is the two-digit result of \luatexversion modulo 100.
• The revision is the given by \luatexrevision. This primitive expands to a positive integer.
• The full version number consists of the major version, minor version and revision, separated by dots.

2.3 UNICODE text support

Text input and output is now considered to be UNICODE text, so input characters can use the full range of UNICODE \(2^{20} + 2^{16} - 1 = 0x10FFFF\).

Later chapters will talk of characters and glyphs. Although these are not interchangeable, they are closely related. During typesetting, a character is always converted to a suitable graphic representation of that character in a specific font. However, while processing a list of to-be-typeset nodes, its contents may still be seen as a character. Inside LuaTeX there is not yet a clear separation between the two concepts. Until this is implemented, please do not be too harsh on us if we make errors in the usage of the terms.

A few primitives are affected by this, all in a similar fashion: each of them has to accommodate for a larger range of acceptable numbers. For instance, \char now accepts values between 0 and 1,114,111. This should not be a problem for well-behaved input files, but it could create incompatibilities for input that would have generated an error when processed by older \TeX-based engines. The affected commands with an altered initial (left of the equals sign) or secondary (right of the equals sign) value are: \char, \lccode, \uccode, \catcode, \scode, \fcode, \lcode, \rcode, \chardef.

As far as the core engine is concerned, all input and output to text files is UTF-8 encoded. Input files can be pre-processed using the reader callback. This will be explained in a later chapter.

Output in byte-sized chunks can be achieved by using characters just outside of the valid UNICODE range, starting at the value 1,114,112 (0x110000). When the time comes to print a character \(c >= 1,114,112\), LuaTeX will actually print the single byte corresponding to \(c - 1,114,112\).

Output to the terminal uses ^^ notation for the lower control range (\(c < 32\)), with the exception of ^^I, ^^J and ^^M. These are considered ‘safe’ and therefore printed as-is.

Normalization of the UNICODE input can be handled by a macro package during callback processing (this will be explained in section 4.1.2).

2.4 Extended tables

All traditional \TeX and \ɛ-\TeX registers can be 16-bit numbers as in ALEPH. The affected commands are:

\begin{verbatim}
\count \dimen \skip \muskip \marks
\toks \countdef \dimendef \skipdef \muskipdef
\toksdef \box \unhbox \copy
\unhcopy \unvcopy \wd \ht \dp
\end{verbatim}
The glyph properties (like \texttt{\texttt{\texttt{efcode}}}  introduced in pdf\TeX \ that deal with font expansion (hz) and character protruding are also 16-bit. Because font memory management has been rewritten, these character properties are no longer shared among fonts instances that originate from the same metric file. The behavior documented in the above section is considered stable in the sense that there will not be backward-incompatible changes any more.

\subsection*{2.5 Attribute registers}

Attributes are a completely new concept in Lua\TeX. Syntactically, they behave a lot like counters: attributes obey \TeX\'s nesting stack and can be used after \texttt{the} etc. just like the normal \texttt{count} registers.

\begin{verbatim}
\attribute{16-bit number} \langle optional equals \rangle \langle 32-bit number \rangle
\attributedef{csname} \langle optional equals \rangle \langle 16-bit number \rangle
\end{verbatim}

Conceptually, an attribute is either ‘set’ or ‘unset’. Unset attributes have a special negative value to indicate that they are unset, that value is the lowest legal value: \texttt{\texttt{\texttt{\texttt{-7FFFFFFF}}} in hexadecimal, a.k.a. \texttt{\texttt{\texttt{-2147483647}}} in decimal. It follows that the value \texttt{\texttt{\texttt{-7FFFFFFF}}} cannot be used as a legal attribute value, but you can assign \texttt{\texttt{\texttt{-7FFFFFFF}}} to ‘unset’ an attribute. All attributes start out in this ‘unset’ state in \texttt{\texttt{\texttt{\texttt{init\TeX}}} (prior to 0.37, there could not be valid negative attribute values, and the ‘unset’ value was \texttt{-1}).}

Attributes can be used as extra counter values, but their usefulness comes mostly from the fact that the numbers and values of all ‘set’ attributes are attached to all nodes created in their scope. These can then be queried from any Lua code that deals with node processing. Further information about how to use attributes for node list processing from Lua is given in chapter 8.

The behavior documented in the above subsection is considered stable in the sense that there will not be backward-incompatible changes any more.

\subsubsection*{2.5.1 Box attributes}

Nodes typically receive the list of attributes that is in effect when they are created. This moment can be quite asynchronous. For example: in paragraph building, the individual line boxes are created after the \texttt{\texttt{par}} command has been processed, so they will receive the list of attributes that is in effect then, not the attributes that were in effect in, say, the first or third line of the paragraph.

Similar situations happen in Lua\TeX regularly. A few of the more obvious problematic cases are dealt with: the attributes for nodes that are created during hyphenation, kerning and ligaturing borrow their attributes from their surrounding glyphs, and it is possible to influence box attributes directly.

When you assemble a box in a register, the attributes of the nodes contained in the box are unchanged when such a box is placed, unboxed, or copied. In this respect attributes act the same as characters that have been converted to references to glyphs in fonts. For instance, when you use attributes to implement color support, each node carries information about its eventual color. In that case, unless you implement mechanisms that deal with it, applying a color to already boxed material will have no effect. Keep in
mind that this incompatibility is mostly due to the fact that separate specials and literals are a more unnatural approach to colors than attributes.

It is possible to fine-tune the list of attributes that are applied to a \hbox, \vbox or \vtop by the use of the keyword \texttt{attr}. An example:

\begin{verbatim}
\attribute2=5
\setbox0=\hbox \{Hello\}
\setbox2=\hbox \texttt{attr1=12 \ attribute2=-"7FFFFFFF\{Hello} \}
\end{verbatim}

This will set the attribute list of box 2 to 1 = 12, and the attributes of box 0 will be 2 = 5. As you can see, assigning the maximum negative value causes an attribute to be ignored.

The \texttt{attr} keyword(s) should come before a \texttt{to} or \texttt{spread}, if that is also specified.

## 2.6 LUA related primitives

In order to merge LUA code with \TeX input, a few new primitives are needed.

### 2.6.1 \texttt{directlua}

The primitive \texttt{directlua} is used to execute LUA code immediately. The syntax is

\begin{verbatim}
\directlua \texttt{⟨general text⟩}
\directlua \texttt{name \langle general text⟩ \langle general text⟩}
\directlua \texttt{⟨16-bit number⟩ \langle general text⟩}
\end{verbatim}

The last ⟨general text⟩ is expanded fully, and then fed into the LUA interpreter. After reading and expansion has been applied to the ⟨general text⟩, the resulting token list is converted to a string as if it was displayed using \texttt{\the\toks}. On the LUA side, each \texttt{directlua} block is treated as a separate chunk. In such a chunk you can use the \texttt{local} directive to keep your variables from interfering with those used by the macro package.

The conversion to and from a token list means that you normally can not use LUA line comments (starting with --) within the argument. As there typically will be only one ‘line’ the first line comment will run on until the end of the input. You will either need to use \TeX-style line comments (starting with \%), or change the \TeX category codes locally. Another possibility is to say:

\begin{verbatim}
\begingroup
\endlinechar=10
\directlua ...
\endgroup
\end{verbatim}

Then LUA line comments can be used, since \TeX does not replace line endings with spaces.

The \texttt{name \langle general text⟩} specifies the name of the LUA chunk, mainly shown in the stack backtrace of error messages created by LUA code. The ⟨general text⟩ is expanded fully, thus macros can be used to generate the chunk name, i.e.
\directlua name{\jobname:the\inputlineno} ...

to include the name of the input file as well as the input line into the chunk name.
Likewise, the \langle 16-bit number \rangle designates a name of a Lua chunk, but in this case the
name will be taken from the lua.name array (see the documentation of the lua table further in this manual).
This syntax is new in version 0.36.0.
The chunk name should not start with a @, or it will be displayed as a file name (this is a quirk in the
current Lua implementation).
The \directlua command is expandable. Since it passes Lua code to the Lua interpreter its expansion from
the TeX viewpoint is usually empty. However, there are some Lua functions that produce material to
be read by TeX, the so called print functions. The most simple use of these is tex.print(<string> s).
The characters of the string s will be placed on the TeX input buffer, that is, ‘before TeX’s eyes’ to be
read by TeX immediately. For example:
\count10=20
a\directlua{tex.print(tex.count[10]+5)}b
expands to
a25b
Here is another example:
$\pi = \directlua{tex.print(math.pi)}$
will result in
$\pi = 3.1415926535898$
Note that the expansion of \directlua is a sequence of characters, not of tokens, contrary to all TeX
commands. So formally speaking its expansion is null, but it places material on a pseudo-file to be
immediately read by TeX, as e-Tex’s \scantokens.
For a description of print functions look at section 4.14.10.
Because the \langle general text \rangle is a chunk, the normal Lua error handling is triggered if there is a problem
in the included code. The Lua error messages should be clear enough, but the contextual information is
still pretty bad. Often, you will only see the line number of the right brace at the end of the code.
While on the subject of errors: some of the things you can do inside Lua code can break up LuaTeX
pretty bad. If you are not careful while working with the node list interface, you may even end up with
assertion errors from within the TeX portion of the executable.
The behavior documented in the above subsection is considered stable in the sense that there will not
be backward-incompatible changes any more.

2.6.2 \luafunction

The \directlua commands involves tokenization of its argument (after picking up an optional name or
number specification). The tokenlist is then converted into a string and given to Lua to turn into a function
that is called. The overhead is rather small but when you use this primitive hundreds or thousands of
times, it can become noticeable. For this reason there is a variant call available: \texttt{\luafunction}. This
command is used as follows:

\directlua {
  local t = lua.get_functions_table()
t[1] = function() tex.print("!") end
  t[2] = function() tex.print("?") end
}
\luafunction1
\luafunction2

Of course the functions can also be defined in a separate file. There is no limit on the number of functions
apart from normal \texttt{Lua} limitations. Of course there is the limitation of no arguments but that would involve
parsing and thereby give no gain. The function, when called in fact gets one argument, being the index, so in:

\directlua {
  local t = lua.get_functions_table()
t[8] = function(slot) tex.print(slot) end
}

the number 8 gets typeset.

2.6.3 \texttt{\latexlua}

\latexlua \texttt{stores Lua code in a \texttt{whatstip} that will be processed at the time of shipping out. Its intended
use is a cross between \texttt{pdfliteral} and \texttt{write}. Within the \texttt{Lua} code you can print PDF statements
directly to the PDF file via \texttt{pdf.print}, or you can write to other output streams via \texttt{texio.write} or
simply using \texttt{lua}'s I/O routines.

\latexlua \langle\texttt{general text}\rangle
\latexlua \texttt{name} \langle\texttt{general text}\rangle \langle\texttt{general text}\rangle
\latexlua \langle\texttt{16-bit number}\rangle \langle\texttt{general text}\rangle

Expansion of macros etcetera in the final \texttt{<general text>} is delayed until just before the \texttt{whatstip}
is executed (like in \texttt{write}). With regard to PDF output stream \latexlua behaves as \texttt{pdfliteral}\texttt{page}.

The \texttt{name} \langle\texttt{general text}\rangle and \langle\texttt{16-bit number}\rangle behave in the same way as they do for \directlua

2.6.4 \texttt{\luaescapestring}

This primitive converts a \TeX\ token sequence so that it can be safely used as the contents of a \texttt{Lua} string:
embedded backslashes, double and single quotes, and newlines and carriage returns are escaped. This
is done by prepending an extra token consisting of a backslash with category code 12, and for the line endings, converting them to \n and \r respectively. The token sequence is fully expanded.

\luaescapestring ⟨general text⟩

Most often, this command is not actually the best way to deal with the differences between the \TeX{} and \LaTeX{}. In very short bits of \LaTeX{} code it is often not needed, and for longer stretches of \LaTeX{} code it is easier to keep the code in a separate file and load it using \LaTeX{}'s \texttt{dofile}:

\directlua { dofile('mysetups.lua')}

\section{New \LaTeX{} primitives}

\subsection{\texttt{\clearmarks}}

This primitive clears a mark class completely, resetting all three connected mark texts to empty.

\texttt{\clearmarks ⟨16-bit number⟩}

\subsection{\texttt{\noligs} and \texttt{\nokerns}}

These primitives prohibit ligature and kerning insertion at the time when the initial node list is built by \luatex's main control loop. They are part of a temporary trick and will be removed in the near future. For now, you need to enable these primitives when you want to do node list processing of ‘characters’, where \TeX{}'s normal processing would get in the way.

\texttt{\noligs ⟨integer⟩}

\texttt{\nokerns ⟨integer⟩}

These primitives can now be implemented by overloading the ligature building and kerning functions, i.e. by assigning dummy functions to their associated callbacks.

\subsection{\texttt{\formatname}}

\texttt{\formatname}'s syntax is identical to \texttt{\jobname}.

In \init\TeX{}, the expansion is empty. Otherwise, the expansion is the value that \texttt{\jobname} had during the \init\TeX{} run that dumped the currently loaded format.

\subsection{\texttt{\scantextokens}}

The syntax of \texttt{\scantextokens} is identical to \texttt{\scantokens}. This primitive is a slightly adapted version of \LaTeX{}'s \texttt{\scantokens}. The differences are:
• The last (and usually only) line does not have a \endlinechar appended
• \scantextokens never raises an EOF error, and it does not execute \everyeof tokens.
• The ‘... while end of file ...’ error tests are not executed, allowing the expansion to end on a
different grouping level or while a conditional is still incomplete.

2.7.5 Verbose versions of single-character alignments commands (0.45)

LUA\TeX{} defines two new primitives that have the same function as # and \& in alignments:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>primitive</th>
<th>explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>\alignmark</td>
<td>Duplicates the functionality of # inside alignment preambles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\aligntab</td>
<td>Duplicates the functionality of &amp; inside alignments (and preambles)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.7.6 Catcode tables

Catcode tables are a new feature that allows you to switch to a predefined catcode regime in a single statement. You can have a practically unlimited number of different tables.

The subsystem is backward compatible: if you never use the following commands, your document will not notice any difference in behavior compared to traditional \TeX{}.

The contents of each catcode table is independent from any other catcode tables, and their contents is stored and retrieved from the format file.

2.7.6.1 \catcodetable

\catcodetable ⟨15-bit number⟩

The primitive \catcodetable switches to a different catcode table. Such a table has to be previously created using one of the two primitives below, or it has to be zero. Table zero is initialized by ini\TeX{}.

2.7.6.2 \initcatcodetable

\initcatcodetable ⟨15-bit number⟩

The primitive \initcatcodetable creates a new table with catcodes identical to those defined by ini\TeX{}:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>0 \</th>
<th>escape</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 ~M</td>
<td>return</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 ~O</td>
<td>null</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 &lt;space&gt;</td>
<td>space</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 a – z</td>
<td>letter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 A – Z</td>
<td>letter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 everything else</td>
<td>other</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The new catcode table is allocated globally: it will not go away after the current group has ended. If the supplied number is identical to the currently active table, an error is raised.

2.7.6.3 \savecatcodetable

\savecatcodetable ⟨15-bit number⟩
\savecatcodetable copies the current set of catcodes to a new table with the requested number. The definitions in this new table are all treated as if they were made in the outermost level.

The new table is allocated globally: it will not go away after the current group has ended. If the supplied number is the currently active table, an error is raised.

2.7.7 \suppressfontnotfounderror (0.11)

\suppressfontnotfounderror = 1

If this new integer parameter is non-zero, then \LaTeX{} will not complain about font metrics that are not found. Instead it will silently skip the font assignment, making the requested csname for the font \ifx equal to \nullfont, so that it can be tested against that without bothering the user.

2.7.8 \suppresslongerror (0.36)

\suppresslongerror = 1

If this new integer parameter is non-zero, then \LaTeX{} will not complain about \texttt{\par} commands encountered in contexts where that is normally prohibited (most prominently in the arguments of non-long macros).

2.7.9 \suppressifcsnameerror (0.36)

\suppressifcsnameerror = 1

If this new integer parameter is non-zero, then \LaTeX{} will not complain about non-expandable commands appearing in the middle of a \texttt{\ifcsname} expansion. Instead, it will keep getting expanded tokens from the input until it encounters an \texttt{\endcsname} command. Use with care! This command is experimental: if the input expansion is unbalanced wrt. \texttt{\csname ...\endcsname} pairs, the \LaTeX{} process may hang indefinitely.

2.7.10 \suppressoutererror (0.36)

\suppressoutererror = 1
If this new integer parameter is non-zero, then \texttt{Lua\TeX} will not complain about \texttt{\outer} commands encountered in contexts where that is normally prohibited.

The addition of this command coincides with a change in the \texttt{Lua\TeX} engine: ever since the snapshot of 20060915, \texttt{\outer} was simply ignored. That behavior has now reverted back to be \TeX82-compatible by default.

### 2.7.11 \texttt{\suppressmathparerror} (0.80)

The following setting will permit tokens in a math formula:

\[
\suppressmathparerror = 1
\]

So, the next code is valid then:

\[
\begin{align*}
x + 1 &= a
\end{align*}
\]

### 2.7.12 \texttt{\outputbox} (0.37)

\[
\outputbox = 65535
\]

This new integer parameter allows you to alter the number of the box that will be used to store the page sent to the output routine. Its default value is 255, and the acceptable range is from 0 to 65535.

### 2.7.13 Font syntax

\texttt{Lua\TeX} will accept a braced argument as a font name:

\[
\texttt{\font}\texttt{myfont} = \{\texttt{cmr10}\}
\]

This allows for embedded spaces, without the need for double quotes. Macro expansion takes place inside the argument.

### 2.7.14 File syntax (0.45)

\texttt{Lua\TeX} will accept a braced argument as a file name:

\[
\begin{align*}
\texttt{\input}\texttt{plain} \\
\texttt{\openin}\texttt{0}\texttt{plain}
\end{align*}
\]

This allows for embedded spaces, without the need for double quotes. Macro expansion takes place inside the argument.
2.7.15 Images and Forms

\texttt{Lua\TeX} accepts optional dimension parameters for \texttt{\pdfrefximage} and \texttt{\pdfrefxform} in the same format as for \texttt{\pdfximage}. With images, these dimensions are then used instead of the ones given to \texttt{\pdfximage}; but the original dimensions are not overwritten, so that a \texttt{\pdfrefximage} without dimensions still provides the image with dimensions defined by \texttt{\pdfximage}. These optional parameters are not implemented for \texttt{\pdfxform}.

\pdfrefximage width 20mm height 10mm depth 5mm \pdflastximage

\pdfrefxform width 20mm height 10mm depth 5mm \pdflastxform

2.8 Debugging

If \texttt{\tracingonline} is larger than 2, the node list display will also print the node number of the nodes.

2.9 Global leaders

There is a new experimental primitive: \texttt{\gleaders} (a \texttt{Lua\TeX} extension, added in 0.43). This type of leaders is anchored to the origin of the box to be shipped out. So they are like normal \texttt{\leaders} in that they align nicely, except that the alignment is based on the \texttt{largest} enclosing box instead of the \texttt{smallest}.

2.10 Expandable character codes (0.75)

The new expandable command \texttt{\Uchar} reads a number between 0 and 1,114,111 and expands to the associated Unicode character.
3 LUA general

3.1 Initialization

3.1.1 LUATEX as a LUA interpreter

There are some situations that make LUATEX behave like a standalone LUA interpreter:

- if a \texttt{--luaonly} option is given on the commandline, or
- if the executable is named \texttt{texlua} (or \texttt{luatexlua}), or
- if the only non-option argument (file) on the commandline has the extension \texttt{lua} or \texttt{luc}.

In this mode, it will set Lua's \texttt{arg[0]} to the found script name, pushing preceding options in negative values and the rest of the commandline in the positive values, just like the Lua interpreter.

LUATEX will exit immediately after executing the specified LUA script and is, in effect, a somewhat bulky standalone LUA interpreter with a bunch of extra preloaded libraries.

3.1.2 LUATEX as a LUA byte compiler

There are two situations that make LUATEX behave like the LUA byte compiler:

- if a \texttt{--luaconly} option is given on the commandline, or
- if the executable is named \texttt{texluac}

In this mode, LUATEX is exactly like \texttt{luac} from the standalone Lua distribution, except that it does not have the \texttt{-l} switch, and that it accepts (but ignores) the \texttt{--luaconly} switch.

3.1.3 Other commandline processing

When the LUATEX executable starts, it looks for the \texttt{--lua} commandline option. If there is no \texttt{--lua} option, the commandline is interpreted in a similar fashion as in traditional \texttt{pdftex} and \texttt{AePh}.

The following command-line switches are understood.

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{--fmt=FORMAT} \hspace{1cm} load the format file FORMAT
  \item \texttt{--lua=FILE} \hspace{1cm} load and execute a Lua initialization script
  \item \texttt{--safer} \hspace{1cm} disable easily exploitable Lua commands
  \item \texttt{--nosocket} \hspace{1cm} disable the Lua socket library
  \item \texttt{--help} \hspace{1cm} display help and exit
  \item \texttt{--ini} \hspace{1cm} be iniutilatex, for dumping formats
  \item \texttt{--interaction=STRING} \hspace{1cm} set interaction mode (STRING\texttt{=batchmode/nonstopmode/scrollmode/errorstopmode})
\end{itemize}
--halt-on-error stop processing at the first error
--kpathsea-debug=NUMBER set path searching debugging flags according to the bits of NUMBER
--progtestname=STRING set the program name to STRING
--version display version and exit
--credits display credits and exit
--recorder enable filename recorder
--etex ignored
--output-comment=STRING use STRING for DVI file comment instead of date (no effect for PDF)
--output-directory=DIR use DIR as the directory to write files to
--draftmode switch on draft mode (generates no output PDF)
--output-format=FORMAT use FORMAT for job output; FORMAT is ‘dvi’ or ‘pdf’
--[no-]shell-escape disable(enable \write18{SHELL COMMAND})
--enable-write18 enable \write18{SHELL COMMAND}
--disable-write18 disable \write18{SHELL COMMAND}
--shell-restricted restrict \write18 to a list of commands given in texmf.cnf
--[no-]file-line-error disable-enable file:line:error style messages
--[no-]file-line-error-style aliases of --[no-]file-line-error
--jobname=STRING set the job name to STRING
--[no-]parse-first-line disable-enable parsing of the first line of the input file
--translate-file= ignored
--default-translate-file= ignored
--8bit ignored
--[no-]mktex=FMT disable-enable mktexFMT generation (FMT=tex/tfm)
--synctex=NUMBER enable synctex

A note on the creation of the various temporary files and the \jobname. The value to use for \jobname is decided as follows:

- If --jobname is given on the command line, its argument will be the value for \jobname, without any changes. The argument will not be used for actual input so it need not exist. The --jobname switch only controls the \jobname setting.
- Otherwise, \jobname will be the name of the first file that is read from the file system, with any path components and the last extension (the part following the last .) stripped off.
- An exception to the previous point: if the command line goes into interactive mode (by starting with a command) and there are no files input via \everyjob either, then the \jobname is set to texput as a last resort.

The file names for output files that are generated automatically are created by attaching the proper extension (.log, .pdf, etc.) to the found \jobname. These files are created in the directory pointed to by --output-directory, or in the current directory, if that switch is not present.

Without the --lua option, command line processing works like it does in any other web2c-based typesetting engine, except that LuaTeX has a few extra switches.
If the --lua option is present, LuaTEX will enter an alternative mode of commandline processing in comparison to the standard web2c programs.

In this mode, a small series of actions is taken in order. First, it will parse the commandline as usual, but it will only interpret a small subset of the options immediately: --safer, --nosocket, --[no-]shell-escape, --enable-write18, --disable-write18, --shell-restricted, --help, --version, and --credits.

Now it searches for the requested Lua initialization script. If it cannot be found using the actual name given on the commandline, a second attempt is made by prepending the value of the environment variable LUATEXDIR, if that variable is defined in the environment.

Then it checks the various safety switches. You can use those to disable some Lua commands that can easily be abused by a malicious document. At the moment, --safer nils the following functions:

library functions
--safer nils

Furthermore, it disables loading of compiled Lua libraries (support for these was added in 0.46.0), and it makes io.open() fail on files that are opened for anything besides reading.

--nosocket makes the socket library unavailable, so that Lua cannot use networking.

The switches --[no-]shell-escape, --[enable|disable]-write18, and --shell-restricted have the same effects as in PDFTEX, and additionally make io.popen(), os.execute, os.exec and os.spawn adhere to the requested option.

Next the initialization script is loaded and executed. From within the script, the entire commandline is available in the Lua table arg, beginning with arg[0], containing the name of the executable.

Commandline processing happens very early on. So early, in fact, that none of TEX’s initializations have taken place yet. For that reason, the tables that deal with typesetting, like tex, token, node and pdf, are off-limits during the execution of the startup file (they are nilled). Special care is taken that texio.write and texio.write_nl function properly, so that you can at least report your actions to the log file when (and if) it eventually becomes opened (note that TeX does not even know its \jobname yet at this point). See chapter 4 for more information about the LuaTEX-specific Lua extension tables.

Everything you do in the Lua initialization script will remain visible during the rest of the run, with the exception of the aforementioned tex, token, node and pdf tables: those will be initialized to their documented state after the execution of the script. You should not store anything in variables or within tables with these four global names, as they will be overwritten completely.

We recommend you use the startup file only for your own TEX-independent initializations (if you need any), to parse the commandline, set values in the texconfig table, and register the callbacks you need.

LuaTEX allows some of the commandline options to be overridden by reading values from the texconfig table at the end of script execution (see the description of the texconfig table later on in this document for more details on which ones exactly).
Unless the `texconfig` table tells \TeX{} not to initialize \texttt{kpathsea} at all (set `texconfig.kpse_init` to \texttt{false} for that), \TeX{} acts on some more commandline options after the initialization script is finished: in order to initialize the built-in \texttt{kpathsea} library properly, \TeX{} needs to know the correct program name to use, and for that it needs to check \texttt{--proname}, or \texttt{--ini} and \texttt{--fmt}, if \texttt{--proname} is missing.

### 3.2 LUA changes

**NOTE:** \TeX{} 0.74.0 is the first version with Lua 5.2, and this is used without any patches to the core, which has some side effects. In particular, Lua’s `tonumber()` may return values in scientific notation, thereby confusing the \TeX{} end of things when it is used as the right-hand side of an assignment to a `\dimen` or `\count`.

**NOTE:** Also in \TeX{} 0.74.0 (this is a change in Lua 5.2), loading dynamic Lua libraries will fail if there are two Lua libraries loaded at the same time (which will typically happen on Win32, because there is one Lua 5.2 inside luatex, and another will likely be linked to the \texttt{dll} file of the module itself). We plan to fix that later by switching \TeX{} itself to using the DLL version of Lua 5.2 inside \TeX{} instead of including a static version in the binary.

Starting from version 0.45, \TeX{} is able to use the \texttt{kpathsea} library to find `require()`d modules. For this purpose, \texttt{package.searchers[2]} is replaced by a different loader function, that decides at runtime whether to use kpathsea or the built-in core lua function. It uses \texttt{kpathsea} when that is already initialized at that point in time, otherwise it reverts to using the normal \texttt{package.path} loader.

Initialization of \texttt{kpathsea} can happen either implicitly (when \TeX{} starts up and the startup script has not set `texconfig.kpse_init` to \texttt{false}), or explicitly by calling the Lua function `kpse.set_program_name()`.

Starting from version 0.46.0 \TeX{} is also able to use dynamically loadable Lua libraries, unless \texttt{--safer} was given as an option on the command line.

For this purpose, \texttt{package.searchers[3]} is replaced by a different loader function, that decides at runtime whether to use kpathsea or the build-in core lua function. As in the previous paragraph, it uses \texttt{kpathsea} when that is already initialized at that point in time, otherwise it reverts to using the normal \texttt{package.cpath} loader.

This functionality required an extension to kpathsea:

There is a new kpathsea file format: `kpse_clua_format` that searches for files with extension `.dll` and `.so`. The `texmf.cnf` setting for this variable is `CLUAINPUTS`, and by default it has this value:

```
CLUAINPUTS=.:$SELFAUTOLOC/lib/{$proname,$engine,}/lua/
```

This path is imperfect (it requires a TDS subtree below the binaries directory), but the architecture has to be in the path somewhere, and the currently simplest way to do that is to search below the binaries directory only.

One level up (a `lib` directory parallel to `bin`) would have been nicer, but that is not doable because TeXLive uses a `bin/<arch>` structure.
In keeping with the other \TeX-like programs in \TeXLive, the two \texttt{lua} functions \texttt{os.execute} and \texttt{io.popen} (as well as the two new functions \texttt{os.exec} and \texttt{os.spawn} that are explained below) take the value of \texttt{shell_escape} and/or \texttt{shell_escape_commands} in account. Whenever \texttt{luatex} is run with the assumed intention to typeset a document (and by that I mean that it is called as \texttt{luatex}, as opposed to \texttt{texlua}, and that the commandline option \texttt{--luaonly} was not given), it will only run the four functions above if the matching \texttt{texmf.cnf} variable(s) or their \texttt{texconfig} (see section 4.15) counterparts allow execution of the requested system command. In ‘script interpreter’ runs of \texttt{luatex}, these settings have no effect, and all four functions function as normal. This change is new in 0.37.0.

The \texttt{f:read("*line")} and \texttt{f:lines()} functions from the \texttt{io} library have been adjusted so that they are line-ending neutral: any of \texttt{LF}, \texttt{CR} or \texttt{CR+LF} are acceptable line endings.

\texttt{luafilesystem} has been extended: there are two extra boolean functions (\texttt{lfs.isdir(filename)} and \texttt{lfs.isfile(filename)}) and one extra string field in its attributes table (\texttt{permissions}). There is an additional function (added in 0.51) \texttt{lfs.shortname()} which takes a file name and returns its short name on WIN32 platforms. On other platforms, it just returns the given argument. The file name is not tested for existence. Finally, for non-WIN32 platforms only, there is the new function \texttt{lfs.readlink()} (added in 0.51) that takes an existing symbolic link as argument and returns its content. It returns an error on WIN32.

The \texttt{string} library has an extra function: \texttt{string.explode(s[,m])}. This function returns an array containing the string argument \texttt{s} split into sub-strings based on the value of the string argument \texttt{m}. The second argument is a string that is either empty (this splits the string into characters), a single character (this splits on each occurrence of that character, possibly introducing empty strings), or a single character followed by the plus sign \texttt{+} (this special version does not create empty sub-strings). The default value for \texttt{m} is \texttt{’+’} (multiple spaces).

Note: \texttt{m} is not hidden by surrounding braces (as it would be if this function was written in \TeX{} macros).

The \texttt{string} library also has six extra iterators that return strings piecemeal:

- \texttt{string.utfvalues(s)} (returns an integer value in the \texttt{UNICODE} range)
- \texttt{string.utfcharacters(s)} (returns a string with a single \texttt{UTF-8} token in it)
- \texttt{string.characters(s)} (a string containing one byte)
- \texttt{string.characterpairs(s)} (two strings each containing one byte) will produce an empty second string if the string length was odd.
- \texttt{string.bytes(s)} (a single byte value)
- \texttt{string.bytepairs(s)} (two byte values) Will produce nil instead of a number as its second return value if the string length was odd.

The \texttt{string.characterpairs()} and \texttt{string.bytepairs()} are useful especially in the conversion of UTF-16 encoded data into UTF-8.

Starting with \texttt{luatex 0.74}, there is also a two-argument form of \texttt{string.dump()}. The second argument is a boolean which, if true, strips the symbols from the dumped data. This matches an extension made in \texttt{luajit}.

Note: The \texttt{string} library functions \texttt{len}, \texttt{lower}, \texttt{sub} etc. are not \texttt{UNICODE}-aware. For strings in the UTF-8 encoding, i.e., strings containing characters above code point 127, the corresponding functions from the \texttt{slunicode} library can be used, e.g., \texttt{unicode.utf8.len}, \texttt{unicode.utf8.lower}
etc. The exceptions are `unicode.utf8.find`, that always returns byte positions in a string, and `unicode.utf8.match` and `unicode.utf8.gmatch`. While the latter two functions in general are Unicode-aware, they fall-back to non-Unicode-aware behavior when using the empty capture () (other captures work as expected). For the interpretation of character classes in `unicode.utf8` functions refer to the library sources at http://luaforge.net/projects/sln. The slnunicode library will be replaced by an internal Unicode library in a future LuaTEX version.

The `os` library has a few extra functions and variables:

- `os.selfdir` is a variable that holds the directory path of the actual executable. For example: `/opt/luatex/standalone-mkiv-new/tex/texmf-linux-64/bin` (present since 0.27.0).
- `os.exec(commandline)` is a variation on `os.execute`. The `commandline` can be either a single string or a single table.
  If the argument is a table: LuaTEX first checks if there is a value at integer index zero. If there is, this is the command to be executed. Otherwise, it will use the value at integer index one. (if neither are present, nothing at all happens).
  The set of consecutive values starting at integer 1 in the table are the arguments that are passed on to the command (the value at index 1 becomes `arg[0]`). The command is searched for in the execution path, so there is normally no need to pass on a fully qualified pathname.
  If the argument is a string, then it is automatically converted into a table by splitting on whitespace. In this case, it is impossible for the command and first argument to differ from each other.
  In the string argument format, whitespace can be protected by putting (part of) an argument inside single or double quotes. One layer of quotes is interpreted by LuaTEX, and all occurrences of "", ", or \ within the quoted text are un-escaped. In the table format, there is no string handling taking place.
  This function normally does not return control back to the Lua script: the command will replace the current process. However, it will return the two values `nil` and `'error'` if there was a problem while attempting to execute the command.
  On Windows, the current process is actually kept in memory until after the execution of the command has finished. This prevents crashes in situations where TEXlua scripts are run inside integrated TEX environments.
  The original reason for this command is that it cleans out the current process before starting the new one, making it especially useful for use in TEXlua.

- `os.spawn(commandline)` is a returning version of `os.exec`, with otherwise identical calling conventions.
  If the command ran ok, then the return value is the exit status of the command. Otherwise, it will return the two values `nil` and `'error'`.

- `os.setenv('key','value')` This sets a variable in the environment. Passing `nil` instead of a value string will remove the variable.

- `os.env` This is a hash table containing a dump of the variables and values in the process environment at the start of the run. It is writeable, but the actual environment is not updated automatically.

- `os.gettimeofday()` Returns the current 'Unix time', but as a float. This function is not available on the SUNOS platforms, so do not use this function for portable documents.
• **os.times()** Returns the current process times according to the UNIX C library function ‘times’. This function is not available on the MS Windows and SunOS platforms, so do not use this function for portable documents.

• **os.tmpdir()** This will create a directory in the ‘current directory’ with the name `luatex.XXXXXX` where the X-es are replaced by a unique string. The function also returns this string, so you can `lfs.chdir()` into it, or `nil` if it failed to create the directory. The user is responsible for cleaning up at the end of the run, it does not happen automatically.

• **os.type** This is a string that gives a global indication of the class of operating system. The possible values are currently `windows`, `unix`, and `msdos` (you are unlikely to find this value ‘in the wild’).

• **os.name** This is a string that gives a more precise indication of the operating system. These possible values are not yet fixed, and for **os.type** values `windows` and `msdos`, the `os.name` values are simply `windows` and `msdos`. The list for the type `unix` is more precise: `linux`, `freebsd`, `kfreebsd` (since 0.51), `cygwin` (since 0.53), `openbsd`, `solaris`, `sunos` (pre-solaris), `hpux`, `irix`, `macosx`, `gnu` (hurd), `bsd` (unknown, but bsd-like), `sysv` (unknown, but sysv-like), `generic` (unknown). (**os.version** is planned as a future extension)

• **os.uname()** This function returns a table with specific operating system information acquired at runtime. The keys in the returned table are all string valued, and their names are: `sysname`, `machine`, `release`, `version`, and `nodename`.

In stock Lua, many things depend on the current locale. In LuaTEX, we can’t do that, because it makes documents unportable. While LuaTEX is running if forces the following locale settings:

```
LC_CTYPE=C
LC_COLLATE=C
LC_NUMERIC=C
```

### 3.3 LUA modules

**Note**: Starting with LuaTEX 0.74, the implied use of the built-in Lua modules in this section is deprecated. If you want to use one of these libraries, please start your source file with a proper `require` line. In the near future, LuaTEX will switch to loading these modules on demand.

Some modules that are normally external to Lua are statically linked in with LuaTEX, because they offer useful functionality:

- **slunicode**, from the Selene libraries, http://luaforge.net/projects/sln. (version 1.1)
  This library has been slightly extended so that the `unicode.utf8.*` functions also accept the first 256 values of plane 18. This is the range LuaTEX uses for raw binary output, as explained above.
- **luazip**, from the kepler project, http://www.keplerproject.org/luazip/. (version 1.2.1, but patched for compilation with Lua 5.2)
- **luafilesystem**, also from the kepler project, http://www.keplerproject.org/luafilesystem/. (version 1.5.0)
- **lpeg**, by Roberto Ierusalimschy, http://www.inf.puc-rio.br/~roberto/lpeg/lpeg.html. (version 0.10.2)
Note: `lpeg` is not UNICODE-aware, but interprets strings on a byte-per-byte basis. This mainly means that `lpeg.S` cannot be used with characters above code point 127, since those characters are encoded using two bytes, and thus `lpeg.S` will look for one of those two bytes when matching, not the combination of the two.

The same is true for `lpeg.R`, although the latter will display an error message if used with characters above code point 127: I.e. `lpeg.R('aâ')` results in the message `bad argument #1 to 'R' (range must have two characters)`, since to `lpeg`, `â` is two 'characters' (bytes), so `aâ` totals three.

- **lzlib**, by Tiago Dionizio, http://luaforge.net/projects/lzlib/. (version 0.2)
- **luasocket**, by Diego Nehab http://w3.impa.br/~diego/software/luasocket/ (version 2.0.2).

Note: the `.lua` support modules from `luasocket` are also preloaded inside the executable, there are no external file dependencies.
4 LUATEX LUA Libraries

NOTE: Starting with LUATEX 0.74, the implied use of the built-in Lua modules epdf, fontloader, mplib, and pdfscanner is deprecated. If you want to use these, please start your source file with a proper require line. In the near future, LUATEX will switch to loading these modules on demand.

The interfacing between TeX and Lua is facilitated by a set of library modules. The Lua libraries in this chapter are all defined and initialized by the LUATEX executable. Together, they allow Lua scripts to query and change a number of TeX's internal variables, run various internal TeX functions, and set up LUATEX's hooks to execute Lua code.

The following sections are in alphabetical order.

4.1 The callback library

This library has functions that register, find and list callbacks.

A quick note on what callbacks are (thanks, Paul!):

Callbacks are entry points to LUATEX's internal operations, which can be interspersed with additional Lua code, and even replaced altogether. In the first case, TeX is simply augmented with new operations (for instance, a manipulation of the nodes resulting from the paragraph builder); in the second case, its hard-coded behavior (for instance, the paragraph builder itself) is ignored and processing relies on user code only.

More precisely, the code to be inserted at a given callback is a function (an anonymous function or the name of a function variable); it will receive the arguments associated with the callback, if any, and must frequently return some other arguments for TeX to resume its operations.

The first task is registering a callback:

```lua
id, error = callback.register (<string> callback_name, <function> func)
id, error = callback.register (<string> callback_name, nil)
id, error = callback.register (<string> callback_name, false)
```

where the `callback_name` is a predefined callback name, see below. The function returns the internal id of the callback or nil, if the callback could not be registered. In the latter case, `error` contains an error message, otherwise it is `nil`.

LUATEX internalizes the callback function in such a way that it does not matter if you redefine a function accidentally.

Callback assignments are always global. You can use the special value `nil` instead of a function for clearing the callback.

For some minor speed gain, you can assign the boolean `false` to the non-file related callbacks, doing so will prevent LUATEX from executing whatever it would execute by default (when no callback function is registered at all). Be warned: this may cause all sorts of grief unless you know exactly what you are doing! This functionality is present since version 0.38.
Currently, callbacks are not dumped into the format file.

```lua
info = callback.list()
```

The keys in the table are the known callback names, the value is a boolean where `true` means that the callback is currently set (active).

```lua
f = callback.find (callback_name)
```

If the callback is not set, `callback.find` returns `nil`.

### 4.1.1 File discovery callbacks

The behavior documented in this subsection is considered stable in the sense that there will not be backward-incompatible changes any more.

#### 4.1.1.1 find_read_file and find_write_file

Your callback function should have the following conventions:

```lua
actual_name = function (id_number, asked_name)
```

**Arguments:**

- `id_number`
  - This number is zero for the log or `\input` files. For TeX's `\read` or `\write` the number is incremented by one, so `\read0` becomes 1.

- `asked_name`
  - This is the user-supplied filename, as found by `\input`, `\openin` or `\openout`.

**Return value:**

- `actual_name`
  - This is the filename used. For the very first file that is read in by TeX, you have to make sure you return an `actual_name` that has an extension and that is suitable for use as `jobname`. If you don’t, you will have to manually fix the name of the log file and output file after LuaTeX is finished, and an eventual format filename will become mangled. That is because these file names depend on the `jobname`. You have to return `nil` if the file cannot be found.

#### 4.1.1.2 find_font_file

Your callback function should have the following conventions:

```lua
actual_name = function (asked_name)
```

The `asked_name` is an OTF or TFM font metrics file.
Return \texttt{nil} if the file cannot be found.

\subsection*{4.1.1.3 \texttt{find_output_file}}

Your callback function should have the following conventions:

\begin{verbatim}
<\texttt{string}> actual_name = function (<\texttt{string}> asked_name)
\end{verbatim}

The \texttt{asked_name} is the PDF or DVI file for writing.

\subsection*{4.1.1.4 \texttt{find_format_file}}

Your callback function should have the following conventions:

\begin{verbatim}
<\texttt{string}> actual_name = function (<\texttt{string}> asked_name)
\end{verbatim}

The \texttt{asked_name} is a format file for reading (the format file for writing is always opened in the current directory).

\subsection*{4.1.1.5 \texttt{find_vf_file}}

Like \texttt{find_font_file}, but for virtual fonts. This applies to both \textsc{Aleph}'s \textsc{ovf} files and traditional Knuthian \textsc{vf} files.

\subsection*{4.1.1.6 \texttt{find_map_file}}

Like \texttt{find_font_file}, but for map files.

\subsection*{4.1.1.7 \texttt{find_enc_file}}

Like \texttt{find_font_file}, but for enc files.

\subsection*{4.1.1.8 \texttt{find_sfd_file}}

Like \texttt{find_font_file}, but for subfont definition files.

\subsection*{4.1.1.9 \texttt{find_pk_file}}

Like \texttt{find_font_file}, but for pk bitmap files. The argument \texttt{asked_name} is a bit special in this case. Its form is

\begin{verbatim}<\texttt{base res}>dpi/<\texttt{fontname}>.<\texttt{actual res}>pk\end{verbatim}

So you may be asked for \texttt{600dpi/manfnt.720pk}. It is up to you to find a 'reasonable' bitmap file to go with that specification.
4.1.1.10 find_data_file
Like find_font_file, but for embedded files (\pdfobj file '...').

4.1.1.11 find_opentype_file
Like find_font_file, but for OpenType font files.

4.1.1.12 find_truetype_file and find_type1_file
Your callback function should have the following conventions:

<string> actual_name = function (<string> asked_name)

The asked_name is a font file. This callback is called while \LaTeX{} is building its internal list of needed font files, so the actual timing may surprise you. Your return value is later fed back into the matching read_file callback.

Strangely enough, find_type1_file is also used for OpenType (otf) fonts.

4.1.1.13 find_image_file
Your callback function should have the following conventions:

<string> actual_name = function (<string> asked_name)

The asked_name is an image file. Your return value is used to open a file from the harddisk, so make sure you return something that is considered the name of a valid file by your operating system.

4.1.2 File reading callbacks
The behavior documented in this subsection is considered stable in the sense that there will not be backward-incompatible changes any more.

4.1.2.1 open_read_file
Your callback function should have the following conventions:

<table> env = function (<string> file_name)

Argument:

file_name
The filename returned by a previous find_read_file or the return value of kpse.find_file() if there was no such callback defined.
Return value:

env

This is a table containing at least one required and one optional callback function for this file. The required field is reader and the associated function will be called once for each new line to be read, the optional one is close that will be called once when \texttt{\LaTeX} is done with the file. \LaTeX\ never looks at the rest of the table, so you can use it to store your private per-file data. Both the callback functions will receive the table as their only argument.

### 4.1.2.1.1 reader

\LaTeX\ will run this function whenever it needs a new input line from the file.

```latex
function(<table> env)
    return <string> line
end
```

Your function should return either a string or \texttt{nil}. The value \texttt{nil} signals that the end of file has occurred, and will make \TeX\ call the optional close function next.

### 4.1.2.1.2 close

\LaTeX\ will run this optional function when it decides to close the file.

```latex
function(<table> env)
end
```

Your function should not return any value.

### 4.1.2.2 General file readers

There is a set of callbacks for the loading of binary data files. These all use the same interface:

```latex
function(<string> name)
    return <boolean> success, <string> data, <number> data_size
end
```

The name will normally be a full path name as it is returned by either one of the file discovery callbacks or the internal version of \texttt{kpse.find_file()}.

- **success**
  - Return \texttt{false} when a fatal error occurred (e.g. when the file cannot be found, after all).
- **data**
  - The bytes comprising the file.
- **data_size**
  - The length of the data, in bytes.
Return an empty string and zero if the file was found but there was a reading problem.

The list of functions is as follows:

- `read_font_file` - ofm or tfm files
- `read_vf_file` - virtual fonts
- `read_map_file` - map files
- `read_enc_file` - encoding files
- `read_sfd_file` - subfont definition files
- `read_pk_file` - pk bitmap files
- `read_data_file` - embedded files (`\pdfobj file ...`)
- `read_truetype_file` - TrueType font files
- `read_type1_file` - Type1 font files
- `read_opentype_file` - OpenType font files

### 4.1.3 Data processing callbacks

#### 4.1.3.1 process_input_buffer

This callback allows you to change the contents of the line input buffer just before \LaTeX{} actually starts looking at it.

```lua
function(<string> buffer)
    return <string> adjusted_buffer
end
```

If you return `nil`, \LaTeX{} will pretend like your callback never happened. You can gain a small amount of processing time from that.

This callback does not replace any internal code.

#### 4.1.3.2 process_output_buffer (0.43)

This callback allows you to change the contents of the line output buffer just before \LaTeX{} actually starts writing it to a file as the result of a \texttt{\write} command. It is only called for output to an actual file (that is, excluding the log, the terminal, and \texttt{\write18} calls).

```lua
function(<string> buffer)
    return <string> adjusted_buffer
end
```

If you return `nil`, \LaTeX{} will pretend like your callback never happened. You can gain a small amount of processing time from that.

This callback does not replace any internal code.
4.1.3.3 process_jobname (0.71)

This callback allows you to change the jobname given by \jobname in \TeX and tex.jobname in Lua. It does not affect the internal job name or the name of the output or log files.

function(<string> jobname)
    return <string> adjusted_jobname
end

The only argument is the actual job name; you should not use tex.jobname inside this function or infinite recursion may occur. If you return nil, \LUA\TEX will pretend your callback never happened.

This callback does not replace any internal code.

4.1.3.4 token_filter

This callback allows you to replace the way \LUA\TEX fetches lexical tokens.

function()
    return <table> token
end

The calling convention for this callback is a bit more complicated than for most other callbacks. The function should either return a LUA table representing a valid to-be-processed token or tokenlist, or something else like nil or an empty table.

If your LUA function does not return a table representing a valid token, it will be immediately called again, until it eventually does return a useful token or tokenlist (or until you reset the callback value to nil). See the description of token for some handy functions to be used in conjunction with this callback.

If your function returns a single usable token, then that token will be processed by \LUA\TEX immediately. If the function returns a token list (a table consisting of a list of consecutive token tables), then that list will be pushed to the input stack at a completely new token list level, with its token type set to 'inserted'. In either case, the returned token(s) will not be fed back into the callback function.

Setting this callback to false has no effect (because otherwise nothing would happen, forever).

4.1.4 Node list processing callbacks

The description of nodes and node lists is in chapter 8.

4.1.4.1 buildpage_filter

This callback is called whenever \LUA\TEX is ready to move stuff to the main vertical list. You can use this callback to do specialized manipulation of the page building stage like imposition or column balancing.

function(<string> extrainfo)
end

The string **extrainfo** gives some additional information about what \TeX{}’s state is with respect to the ‘current page’. The possible values are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>value</th>
<th>explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>alignment</td>
<td>a (partial) alignment is being added</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>after_output</td>
<td>an output routine has just finished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>box</td>
<td>a typeset box is being added</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>new_graf</td>
<td>the beginning of a new paragraph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vmode_par</td>
<td>\texttt{\par} was found in vertical mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hmode_par</td>
<td>\texttt{\par} was found in horizontal mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insert</td>
<td>an insert is added</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>penalty</td>
<td>a penalty (in vertical mode)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>before_display</td>
<td>immediately before a display starts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>after_display</td>
<td>a display is finished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>end</td>
<td>\LaTeX{} is terminating (it’s all over)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This callback does not replace any internal code.

### 4.1.4.2 pre_linebreak_filter

This callback is called just before \LaTeX{} starts converting a list of nodes into a stack of \texttt{\hbox}es, after the addition of \texttt{\parfillskip}.

```lua
function(<node> head, <string> groupcode)
    return true | false | <node> newhead
end
end
```

The string called **groupcode** identifies the nodelist’s context within \TeX{}’s processing. The range of possibilities is given in the table below, but not all of those can actually appear in pre_linebreak_filter, some are for the hpack_filter and vpack_filter callbacks that will be explained in the next two paragraphs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>value</th>
<th>explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{\empty}</td>
<td>main vertical list</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hbox</td>
<td>\texttt{\hbox} in horizontal mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adjusted hbox</td>
<td>\texttt{\hbox} in vertical mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vbox</td>
<td>\texttt{\vbox}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vtop</td>
<td>\texttt{\vtop}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>align</td>
<td>\texttt{\halign} or \texttt{\valign}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disc</td>
<td>discretionaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insert</td>
<td>packaging an insert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vcenter</td>
<td>\texttt{\vcenter}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>local_box</td>
<td>\texttt{\localleftbox} or \texttt{\localrightbox}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>split_off</td>
<td>top of a \texttt{\vsplit}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
split_keep remainder of a \vsplit
align_set alignment cell
fin_row alignment row

As for all the callbacks that deal with nodes, the return value can be one of three things:

- boolean `true` signals successful processing
- `<node>` signals that the ‘head’ node should be replaced by the returned node
- boolean `false` signals that the ‘head’ node list should be ignored and flushed from memory

This callback does not replace any internal code.

### 4.1.4.3 linebreak_filter

This callback replaces \LaTeX{}’s line breaking algorithm.

```lua
function(<node> head, <boolean> is_display)
    return <node> newhead
end
```

The returned node is the head of the list that will be added to the main vertical list, the boolean argument is true if this paragraph is interrupted by a following math display.

If you return something that is not a `<node>`, \LaTeX{} will apply the internal linebreak algorithm on the list that starts at `<head>`. Otherwise, the `<node>` you return is supposed to be the head of a list of nodes that are all allowed in vertical mode, and at least one of those has to represent a hbox. Failure to do so will result in a fatal error.

Setting this callback to `false` is possible, but dangerous, because it is possible you will end up in an unfixable ‘deadcycles loop’.

### 4.1.4.4 post_linebreak_filter

This callback is called just after \LaTeX{} has converted a list of nodes into a stack of \hbox{}es.

```lua
function(<node> head, <string> groupcode)
    return true | false | <node> newhead
end
```

This callback does not replace any internal code.

### 4.1.4.5 hpack_filter

This callback is called when \TeX{} is ready to start boxing some horizontal mode material. Math items and line boxes are ignored at the moment.

```lua
function(<node> head, <string> groupcode, <number> size,
```
The packtype is either additional or exactly. If additional, then the size is a \hbox spread ... argument. If exactly, then the size is a \hbox to .... In both cases, the number is in scaled points.

The direction is either one of the three-letter direction specifier strings, or nil (added in 0.45).

This callback does not replace any internal code.

### 4.1.4.6 vpack_filter

This callback is called when \TeX{} is ready to start boxing some vertical mode material. Math displays are ignored at the moment.

This function is very similar to the hpack_filter. Besides the fact that it is called at different moments, there is an extra variable that matches \TeX{}'s \maxdepth setting.

```lua
function(<node> head, <string> groupcode, <number> size, <string> packtype, <number> maxdepth [, <string> direction])
    return true | false | <node> newhead
end
```

This callback does not replace any internal code.

### 4.1.4.7 pre_output_filter

This callback is called when \TeX{} is ready to start boxing the box 255 for \texttt{\output}.

```lua
function(<node> head, <string> groupcode, <number> size, <string> packtype, <number> maxdepth [, <string> direction])
    return true | false | <node> newhead
end
```

This callback does not replace any internal code.

### 4.1.4.8 hyphenate

```lua
function(<node> head, <node> tail)
    end
```

No return values. This callback has to insert discretionary nodes in the node list it receives. Setting this callback to \texttt{false} will prevent the internal discretionary insertion pass.
4.1.4.9 ligaturing

```latex
function(<node> head, <node> tail) end
```

No return values. This callback has to apply ligaturing to the node list it receives.

You don’t have to worry about return values because the `head` node that is passed on to the callback is guaranteed not to be a `glyph_node` (if need be, a temporary node will be prepended), and therefore it cannot be affected by the mutations that take place. After the callback, the internal value of the ‘tail of the list’ will be recalculated.

The `next` of `head` is guaranteed to be non-nil.

The `next` of `tail` is guaranteed to be nil, and therefore the second callback argument can often be ignored. It is provided for orthogonality, and because it can sometimes be handy when special processing has to take place.

Setting this callback to `false` will prevent the internal ligature creation pass.

4.1.4.10 kerning

```latex
function(<node> head, <node> tail) end
```

No return values. This callback has to apply kerning between the nodes in the node list it receives. See ligaturing for calling conventions.

Setting this callback to `false` will prevent the internal kern insertion pass.

4.1.4.11 mlist_to_hlist

This callback replaces LuaTeX’s math list to node list conversion algorithm.

```latex
function(<node> head, <string> display_type, <boolean> need_penalties) return <node> newhead end
```

The returned node is the head of the list that will be added to the vertical or horizontal list, the string argument is either ‘text’ or ‘display’ depending on the current math mode, the boolean argument is `true` if penalties have to be inserted in this list, `false` otherwise.

Setting this callback to `false` is bad, it will almost certainly result in an endless loop.

4.1.5 Information reporting callbacks
4.1.5.1 pre_dump (0.61)

function()
end

This function is called just before dumping to a format file starts. It does not replace any code and there are neither arguments nor return values.

4.1.5.2 start_run

function()
end

This callback replaces the code that prints LuaTEX’s banner. Note that for successful use, this callback has to be set in the lua initialization script, otherwise it will be seen only after the run has already started.

4.1.5.3 stop_run

function()
end

This callback replaces the code that prints LuaTEX’s statistics and ‘output written to’ messages.

4.1.5.4 start_page_number

function()
end

Replaces the code that prints the [ and the page number at the begin of \shipout. This callback will also override the printing of box information that normally takes place when \tracingoutput is positive.

4.1.5.5 stop_page_number

function()
end

Replaces the code that prints the ] at the end of \shipout.

4.1.5.6 show_error_hook

function()
end
This callback is run from inside the \TeX{} error function, and the idea is to allow you to do some extra reporting on top of what \TeX{} already does (none of the normal actions are removed). You may find some of the values in the \texttt{status} table useful.

This callback does not replace any internal code.

4.1.5.7 \texttt{show\_error\_message}

\begin{verbatim}
function()
end
\end{verbatim}

This callback replaces the code that prints the error message. The usual interaction after the message is not affected.

4.1.5.8 \texttt{show\_lua\_error\_hook}

\begin{verbatim}
function()
end
\end{verbatim}

This callback replaces the code that prints the extra lua error message.

4.1.5.9 \texttt{start\_file}

\begin{verbatim}
function(category,filename)
end
\end{verbatim}

This callback replaces the code that prints \LaTeX{}'s when a file is opened like \texttt{(filename)} for regular files. The category is a number:

1. a normal data file, like a \TeX{} source
2. a font map coupling font names to resources
3. an image file (\texttt{png}, \texttt{pdf}, etc)
4. an embedded font subset
5. a fully embedded font

4.1.5.10 \texttt{stop\_file}

\begin{verbatim}
function(category)
end
\end{verbatim}

This callback replaces the code that prints \LaTeX{}'s when a file is closed like the \texttt{)} for regular files.

4.1.6 PDF-related callbacks
4.1.6.1 finish_pdffile

function()
end

This callback is called when all document pages are already written to the PDF file and LuaTEX is about to finalize the output document structure. Its intended use is final update of PDF dictionaries such as /Catalog or /Info. The callback does not replace any code. There are neither arguments nor return values.

4.1.6.2 finish_pdfpage

function(shippingout)
end

This callback is called after the pdf page stream has been assembled and before the page object gets finalized. This callback is available in LuaTEX 0.78.4 and later.

4.1.7 Font-related callbacks

4.1.7.1 define_font

function(<string> name, <number> size, <number> id)
  return <table> font
end

The string name is the filename part of the font specification, as given by the user. The number size is a bit special:

- if it is positive, it specifies an ‘at size’ in scaled points.
- if it is negative, its absolute value represents a ‘scaled’ setting relative to the designsize of the font.

The id is the internal number assigned to the font.

The internal structure of the font table that is to be returned is explained in chapter 7. That table is saved internally, so you can put extra fields in the table for your later Lua code to use.

Setting this callback to false is pointless as it will prevent font loading completely but will nevertheless generate errors.

4.2 The epdf library

The epdf library provides Lua bindings to many PDF access functions that are defined by the poppler pdf viewer library (written in C++ by Kristian Hsberg, based on xpdf by Derek Noonburg). Within LuaTEX
The `epdf` library shall allow to scrutinize an external PDF file. It gives access to its document structure, e.g., catalog, cross-reference table, individual pages, objects, annotations, info, and metadata. The Lua\TeX\ team is evaluating the possibility of reducing the binding to a basic low level PDF primitives and delegate the complete set of functions to an external shared object module.

The `epdf` library is still in alpha state: PDF access is currently read-only (it’s not yet possible to alter a PDF file or to assemble it from scratch), and many function bindings are still missing.

For a start, a PDF file is opened by `epdf.open()` with file name, e.g.:

```lua
doc = epdf.open("foo.pdf")
```

This normally returns a `PDFDoc` userdata variable; but if the file could not be opened successfully, instead of a fatal error just the value `nil` is returned.

All Lua functions in the `epdf` library are named after the poppler functions listed in the poppler header files for the various classes, e.g., files `PDFDoc.h`, `Dict.h`, and `Array.h`. These files can be found in the poppler subdirectory within the Lua\TeX\ sources. Which functions are already implemented in the `epdf` library can be found in the Lua\TeX\ source file `lepdflib.cc`. For using the `epdf` library, knowledge of the PDF file architecture is indispensable.

There are many different userdata types defined by the `epdf` library, currently these are `AnnotBorderStyle`, `AnnotBorder`, `Annots`, `Annot`, `Array`, `Attribute`, `Catalog`, `Dict`, `EmbFile`, `GString`, `LinkDest`, `Links`, `Link`, `ObjectStream`, `Object`, `PDFDoc`, `PDFRectangle`, `Page`, `Ref`, `Stream`, `StructElement`, `StructTreeRoot`, `TextSpan`, `XRefEntry` and `XRef`.

All these userdata names and the Lua access functions closely resemble the classes naming from the poppler header files, including the choice of mixed upper and lower case letters. The Lua function calls use object-oriented syntax, e.g., the following calls return the `Page` object for page 1:

```lua
pageref = doc:getCatalog():getPageRef(1)
pageobj = doc:getXRef():fetch(pageref.num, pageref.gen)
```

But writing such chained calls is risky, as an intermediate function may return `nil` on error; therefore between function calls there should be Lua type checks (e.g., against `nil`) done. If a non-object item is requested (e.g., a `Dict` item by calling `page:getPieceInfo()`, cf. `Page.h`) but not available, the Lua functions return `nil` (without error). If a function should return an `Object`, but it’s not existing, a `Null` object is returned instead (also without error; this is in-line with poppler behavior).

All library objects have a `__gc` metamethod for garbage collection. The `__tostring` metamethod gives the type name for each object.

All object constructors:

```lua
<PDFDoc>  = epdf.open(<string> PDF filename)
<Annot>   = epdf.Annot(<XRef>, <Dict>, <Catalog>, <Ref>)
<Annots>  = epdf.Annots(<XRef>, <Catalog>, <Object>)
<Array>   = epdf.Array(<XRef>)
```
\begin{verbatim}
<Attribute> = epdf.Attribute(<Type>,<Object>) | epdf.Attribute(<string>, <int>, <Object>)
<Dict> = epdf.Dict(<XRef>)
<Object> = epdf.Object()
<PDFRectangle> = epdf.PDFRectangle()

The functions StructElement_Type, Attribute_Type and AttributeOwner_Type return a hash table \{<string>,<integer>\}.

Annot methods:

<boolean> = <Annot>:isOK()
<Object> = <Annot>:getAppearance()
<AnnotBorder> = <Annot>:getBorder()
<boolean> = <Annot>:match(<Ref>)

AnnotBorderStyle methods:

<number> = <AnnotBorderStyle>:getWidth()

Annots methods:

<integer> = <Annots>:getNumAnnots()
<Annot> = <Annots>:getAnnot(<integer>)

Array methods:

<Array>:incRef()
<Array>:decRef()
<integer> = <Array>:getLength()
<Array>:add(<Object>)
<Object> = <Array>:get(<integer>)
<Object> = <Array>:getNF(<integer>)
<string> = <Array>:getString(<integer>)

Attribute methods:

<boolean> = <Attribute>:isOk()
<integer> = <Attribute>:getType()
<integer> = <Attribute>:getOwner()
<string> = <Attribute>:getTypeName()
<string> = <Attribute>:getOwnerName()
<Object> = <Attribute>:getValue()
<Object> = <Attribute>:getDefaultValue
<string> = <Attribute>:getName()
<integer> = <Attribute>:getRevision()
<Attribute>:setRevision(<unsigned integer>)
<boolean> = <Attribute>:istHidden()
\end{verbatim}
<Attribute>:setHidden(<boolean>)
<string> = <Attribute>:getFormattedValue()
<string> = <Attribute>:setFormattedValue(<string>)

Catalog methods:
<boolean> = <Catalog>:isOk()
<integer> = <Catalog>:getNumPages()
<Page> = <Catalog>:getPage(<integer>)
<Ref> = <Catalog>:getPageRef(<integer>)
<string> = <Catalog>:getBaseURI()
<string> = <Catalog>:readMetadata()
<Object> = <Catalog>:getStructTreeRoot()
<integer> = <Catalog>:findPage(<integer> object number, <integer> object generation)
<LinkDest> = <Catalog>:findDest(<string> name)
<Object> = <Catalog>:getDests()
<integer> = <Catalog>:numEmbeddedFiles()
<EmbFile> = <Catalog>:embeddedFile(<integer>)
<integer> = <Catalog>:numJS()
<string> = <Catalog>:getJS(<integer>)
<Object> = <Catalog>:getOutline()
<Object> = <Catalog>:getAcroForm()

EmbFile methods:
<string> = <EmbFile>:name()
<string> = <EmbFile>:description()
<integer> = <EmbFile>:size()
<string> = <EmbFile>:modDate()
<string> = <EmbFile>:createDate()
<string> = <EmbFile>:checksum()
<string> = <EmbFile>:mimeType()
<Object> = <EmbFile>:streamObject()
<boolean> = <EmbFile>:isOk()

Dict methods:
<Dict>:incRef()
<Dict>:decRef()
<integer> = <Dict>:getLength()
<Dict>:add(<string>, <Object>)
<Dict>:set(<string>, <Object>)
<Dict>:remove(<string>)
<boolean> = <Dict>:is(<string>)
<Object> = <Dict>:lookup(<string>)
<Object> = <Dict>:lookupNF(<string>)
<integer> = <Dict>:lookupInt(<string>, <string>)
<string> = <Dict>:getKey(<integer>)
<Object> = <Dict>:getVal(<integer>)
<Object> = <Dict>:getValNF(<integer>)
<boolean> = <Dict>:hasKey(<string>)

Link methods:
<boolean> = <Link>:isOk()
<boolean> = <Link>:inRect(<number>, <number>)

LinkDest methods:
<boolean> = <LinkDest>:isOk()
<integer> = <LinkDest>:getKind()
<string> = <LinkDest>:getKindName()
<boolean> = <LinkDest>:isPageRef()
<integer> = <LinkDest>:getPageNum()
<Ref> = <LinkDest>:getPageRef()
<number> = <LinkDest>:getLeft()
<number> = <LinkDest>:getBottom()
<number> = <LinkDest>:getRight()
<number> = <LinkDest>:getTop()
<number> = <LinkDest>:getZoom()
<boolean> = <LinkDest>:getChangeLeft()
<boolean> = <LinkDest>:getChangeTop()
<boolean> = <LinkDest>:getChangeZoom()

Links methods:
<integer> = <Links>:getNumLinks()
<Link> = <Links>:getLink(<integer>)

Object methods:
<Object>:initBool(<boolean>)
<Object>:initInt(<integer>)
<Object>:initReal(<number>)
<Object>:initString(<string>)
<Object>:initName(<string>)
<Object>:initNull()
<Object>:initArray(<XRef>)
<Object>:initDict(<XRef>)
<Object>:initStream(<Stream>)
<Object>:initRef(<integer> object number, <integer> object generation)
<Object>:initCmd(<string>)
<Object>:initError()
<Object>:initEOF()
<Object> = <Object>:fetch(<XRef>)
<integer> = <Object>:getType()
<string> = <Object>:getTypeName()
<boolean> = <Object>:isBool()
<boolean> = <Object>:isInt()
<boolean> = <Object>:isReal()
<boolean> = <Object>:isNum()
<boolean> = <Object>:isString()
<boolean> = <Object>:isName()
<boolean> = <Object>:isNull()
<boolean> = <Object>:isArray()
<boolean> = <Object>:isDict()
<boolean> = <Object>:isStream()
<boolean> = <Object>:isRef()
<boolean> = <Object>:isCmd()
<boolean> = <Object>:isError()
<boolean> = <Object>:isEOF()
<boolean> = <Object>:isNone()
<boolean> = <Object>:getBool()
<integer> = <Object>:getInt()
<number> = <Object>:getReal()
<number> = <Object>:getNum()
<string> = <Object>:getString()
<string> = <Object>:getName()
<Array> = <Object>:getArray()
<Dict> = <Object>:getDict()
<Stream> = <Object>:getStream()
<Ref> = <Object>:getRef()
<integer> = <Object>:getRefNum()
<integer> = <Object>:getRefGen()
<string> = <Object>:getCmd()
<integer> = <Object>:arrayGetLength()
 = <Object>:arrayAdd(<Object>)
<Object> = <Object>:arrayGet(<integer>)
<Object> = <Object>:arrayGetNF(<integer>)
<integer> = <Object>:dictGetLength(<integer>)
 = <Object>:dictAdd(<string>, <Object>)
 = <Object>:dictSet(<string>, <Object>)
<Object> = <Object>:dictLookup(<string>)
<Object> = <Object>:dictLookupNF(<string>)
<string> = <Object>:dictgetKey(<integer>)
<Object> = <Object>:dictgetVal(<integer>)
<Object> = <Object>:dictgetValNF(<integer>)
<boolean> = <Object>:streamIs(<string>)
 = <Object>:streamReset()
<integer> = <Object>:streamGetChar()
<integer> = <Object>:streamLookChar()
<integer> = <Object>:streamGetPos()
 = <Object>:streamSetPos(<integer>)
<Dict> = <Object>:streamGetDict()

Page methods:
<boolean> = <Page>:isOk()
<integer> = <Page>:getNum()
<PDFRectangle> = <Page>:getMediaBox()
<PDFRectangle> = <Page>:getCropBox()
<boolean> = <Page>:isCropped()
<number> = <Page>:getMediaWidth()
<number> = <Page>:getMediaHeight()
<number> = <Page>:getCropWidth()
<number> = <Page>:getCropHeight()
<PDFRectangle> = <Page>:getBleedBox()
<PDFRectangle> = <Page>:getTrimBox()
<PDFRectangle> = <Page>:getArtBox()
<integer> = <Page>:getRotate()
<string> = <Page>:getLastModified()
<Dict> = <Page>:getBoxColorInfo()
<Dict> = <Page>:getGroup()
<Stream> = <Page>:getMetadata()
<Dict> = <Page>:getPieceInfo()
<Dict> = <Page>:getSeparationInfo()
<Dict> = <Page>:getResourceDict()
<Object> = <Page>:getAnnots()
<Links> = <Page>:getLinks(<Catalog>)
<Object> = <Page>:getContents()

PDFDoc methods:
<boolean> = <PDFDoc>:isOk()
<integer> = <PDFDoc>:getErrorCode()
<string> = <PDFDoc>:getErrorCodeName()
<string> = <PDFDoc>:getFileName()
<XRef> = <PDFDoc>:getXRef()
<Catalog> = <PDFDoc>:getCatalog()
<number> = <PDFDoc>:getPageMediaWidth()
<number> = <PDFDoc>:getPageMediaHeight()
<number> = <PDFDoc>:getPageCropWidth()
<number> = <PDFDoc>:getPageCropHeight()
<integer> = <PDFDoc>:getNumPages()
<string> = <PDFDoc>:readMetadata()
<Object> = <PDFDoc>:getStructTreeRoot()
<integer> = <PDFDoc>:findPage(<integer> object number, <integer> object generation)
<Link> = <PDFDoc>:getLinks(<integer>)
<LinkDest> = <PDFDoc>:findDest(<string>)
<boolean> = <PDFDoc>:isEncrypted()
<boolean> = <PDFDoc>:okToPrint()
<boolean> = <PDFDoc>:okToChange()
<boolean> = <PDFDoc>:okToCopy()
<boolean> = <PDFDoc>:okToAddNotes()
<boolean> = <PDFDoc>:isLinearized()
<Object> = <PDFDoc>:getDocInfo()
<Object> = <PDFDoc>:getDocInfoNF()
<integer> = <PDFDoc>:getPDFMajorVersion()
<integer> = <PDFDoc>:getPDFMinorVersion()

PDFRectangle methods:
<boolean> = <PDFRectangle>:isValid()

Stream methods:
<integer> = <Stream>:getKind()
<string> = <Stream>:getKindName()
 = <Stream>:reset()
 = <Stream>:close()
<integer> = <Stream>:getChar()
<integer> = <Stream>:lookChar()
<integer> = <Stream>:getRawChar()
<integer> = <Stream>:getUnfilteredChar()
 = <Stream>:unfilteredReset()
<integer> = <Stream>:getPos()
<boolean> = <Stream>:isBinary()
<Object> = <Stream>:getUndecodedStream()
<Object> = <Stream>:getDict()

StructElement methods:
<string> = <StructElement>:getTypeName()
<integer> = <StructElement>:getType()
<boolean> = <StructElement>:isOk()
<boolean>  = <StructElement>:isBlock()
<boolean>  = <StructElement>:isInline()
<boolean>  = <StructElement>:isGrouping()
<boolean>  = <StructElement>:isContent()
<boolean>  = <StructElement>:isObjectRef()
<integer>  = <StructElement>:getMCID()
<Ref>      = <StructElement>:getObjectRef()
<Ref>      = <StructElement>:getParentRef()
<boolean>  = <StructElement>:hasPageRef()
<Ref>      = <StructElement>:getPageRef()
<StructTreeRoot>  = <StructElement>:getStructTreeRoot()
<string>   = <StructElement>:getID()
<string>   = <StructElement>:getLanguage()
<integer>  = <StructElement>:getRevision()
             = <StructElement>:setRevision(<unsigned integer>)
<string>   = <StructElement>:getTitle()
<string>   = <StructElement>:getExpandedAbbr()
<integer>  = <StructElement>:getNumChildren()
<StructElement>  = <StructElement>:getChild()
<integer>  = <StructElement>:getNumAttributes()
<Attribute> = <StructElement>:getAttribute(<integer>)
<string>   = <StructElement>:appendAttribute(<Attribute>)
<Attribute> = <StructElement>:findAttribute(<Attribute::Type>,boolean,<Attribute::Owner>)
<string>   = <StructElement>:getAltText()
<string>   = <StructElement>:getActualText()
<string>   = <StructElement>:getText(<boolean>)
<table>    = <StructElement>:getTextSpans()

StructTreeRoot methods:

<StructElement>  = <StructTreeRoot>::findParentElement
<PDFDoc>        = <StructTreeRoot>::getDoc
<Dict>          = <StructTreeRoot>::getRoleMap
<Dict>          = <StructTreeRoot>::getClassMap
<StructElement>  = <StructTreeRoot>::getNumChildren
<StructElement>  = <StructTreeRoot>::getChild
             = <StructTreeRoot>::appendChild
<StructElement>  = <StructTreeRoot>::findParentElement

TextSpan han only one method:

<string>  = <TextSpan>::getText()

XRef methods:
4.3 The font library

The font library provides the interface into the internals of the font system, and also it contains helper functions to load traditional TeX font metrics formats. Other font loading functionality is provided by the fontloader library that will be discussed in the next section.

4.3.1 Loading a TFM file

The behavior documented in this subsection is considered stable in the sense that there will not be backward-incompatible changes any more.

```lua
fnt = font.read_tfm(name, s)
```

The number is a bit special:

- if it is positive, it specifies an ‘at size’ in scaled points.
- if it is negative, its absolute value represents a ‘scaled’ setting relative to the designsize of the font.

The internal structure of the metrics font table that is returned is explained in chapter 7.
4.3.2 Loading a VF file

The behavior documented in this subsection is considered stable in the sense that there will not be backward-incompatible changes any more.

\[ \text{vf\_fnt} = \text{font\_read\_vf}(<\text{string}> \text{name}, <\text{number}> s) \]

The meaning of the number \( s \) and the format of the returned table are similar to the ones in the \text{read\_tfm()} function.

4.3.3 The fonts array

The whole table of \TeX\ fonts is accessible from \text{LUa} using a virtual array.

\[ \text{font\_fonts}[n] = \{ ... \} \]
\[ \text{f} = \text{font\_fonts}[n] \]

See \text{chapter 7} for the structure of the tables. Because this is a virtual array, you cannot call \text{pairs} on it, but see below for the \text{font\_each} iterator.

The two metatable functions implementing the virtual array are:

\[ \text{f} = \text{font\_getfont}(<\text{number}> n) \]
\[ \text{font\_setfont}(<\text{number}> n, <\text{table}> f) \]

Note that at the moment, each access to the \text{font\_fonts} or call to \text{font\_getfont} creates a lua table for the whole font. This process can be quite slow. In a later version of \text{LUa\TeX}, this interface will change (it will start using userdata objects instead of actual tables).

Also note the following: assignments can only be made to fonts that have already been defined in \TeX, but have not been accessed at all since that definition. This limits the usability of the write access to \text{font\_fonts} quite a lot, a less stringent ruleset will likely be implemented later.

4.3.4 Checking a font’s status

You can test for the status of a font by calling this function:

\[ \text{f} = \text{font\_frozen}(<\text{number}> n) \]

The return value is one of \text{true} (unassignable), \text{false} (can be changed) or \text{nil} (not a valid font at all).

4.3.5 Defining a font directly

You can define your own font into \text{font\_fonts} by calling this function:

\[ \text{i} = \text{font\_define}(<\text{table}> f) \]
The return value is the internal id number of the defined font (the index into `font.fonts`). If the font creation fails, an error is raised. The table is a font structure, as explained in chapter 7.

### 4.3.6 Projected next font id

```
<number> i = font.nextid()
```

This returns the font id number that would be returned by a `font.define` call if it was executed at this spot in the code flow. This is useful for virtual fonts that need to reference themselves.

### 4.3.7 Font id (0.47)

```
<number> i = font.id(<string> csname)
```

This returns the font id associated with `csname` string, or −1 if `csname` is not defined; new in 0.47.

### 4.3.8 Currently active font

```
<number> i = font.current()
font.current(<number> i)
```

This gets or sets the currently used font number.

### 4.3.9 Maximum font id

```
<number> i = font.max()
```

This is the largest used index in `font.fonts`.

### 4.3.10 Iterating over all fonts

```
for i,v in font.each() do
    ...
end
```

This is an iterator over each of the defined \TeX fonts. The first returned value is the index in `font.fonts`, the second the font itself, as a Lua table. The indices are listed incrementally, but they do not always form an array of consecutive numbers: in some cases there can be holes in the sequence.

### 4.4 The fontloader library (0.36)
4.4.1 Getting quick information on a font

\begin{verbatim}
<table> info = fontloader.info(<string> filename)
\end{verbatim}

This function returns either nil, or a table, or an array of small tables (in the case of a TrueType collection). The returned table(s) will contain some fairly interesting information items from the font(s) defined by the file:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>key</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fontname</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>the PostScript name of the font</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fullname</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>the formal name of the font</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>familyname</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>the family name this font belongs to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>weight</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>a string indicating the color value of the font</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>version</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>the internal font version</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>italicangle</td>
<td>float</td>
<td>the slant angle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>units_per_em</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>(since 0.78.2) 1000 for PostScript-based fonts, usually 2048 for TrueType</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pfminfo</td>
<td>table</td>
<td>(since 0.78.2) (see section 4.4.5.1.6)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Getting information through this function is (sometimes much) more efficient than loading the font properly, and is therefore handy when you want to create a dictionary of available fonts based on a directory contents.

4.4.2 Loading an OPENTYPE or TRUETYPE file

If you want to use an OpenType font, you have to get the metric information from somewhere. Using the fontloader library, the simplest way to get that information is thus:

\begin{verbatim}
function load_font (filename)
  local metrics = nil
  local font = fontloader.open(filename)
  if font then
    metrics = fontloader.to_table(font)
    fontloader.close(font)
  end
  return metrics
end
\end{verbatim}

myfont = load_font('/opt/tex/texmf/fonts/data/arial.ttf')

The main function call is

<userdata> f, <table> w = fontloader.open(<string> filename)
<userdata> f, <table> w = fontloader.open(<string> filename, <string> font-name)
The first return value is a userdata representation of the font. The second return value is a table containing any warnings and errors reported by fontloader while opening the font. In normal typesetting, you would probably ignore the second argument, but it can be useful for debugging purposes.

For TrueType collections (when filename ends in 'ttc') and dfont collections, you have to use a second string argument to specify which font you want from the collection. Use the fontname strings that are returned by fontloader.info for that.

To turn the font into a table, fontloader.to_table is used on the font returned by fontloader.open.

<table> f = fontloader.to_table(<userdata> font)

This table cannot be used directly by LATEX and should be turned into another one as described in chapter 7. Do not forget to store the fontname value in the psname field of the metrics table to be returned to LATEX, otherwise the font inclusion backend will not be able to find the correct font in the collection.

See section 4.4.5 for details on the userdata object returned by fontloader.open() and the layout of the metrics table returned by fontloader.to_table().

The font file is parsed and partially interpreted by the font loading routines from FontForge. The file format can be OpenType, TrueType, TrueType Collection, cff, or Type1.

There are a few advantages to this approach compared to reading the actual font file ourselves:

- The font is automatically re-encoded, so that the metrics table for TrueType and OpenType fonts is using Unicode for the character indices.
- Many features are pre-processed into a format that is easier to handle than just the bare tables would be.
- PostScript-based OpenType fonts do not store the character height and depth in the font file, so the character boundingbox has to be calculated in some way.
- In the future, it may be interesting to allow Lua scripts access to the font program itself, perhaps even creating or changing the font.

A loaded font is discarded with:

fontloader.close(<userdata> font)

4.4.3 Applying a ‘feature file’

You can apply a ‘feature file’ to a loaded font:

<table> errors = fontloader.apply_featurefile(<userdata> font, <string> filename)

A ‘feature file’ is a textual representation of the features in an OpenType font. See http://www.adobe.com/devnet/opentype/afdko/topic_feature_file_syntax.html and
http://fontforge.sourceforge.net/featurefile.html
for a more detailed description of feature files.

If the function fails, the return value is a table containing any errors reported by fontloader while applying the feature file. On success, \texttt{nil} is returned. (the return value is new in 0.65)

4.4.4 Applying an ‘AFM file’

You can apply an ‘afm file’ to a loaded font:

\begin{verbatim}
<table> errors = fontloader.apply_afmfile(<userdata> font, <string> filename)
\end{verbatim}

An \texttt{afm} file is a textual representation of (some of) the meta information in a \texttt{Type1} font. See ftp:/
/ftp.math.utah.edu/u/ma/hohn/linux/postscript/5004.AFM_Spec.pdf for more information about \texttt{afm} files.

Note: If you \texttt{fontloader.open()} a \texttt{Type1} file named \texttt{font.pfb}, the library will automatically search
for and apply \texttt{font.afm} if it exists in the same directory as the file \texttt{font.pfb}. In that case, there is
no need for an explicit call to \texttt{apply_afmfile()}.

If the function fails, the return value is a table containing any errors reported by fontloader while applying
the AFM file. On success, \texttt{nil} is returned. (the return value is new in 0.65)

4.4.5 Fontloader font tables

As mentioned earlier, the return value of \texttt{fontloader.open()} is a userdata object. In Lua\TeX versions
before 0.63, the only way to have access to the actual metrics was to call \texttt{fontloader.to_table()} on
this object, returning the table structure that is explained in the following subsections.

However, it turns out that the result from \texttt{fontloader.to_table()} sometimes needs very large
amounts of memory (depending on the font’s complexity and size) so starting with Lua\TeX 0.63, it is
possible to access the userdata object directly.

In the Lua\TeX 0.63.0, the following is implemented:

- all top-level keys that would be returned by \texttt{to_table()} can also be accessed directly.
- the top-level key ‘glyphs’ returns a \texttt{virtual} array that allows indices from 0 to \texttt{(f.glyphmax − 1)}.
- the items in that virtual array (the actual glyphs) are themselves also userdata objects, and each has
  accessors for all of the keys explained in the section ‘Glyph items’ below.
- the top-level key ‘subfonts’ returns an \texttt{actual} array of userdata objects, one for each of the subfonts
  (or nil, if there are no subfonts).

A short example may be helpful. This code generates a printout of all the glyph names in the font
\texttt{PunkNova.kern.otf}:

\begin{verbatim}
local f = fontloader.open('PunkNova.kern.otf')
print (f.fontname)
\end{verbatim}
local i = 0
while (i < f.glyphmax) do
  local g = f.glyphs[i]
  if g then
    print(g.name)
  end
  i = i + 1
end
fontloader.close(f)

In this case, the \textsc{Lua\TeX} memory requirement stays below 100MB on the test computer, while the internal structure generated by \texttt{to_table()} needs more than 2GB of memory (the font itself is 6.9MB in disk size).

In \textsc{Lua\TeX} 0.63 only the top-level font, the subfont table entries, and the glyphs are virtual objects, everything else still produces normal lua values and tables. In future versions, more return values may be replaced by userdata objects (as much as needed to keep the memory requirements in check).

If you want to know the valid fields in a font or glyph structure, call the \texttt{fields} function on an object of a particular type (either glyph or font for now, more will be implemented later):

\begin{verbatim}
<table> fields = fontloader.fields(<userdata> font)
<table> fields = fontloader.fields(<userdata> font_glyph)
\end{verbatim}

For instance:

local fields = fontloader.fields(f)
l local fields = fontloader.fields(f.glyphs[0])

\section*{4.4.5.1 Table types}

\subsection*{4.4.5.1.1 Top-level}

The top-level keys in the returned table are (the explanations in this part of the documentation are not yet finished):

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textbf{key} \hfill \textbf{type} \hfill \textbf{explanation}
  \item \texttt{table\_version} \hfill \texttt{number} \hfill indicates the metrics version (currently 0.3)
  \item \texttt{fontname} \hfill \texttt{string} \hfill \texttt{PostScript font name}
  \item \texttt{fullname} \hfill \texttt{string} \hfill official (human-oriented) font name
  \item \texttt{familyname} \hfill \texttt{string} \hfill family name
  \item \texttt{weight} \hfill \texttt{string} \hfill weight indicator
  \item \texttt{copyright} \hfill \texttt{string} \hfill copyright information
  \item \texttt{filename} \hfill \texttt{string} \hfill the file name
  \item \texttt{version} \hfill \texttt{string} \hfill font version
  \item \texttt{italicangle} \hfill \texttt{float} \hfill slant angle
\end{itemize}
units_per_em: number
1000 for PostScript-based fonts, usually 2048 for TrueType

ascent: number
height of ascender in units_per_em

descent: number
depth of descender in units_per_em

upos: float

 width: float

uniqueid: number

glyphcnt: number
number of included glyphs

glyphs: array

 glyphsmax: number
maximum used index the glyphs array

hasvmetrics: number

onlybitmaps: number

serifcheck: number

isserif: number

issans: number

encodingchanged: number

strokefont: number

use_typo_metrics: number

weight_width_slope_only: number

head_optimized_for_cleartype: number

uni_interp: enum
unset, none, adobe, greek, japanese, trad_chinese, simp_chinese, korean, ams

origname: string
the file name, as supplied by the user

map: table

private: table

xuid: string

pfminfo: table

names: table

cidinfo: table

subfonts: array

comments: string

cvt_names: string

anchor_classes: table

ttf_tables: table

ttf_tab_saved: table

kerns: table

vkerns: table

texdata: table

lookups: table

gpos: table

gsub: table

mm: table

chosenname: string
4.4.5.1.2 Glyph items

The glyphs is an array containing the per-character information (quite a few of these are only present if nonzero).

key  type  explanation
name  string  the glyph name
unicode  number  unicode code point, or -1
boundingbox  array  array of four numbers, see note below
width  number  only for horizontal fonts
vwidth  number  only for vertical fonts
tsidebearing  number  only for vertical ttf/otf fonts, and only if nonzero (0.79.0)
lsidebearing  number  only if nonzero and not equal to boundingbox[1]
class  string  one of "none", "base", "ligature", "mark", "component" (if not present, the
glyph class is 'automatic')
kerns  array  only for horizontal fonts, if set
vkerns  array  only for vertical fonts, if set
dependents  array  linear array of glyph name strings, only if nonempty
lookups  table  only if nonempty
ligatures  table  only if nonempty
anchors  table  only if set
comment  string  only if set
tex_height  number  only if set
tex_depth  number  only if set
italic_correction  number  only if set
top_accent  number  only if set
is_extended_shape  number  only if this character is part of a math extension list
altuni  table  alternate UNICODE items
vert_variants  table
horiz_variants  table
mathkern  table

On boundingbox: The boundingbox information for TrueType fonts and TrueType-based OTF fonts is read directly from the font file. PostScript-based fonts do not have this information, so the boundingbox of traditional PostScript fonts is generated by interpreting the actual bezier curves to find the exact boundingbox. This can be a slow process, so starting from LuaTeX 0.45, the boundingboxes of PostScript-based OTF fonts (and raw CFF fonts) are calculated using an approximation of the glyph shape based on the actual glyph points only, instead of taking the whole curve into account. This means that glyphs that have missing points at extrema will have a too-tight boundingbox, but the processing is so much faster that in our opinion the tradeoff is worth it.

The kerns and vkerns are linear arrays of small hashes:

key    type    explanation
char   string
off    number
lookup string

The lookups is a hash, based on lookup subtable names, with the value of each key inside that a linear array of small hashes:

key    type    explanation
type enum position, pair, substitution, alternate, multiple, ligature, lcaret, k kerning, vkerning, anchors, contextpos, contextsub, chainpos, chainsub, reversesub, max, kernback, vkernback

specification table extra data

For the first seven values of type, there can be additional sub-information, stored in the sub-table specification:

value    type    explanation
position table a table of the offset_specs type
pair table one string: paired, and an array of one or two offset_specs tables: offsets
substitution table one string: variant
alternate table one string: components
multiple table one string: components
ligature table two strings: components, char
lcaret array linear array of numbers

Tables for offset_specs contain up to four number-valued fields: x (a horizontal offset), y (a vertical offset), h (an advance width correction) and v (an advance height correction).

The ligatures is a linear array of small hashes:
The anchor table is indexed by a string signifying the anchor type, which is one of:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>key</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mark</td>
<td>table</td>
<td>placement mark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>basechar</td>
<td>table</td>
<td>mark for attaching combining items to a base char</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baselig</td>
<td>table</td>
<td>mark for attaching combining items to a ligature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>basemark</td>
<td>table</td>
<td>generic mark for attaching combining items to connect to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>centry</td>
<td>table</td>
<td>cursive entry point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cexit</td>
<td>table</td>
<td>cursive exit point</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The content of these is a short array of defined anchors, with the entry keys being the anchor names. For all except baselig, the value is a single table with this definition:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>key</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>x</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>x location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>y location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ttf_pt_index</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>truetype point index, only if given</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For baselig, the value is a small array of such anchor sets sets, one for each constituent item of the ligature.

For clarification, an anchor table could for example look like this:

```lua
['anchor'] = {
    ['basemark'] = {
        ['Anchor-7'] = { ['x']=170, ['y']=1080 }
    },
    ['mark'] ={
        ['Anchor-1'] = { ['x']=160, ['y']=810 },
        ['Anchor-4'] = { ['x']=160, ['y']=800 }
    },
    ['baselig'] = {
        [1] = { ['Anchor-2'] = { ['x']=160, ['y']=650 } },
        [2] = { ['Anchor-2'] = { ['x']=460, ['y']=640 } }
    }
}
```

Note: The baselig table can be sparse!
### 4.4.5.1.3 map table

The top-level map is a list of encoding mappings. Each of those is a table itself.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>key</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enccount</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>encmax</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>backmax</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>remap</td>
<td>table</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>map</td>
<td>array</td>
<td>non-linear array of mappings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>backmap</td>
<td>array</td>
<td>non-linear array of backward mappings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enc</td>
<td>table</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The **remap** table is very small:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>key</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>firstenc</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lastenc</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>infont</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The **enc** table is a bit more verbose:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>key</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enc_name</td>
<td>string</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>char_cnt</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>char_max</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unicode</td>
<td>array</td>
<td>array of Unicode position numbers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pslnames</td>
<td>array</td>
<td>array of PostScript glyph names</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>builtin</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hidden</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>only_1byte</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>has_1byte</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>has_2byte</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is_unicodbmp</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>only if nonzero</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is_unicodefull</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>only if nonzero</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is_custom</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>only if nonzero</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is_original</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>only if nonzero</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is_compact</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>only if nonzero</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is_japanese</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>only if nonzero</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is_korean</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>only if nonzero</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is_tradchinese</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>only if nonzero [name?]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is_simplechinese</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>only if nonzero</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>low_page</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>high_page</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iconv_name</td>
<td>string</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iso_2022_escape</td>
<td>string</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.4.5.1.4 private table

This is the font’s private PostScript dictionary, if any. Keys and values are both strings.

4.4.5.1.5 cidinfo table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>key</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>registry</td>
<td>string</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ordering</td>
<td>string</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>supplement</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>version</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.4.5.1.6 pfinfo table

The pfinfo table contains most of the OS/2 information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>key</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pfmset</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>winascent_add</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>windescent_add</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hheadascent_add</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hheaddescent_add</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>typoascent_add</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>typodescent_add</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subsuper_set</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>panose_set</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hheadset</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vheadset</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pfmfamily</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>weight</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>width</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avgwidth</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>firstchar</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lastchar</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fstype</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>linegap</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vlinegap</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hhead_ascent</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hhead_descent</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>os2_typoascent</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>os2_typodescent</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>os2_typolinegap</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>os2_winascent</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>os2_windescent</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
os2_subxsize  number
os2_subysize  number
os2_subxoff   number
os2_subyoff   number
os2_supxsize  number
os2_supysize  number
os2_supxoff   number
os2_supyoff   number
os2_strikeysize number
os2_strikeypos number
os2_family_class number
os2_xheight   number
os2_capheight number
os2_defaultchar number
os2_breakchar  number
os2_vendor    string
codepages     table  A two-number array of encoded code pages
unicoderages  table  A four-number array of encoded unicode ranges
panose         table

The **panose** subtable has exactly 10 string keys:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>key</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>familytype</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>Values as in the OpenType font specification: Any, No Fit, Text and Display, Script, Decorative, Pictorial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>serifstyle</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>See the OpenType font specification for values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>weight</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>id.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>proportion</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>id.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contrast</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>id.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>strokevariation</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>id.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>armstyle</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>id.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>letterform</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>id.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>midline</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>id.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xheight</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>id.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4.4.5.1.7 names table

Each item has two top-level keys:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>key</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lang</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>language for this entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>names</td>
<td>table</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The **names** keys are the actual TrueType name strings. The possible keys are:
key               explanation
copyright
family
subfamily
uniqueid
fullname
version
postscriptname
trademark
manufacturer
designer
descriptor
tenderurl
designerurl
license
licenseurl
idontknow
preffamilyname
prefmodifiers
compatfull
sampletext
cidfndfontname
wwsfamily
wwssubfamily

4.4.5.1.8 anchor_classes table

The anchor_classes classes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>key</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>a descriptive id of this anchor class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lookup</td>
<td>string</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>one of mark, mkmk, curs, mklg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.4.5.1.9 gpos table

The gpos table has one array entry for each lookup. (The gpos_ prefix is somewhat redundant.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>key</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>one of gpos_single, gpos_pair, gpos_cursive, gpos_mark2base, gpos_mark2ligature, gpos_mark2mark, gpos_context, gpos_contextchain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flags</td>
<td>table</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>string</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
features array
subtables array

The flags table has a true value for each of the lookup flags that is actually set:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>key</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>r2l</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ignorebaseglyphs</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ignoreligatures</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ignorecombiningmarks</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mark_class</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>(new in 0.44)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The features subtable items of gpos have:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>key</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tag</td>
<td>string</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scripts</td>
<td>table</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The scripts table within features has:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>key</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>script</td>
<td>string</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>langs</td>
<td>array of strings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The subtables table has:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>key</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>string</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suffix</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>(only if used)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anchor_classes</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>(only if used)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vertical_kerning</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>(only if used)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kernclass</td>
<td>table</td>
<td>(only if used)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The kernclass with subtables table has:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>key</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>firsts</td>
<td>array of strings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seconds</td>
<td>array of strings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lookup</td>
<td>string or array of strings</td>
<td>associated lookup(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>offsets</td>
<td>array of numbers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.4.5.10 gsub table

This has identical layout to the gpos table, except for the type:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>key</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>one of gsub_single, gsub_multiple, gsub_alternate, gsub_ligature, gsub_context, gsub_contextchain, gsub_reversecontextchain</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.4.5.1.11  ttf_tables and ttf_tab_saved tables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>key</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tag</td>
<td>string</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>len</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxlen</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>data</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.4.5.1.12  mm table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>key</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>axes</td>
<td>table</td>
<td>array of axis names</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>instance_count</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>positions</td>
<td>table</td>
<td>array of instance positions (#axes * instances )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>defweights</td>
<td>table</td>
<td>array of default weights for instances</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cdv</td>
<td>string</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ndv</td>
<td>string</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>axismaps</td>
<td>table</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The axismaps:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>key</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>blends</td>
<td>table</td>
<td>an array of blend points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>designs</td>
<td>table</td>
<td>an array of design values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>min</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>def</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>max</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.4.5.1.13  mark_classes table (0.44)

The keys in this table are mark class names, and the values are a space-separated string of glyph names in this class.

Note: This table is indeed new in 0.44. The manual said it existed before then, but in practise it was missing due to a bug.

4.4.5.1.14  math table

ScriptPercentScaleDown
ScriptScriptPercentScaleDown
DelimitedSubFormulaMinHeight
DisplayOperatorMinHeight
MathLeading
AxisHeight
RadicalDisplayStyleVerticalGap
RadicalRuleThickness
RadicalExtraAscender
RadicalKernBeforeDegree
RadicalKernAfterDegree
RadicalDegreeBottomRaisePercent
MinConnectorOverlap
FractionDelimiterSize (new in 0.47.0)
FractionDelimiterDisplayStyleSize (new in 0.47.0)

4.4.5.1.15 validation_state table

key explanation
bad_ps_fontname
bad_glyph_table
bad_cff_table
bad_metrics_table
bad_cmap_table
bad_bitmaps_table
bad_gx_table
bad_ot_table
bad_os2_version
bad_sfnt_header

4.4.5.1.16 horiz_base and vert_base table

key  type explanation
tags  table  an array of script list tags
scripts  table

The scripts subtable:

key type explanation
baseline  table
default_baseline  number
lang  table

The lang subtable:

key type explanation
tag  string  a script tag
ascent  number
descent  number
features  table
The `features` points to an array of tables with the same layout except that in those nested tables, the tag represents a language.

### 4.4.5.1.17 altuni table

An array of alternate Unicode values. Inside that array are hashes with:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>key</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>unicode</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>this glyph is also used for this unicode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>variant</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>the alternative is driven by this unicode selector</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4.4.5.1.18 vert_variants and horiz_variants table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>key</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>variants</td>
<td>string</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>italic_correction</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parts</td>
<td>table</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The `parts` table is an array of smaller tables:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>key</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>component</td>
<td>string</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>extender</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>start</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>end</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>advance</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4.4.5.1.19 mathkern table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>key</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>top_right</td>
<td>table</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bottom_right</td>
<td>table</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>top_left</td>
<td>table</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bottom_left</td>
<td>table</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Each of the subtables is an array of small hashes with two keys:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>key</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>height</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kern</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4.4.5.1.20 kerns table

Substructure is identical to the per-glyph subtable.
4.4.5.1.21  vkerns table

Substructure is identical to the per-glyph subtable.

4.4.5.1.22  texdata table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>key</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>unset, text, math, mathext</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>params</td>
<td>array</td>
<td>22 font numeric parameters</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.4.5.1.23  lookups table

Top-level lookups is quite different from the ones at character level. The keys in this hash are strings, the values the actual lookups, represented as dictionary tables.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>key</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>string</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>format</td>
<td>enum</td>
<td>one of glyphs, class, coverage, reversecoverage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tag</td>
<td>string</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>current_class</td>
<td>array</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>before_class</td>
<td>array</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>after_class</td>
<td>array</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rules</td>
<td>array</td>
<td>an array of rule items</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rule items have one common item and one specialized item:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>key</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lookups</td>
<td>array</td>
<td>a linear array of lookup names</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glyphs</td>
<td>array</td>
<td>only if the parent's format is glyphs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>class</td>
<td>array</td>
<td>only if the parent's format is class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coverage</td>
<td>array</td>
<td>only if the parent's format is coverage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reversecoverage</td>
<td>array</td>
<td>only if the parent's format is reversecoverage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A glyph table is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>key</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>names</td>
<td>string</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>back</td>
<td>string</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fore</td>
<td>string</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A class table is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>key</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>current</td>
<td>array</td>
<td>of numbers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>before</td>
<td>array</td>
<td>of numbers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>after</td>
<td>array</td>
<td>of numbers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.5 The img library

The img library can be used as an alternative to \pdfximage and \pdffileximage, and the associated ‘satellite’ commands like \pdfximagebbox. Image objects can also be used within virtual fonts via the image command listed in section 7.2.

4.5.1 img.new

\texttt{<image> var = img.new()}  
\texttt{<image> var = img.new(<table> image_spec)}

This function creates a userdata object of type ‘image’. The image_spec argument is optional. If it is given, it must be a table, and that table must contain a filename key. A number of other keys can also be useful, these are explained below.

You can either say

\texttt{a = img.new()}

followed by

\texttt{a.filename = "foo.png"}

or you can put the file name (and some or all of the other keys) into a table directly, like so:

\texttt{a = img.new({filename='foo.pdf', page=1})}

The generated \texttt{<image>} userdata object allows access to a set of user-specified values as well as a set of values that are normally filled in and updated automatically by \LaTeXX itself. Some of those are derived from the actual image file, others are updated to reflect the PDF output status of the object.
There is one required user-specified field: the file name (`filename`). It can optionally be augmented by the requested image dimensions (`width`, `depth`, `height`), user-specified image attributes (`attr`), the requested PDF page identifier (`page`), the requested bounding box (`pagebox`) for PDF inclusion, the requested color space object (`colorspace`).

The function `img.new` does not access the actual image file, it just creates the `<image>` userdata object and initializes some memory structures. The `<image>` object and its internal structures are automatically garbage collected.

Once the image is scanned, all the values in the `<image>` except `width`, `height` and `depth`, become frozen, and you cannot change them any more.

### 4.5.2 `img.keys`

```lua
<table>
  keys = img.keys()
</table>
```

This function returns a list of all the possible `image_spec` keys, both user-supplied and automatic ones.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>field name</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>attr</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>the image attributes for LuaTEX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bbox</td>
<td>table</td>
<td>table with 4 boundingbox dimensions <code>llx</code>, <code>lly</code>, <code>urx</code>, and <code>ury</code> overruling the <code>pagebox</code> entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>colordepth</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>the number of bits used by the color space</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>colorspace</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>the color space object number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>depth</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>the image depth for LuaTEX (in scaled points)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>filename</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>the image file name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>filepath</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>the full (expanded) file name of the image</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>height</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>the image height for LuaTEX (in scaled points)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imagetype</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>one of <code>pdf</code>, <code>png</code>, <code>jpg</code>, <code>jp2</code>, <code>jbig2</code>, or <code>nil</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>index</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>the PDF image name suffix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>objnum</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>the PDF image object number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>page</td>
<td>??</td>
<td>the identifier for the requested image page (type is number or string, default is the number 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pagebox</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>the requested bounding box, one of <code>none</code>, <code>media</code>, <code>crop</code>, <code>bleed</code>, <code>trim</code>, <code>art</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pages</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>the total number of available pages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rotation</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>the image rotation from included PDF file, in multiples of 90 deg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stream</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>the raw stream data for an <code>/XObject /Form</code> object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>transform</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>the image transform, integer number 0..7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>width</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>the image width for LuaTEX (in scaled points)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xres</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>the horizontal natural image resolution (in DPI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xsize</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>the natural image width</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yres</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>the vertical natural image resolution (in DPI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ysize</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>the natural image height</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A running (undefined) dimension in `width`, `height`, or `depth` is represented as `nil` in Lua, so if you want to load an image at its ‘natural’ size, you do not have to specify any of those three fields.
The \texttt{stream} parameter allows to fabricate an /XObject /Form object from a string giving the stream contents, e.g., for a filled rectangle:

\begin{verbatim}
 a.stream = "0 0 20 10 re f"
\end{verbatim}

When writing the image, an /XObject /Form object is created, like with embedded PDF file writing. The object is written out only once. The \texttt{stream} key requires that also the \texttt{bbox} table is given. The \texttt{stream} key conflicts with the \texttt{filename} key. The \texttt{transform} key works as usual also with \texttt{stream}.

The \texttt{bbox} key needs a table with four boundingbox values, e.g.:

\begin{verbatim}
 a.bbox = {"30bp", 0, "225bp", "200bp"}
\end{verbatim}

This replaces and overrules any given \texttt{pagebox} value; with given \texttt{bbox} the box dimensions coming with an embedded PDF file are ignored. The \texttt{xsizer} and \texttt{ysize} dimensions are set accordingly, when the image is scaled. The \texttt{bbox} parameter is ignored for non-PDF images.

The \texttt{transform} allows to mirror and rotate the image in steps of 90 deg. The default value 0 gives an unmirrored, unrotated image. Values 1–3 give counterclockwise rotation by 90, 180, or 270 degrees, whereas with values 4–7 the image is first mirrored and then rotated counterclockwise by 90, 180, or 270 degrees. The \texttt{transform} operation gives the same visual result as if you would externally preprocess the image by a graphics tool and then use it by \LaTeX. If a PDF file to be embedded already contains a /Rotate specification, the rotation result is the combination of the /Rotate rotation followed by the \texttt{transform} operation.

\subsection*{4.5.3 \texttt{img.scan}}

\begin{verbatim}
 <image> var = img.scan(<image> var)
 <image> var = img.scan(<table> image_spec)
\end{verbatim}

When you say \texttt{img.scan(a)} for a new image, the file is scanned, and variables such as \texttt{xsize}, \texttt{ysize}, image \texttt{type}, number of \texttt{pages}, and the resolution are extracted. Each of the \texttt{width}, \texttt{height}, \texttt{depth} fields are set up according to the image dimensions, if they were not given an explicit value already. An image file will never be scanned more than once for a given image variable. With all subsequent \texttt{img.scan(a)} calls only the dimensions are again set up (if they have been changed by the user in the meantime).

For ease of use, you can do right-away a

\begin{verbatim}
 <image> a = img.scan ( { filename = "foo.png" } )
\end{verbatim}

without a prior \texttt{img.new}.

Nothing is written yet at this point, so you can do \texttt{a=img.scan}, retrieve the available info like image width and height, and then throw away \texttt{a} again by saying \texttt{a=nil}. In that case no image object will be reserved in the PDF, and the used memory will be cleaned up automatically.
4.5.4 `img.copy`

```
<image> var = img.copy(<image> var)
<image> var = img.copy(<table> image_spec)
```

If you say `a = b`, then both variables point to the same `<image>` object. If you want to write out an image with different sizes, you can do `b = img.copy(a)`.

Afterwards, `a` and `b` still reference the same actual image dictionary, but the dimensions for `b` can now be changed from their initial values that were just copies from `a`.

4.5.5 `img.write`

```
<image> var = img.write(<image> var)
<image> var = img.write(<table> image_spec)
```

By `img.write(a)` a PDF object number is allocated, and a whatsit node of subtype `pdf_refximage` is generated and put into the output list. By this the image `a` is placed into the page stream, and the image file is written out into an image stream object after the shipping of the current page is finished.

Again you can do a terse call like

```lua
img.write ({ filename = "foo.png" })
```

The `<image>` variable is returned in case you want it for later processing.

4.5.6 `img.immediatewrite`

```
<image> var = img.immediatewrite(<image> var)
<image> var = img.immediatewrite(<table> image_spec)
```

By `img.immediatewrite(a)` a PDF object number is allocated, and the image file for image `a` is written out immediately into the PDF file as an image stream object (like with `\immediate\pdfximage`). The object number of the image stream dictionary is then available by the `objnum` key. No `pdf_refximage` whatsit node is generated. You will need an `img.write(a)` or `img.node(a)` call to let the image appear on the page, or reference it by another trick; else you will have a dangling image object in the PDF file.

Also here you can do a terse call like

```lua
a = img.immediatewrite ({ filename = "foo.png" })
```

The `<image>` variable is returned and you will most likely need it.

4.5.7 `img.node`

```
<node> n = img.node(<image> var)
```
This function allocates a PDF object number and returns a whatsis node of subtype `pdf_refximage`, filled with the image parameters width, height, depth, and objnum. Also here you can do a terse call like:

```latex
n = img.node({ filename = "foo.png" })
```

This example outputs an image:

```latex
node.write(img.node{filename="foo.png"})
```

### 4.5.8 `img.types`

This function returns a list with the supported image file type names, currently these are pdf, png, jpg, jp2 (JPEG 2000), and jbig2.

### 4.5.9 `img.boxes`

This function returns a list with the supported PDF page box names, currently these are media, crop, bleed, trim, and art (all in lowercase letters).

### 4.6 The kpse library

This library provides two separate, but nearly identical interfaces to the KPATHSEA file search functionality: there is a 'normal' procedural interface that shares its kpathsea instance with LuaTeX itself, and an object oriented interface that is completely on its own. The object oriented interface and `kpse.new` have been added in LuaTeX 0.37.

#### 4.6.1 `kpse.set_program_name` and `kpse.new`

Before the search library can be used at all, its database has to be initialized. There are three possibilities, two of which belong to the procedural interface.

First, when LuaTeX is used to typeset documents, this initialization happens automatically and the KPATHSEA executable and program names are set to luatex (that is, unless explicitly prohibited by the user’s startup script. See section 3.1 for more details).

Second, in TeXLUA mode, the initialization has to be done explicitly via the `kpse.set_program_name` function, which sets the KPATHSEA executable (and optionally program) name.
kpse.set_program_name(<string> name)
kpse.set_program_name(<string> name, <string> progname)

The second argument controls the use of the 'dotted' values in the texmf.cnf configuration file, and defaults to the first argument.

Third, if you prefer the object oriented interface, you have to call a different function. It has the same arguments, but it returns a userdata variable.

local kpathsea = kpse.new(<string> name)
local kpathsea = kpse.new(<string> name, <string> progname)

Apart from these two functions, the calling conventions of the interfaces are identical. Depending on the chosen interface, you either call kpse.find_file() or kpathsea:find_file(), with identical arguments and return values.

### 4.6.2 find_file

The most often used function in the library is find_file:

<string> f = kpse.find_file(<string> filename)
<string> f = kpse.find_file(<string> filename, <string> ftype)
<string> f = kpse.find_file(<string> filename, <boolean> mustexist)
<string> f = kpse.find_file(<string> filename, <string> ftype, <boolean> mustexist)
<string> f = kpse.find_file(<string> filename, <string> ftype, <number> dpi)

Arguments:

filename
  the name of the file you want to find, with or without extension.
ftype
  maps to the -format argument of kpsewhich. The supported ftype values are the same as the ones supported by the standalone kpsewhich program:
The default type is `tex`. Note: this is different from `kpsewhich`, which tries to deduce the file type itself from looking at the supplied extension. The last four types: 'font feature files', 'cid maps', 'mlbib', 'mlbst' were new additions in LuaTEX 0.40.2.

mustexist

is similar to `kpsewhich`'s `-must-exist`, and the default is `false`. If you specify `true` (or a non-zero integer), then the `kpse` library will search the disk as well as the `ls-R` databases.

dpi

This is used for the size argument of the formats `pk`, `gf`, and `bitmap font`.

### 4.6.3 lookup

A more powerful (but slower) generic method for finding files is also available (since 0.51). It returns a string for each found file.

```
<string> f, ... = kpse.lookup(<string> filename, <table> options)
```
The options match commandline arguments from kpsewhich:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>key</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>debug</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>set debugging flags for this lookup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>format</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>use specific file type (see list above)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dpi</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>use this resolution for this lookup; default 600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>path</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>search in the given path</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>all</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>output all matches, not just the first</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mustexist</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>(0.65 and higher) search the disk as well as ls-R if necessary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>must-exist</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>(0.64 and lower) search the disk as well as ls-R if necessary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mktexpk</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>disable/enable mktexpk generation for this lookup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mktextex</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>disable/enable mktextex generation for this lookup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mktexmf</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>disable/enable mktexmf generation for this lookup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mktextfm</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>disable/enable mktextfm generation for this lookup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subdir</td>
<td>string or table</td>
<td>only output matches whose directory part ends with the given string(s)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.6.4 init_prog

Extra initialization for programs that need to generate bitmap fonts.

kpse.init_prog(<string> prefix, <number> base_dpi, <string> mfmode)
kpse.init_prog(<string> prefix, <number> base_dpi, <string> mfmode, <string> fallback)

4.6.5 readable_file

Test if an (absolute) file name is a readable file.

<string> f = kpse.readable_file(<string> name)

The return value is the actual absolute filename you should use, because the disk name is not always the same as the requested name, due to aliases and system-specific handling under e.g. MSDOS.

Returns nil if the file does not exist or is not readable.

4.6.6 expand_path

Like kpsewhich’s expand-path:

<string> r = kpse.expand_path(<string> s)

4.6.7 expand_var

Like kpsewhich’s expand-var:
4.6.8 expand_braces

Like kpsewhich’s -expand-braces:

<string> r = kpse.expand_braces(<string> s)

4.6.9 show_path

Like kpsewhich’s -show-path:

<string> r = kpse.show_path(<string> ftype)

4.6.10 var_value

Like kpsewhich’s -var-value:

<string> r = kpse.var_value(<string> s)

4.6.11 version

Returns the kpathsea version string (new in 0.51)

<string> r = kpse.version()

4.7 The lang library

This library provides the interface to \LT\TeX’s structure representing a language, and the associated functions.

<language> l = lang.new()
<language> l = lang.new(<number> id)

This function creates a new userdata object. An object of type <language> is the first argument to most of the other functions in the lang library. These functions can also be used as if they were object methods, using the colon syntax.

Without an argument, the next available internal id number will be assigned to this object. With argument, an object will be created that links to the internal language with that id number.

<number> n = lang.id(<language> l)

returns the internal \language id number this object refers to.
<string> n = lang.hyphenation(<language> l)
lang.hyphenation(<language> l, <string> n)

Either returns the current hyphenation exceptions for this language, or adds new ones. The syntax of
the string is explained in section 6.3.

lang.clear_hyphenation(<language> l)

Clears the exception dictionary for this language.

<string> n = lang.clean(<string> o)

Creates a hyphenation key from the supplied hyphenation value. The syntax of the argument string is
explained in section 6.3. This function is useful if you want to do something else based on the words in
a dictionary file, like spell-checking.

<string> n = lang.patterns(<language> l)
lang.patterns(<language> l, <string> n)

Adds additional patterns for this language object, or returns the current set. The syntax of this string is
explained in section 6.3.

lang.clear_patterns(<language> l)

Clears the pattern dictionary for this language.

<number> n = lang.prehyphenchar(<language> l)
lang.prehyphenchar(<language> l, <number> n)

Gets or sets the ‘pre-break’ hyphen character for implicit hyphenation in this language (initially the
hyphen, decimal 45).

<number> n = lang.posthyphenchar(<language> l)
lang.posthyphenchar(<language> l, <number> n)

Gets or sets the ‘post-break’ hyphen character for implicit hyphenation in this language (initially null,
decimal 0, indicating emptiness).

<number> n = lang.preexhyphenchar(<language> l)
lang.preexhyphenchar(<language> l, <number> n)

Gets or sets the ‘pre-break’ hyphen character for explicit hyphenation in this language (initially null,
decimal 0, indicating emptiness).

<number> n = lang.postexhyphenchar(<language> l)
lang.postexhyphenchar(<language> l, <number> n)

 Gets or sets the ‘post-break’ hyphen character for explicit hyphenation in this language (initially null,
decimal 0, indicating emptiness).
<boolean> success = lang.hyphenate(<node> head)
<boolean> success = lang.hyphenate(<node> head, <node> tail)

Inserts hyphenation points (discretionary nodes) in a node list. If tail is given as argument, processing stops on that node. Currently, success is always true if head (and tail, if specified) are proper nodes, regardless of possible other errors.

Hyphenation works only on ‘characters’, a special subtype of all the glyph nodes with the node subtype having the value 1. Glyph modes with different subtypes are not processed. See section 6.1 for more details.

4.8 The lua library

This library contains one read-only item:

<string> s = lua.version

This returns the Lua version identifier string. The value is currently Lua 5.2.

4.8.1 LUA bytecode registers

Lua registers can be used to communicate Lua functions across Lua chunks. The accepted values for assignments are functions and nil. Likewise, the retrieved value is either a function or nil.

lua.bytecode[<number> n] = <function> f
lua.bytecode[<number> n]()

The contents of the lua.bytecode array is stored inside the format file as actual Lua bytecode, so it can also be used to preload Lua code.

Note: The function must not contain any upvalues. Currently, functions containing upvalues can be stored (and their upvalues are set to nil), but this is an artifact of the current Lua implementation and thus subject to change.

The associated function calls are

<function> f = lua.getbytecode(<number> n)
lua.setbytecode(<number> n, <function> f)

Note: Since a Lua file loaded using loadfile(filename) is essentially an anonymous function, a complete file can be stored in a bytecode register like this:

lua.bytecode[n] = loadfile(filename)

Now all definitions (functions, variables) contained in the file can be created by executing this bytecode register:

lua.bytecode[n]()
Note that the path of the file is stored in the Lua bytecode to be used in stack backtraces and therefore dumped into the format file if the above code is used in \input\text. If it contains private information, i.e. the user name, this information is then contained in the format file as well. This should be kept in mind when preloading files into a bytecode register in \input\text.

### 4.8.2 LUA chunk name registers

There is an array of 65536 (0–65535) potential chunk names for use with the \directlua and \latelua primitives.

```lua
lua.name[<number> n] = <string> s
<string> s = lua.name[<number> n]
```

If you want to unset a lua name, you can assign \texttt{nil} to it.

### 4.9 The mplib library

The MetaPost library interface registers itself in the table \texttt{mplib}. It is based on MPLIB version 1.999.

#### 4.9.1 mplib.new

To create a new MetaPost instance, call

```lua
<mpinstance> mp = mplib.new({...})
```

This creates the \texttt{mp} instance object. The argument hash can have a number of different fields, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>name</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>description</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>error_line</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>error line width</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>print_line</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>line length in ps output</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>random_seed</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>the initial random seed</td>
<td>variable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interaction</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>the interaction mode, one of batch, errorstop, nonstop, scroll, errorstop</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>job_name</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>--jobname</td>
<td>mpout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>find_file</td>
<td>function</td>
<td>a function to find files</td>
<td>only local files</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The \texttt{find_file} function should be of this form:

```lua
<string> found = finder (<string> name, <string> mode, <string> type)
```

with:

- \texttt{name} the requested file
- \texttt{mode} the file mode: \texttt{r} or \texttt{w}
type the kind of file, one of: mp, tfm, map, pfb, enc

Return either the full pathname of the found file, or nil if the file cannot be found.

Note that the new version of MPLIB no longer uses binary mem files, so the way to preload a set of macros is simply to start off with an input command in the first mp:execute() call.

4.9.2 mp:statistics

You can request statistics with:

<table> stats = mp:statistics()

This function returns the vital statistics for an MPLIB instance. There are four fields, giving the maximum number of used items in each of four allocated object classes:

- main_memory number memory size
- hash_size number hash size
- param_size number simultaneous macro parameters
- max_in_open number input file nesting levels

Note that in the new version of MPLIB, this is informational only. The objects are all allocated dynamically, so there is no chance of running out of space unless the available system memory is exhausted.

4.9.3 mp:execute

You can ask the MetaPost interpreter to run a chunk of code by calling

<table> rettable = mp:execute('metapost language chunk')

for various bits of MetaPost language input. Be sure to check the rettable.status (see below) because when a fatal MetaPost error occurs the MPLIB instance will become unusable thereafter.

Generally speaking, it is best to keep your chunks small, but beware that all chunks have to obey proper syntax, like each of them is a small file. For instance, you cannot split a single statement over multiple chunks.

In contrast with the normal standalone mpost command, there is no implied 'input' at the start of the first chunk.

4.9.4 mp:finish

<table> rettable = mp:finish()
If for some reason you want to stop using an MPLIB instance while processing is not yet actually done, you can call `mp:finish`. Eventually, used memory will be freed and open files will be closed by the Lua garbage collector, but an explicit `mp:finish` is the only way to capture the final part of the output streams.

### 4.9.5 Result table

The return value of `mp:execute` and `mp:finish` is a table with a few possible keys (only `status` is always guaranteed to be present).

- **log** string output to the ‘log’ stream
- **term** string output to the ‘term’ stream
- **error** string output to the ‘error’ stream (only used for ‘out of memory’)
- **status** number the return value: 0=good, 1=warning, 2=errors, 3=fatal error
- **fig** table an array of generated figures (if any)

When `status` equals 3, you should stop using this MPLIB instance immediately, it is no longer capable of processing input.

If it is present, each of the entries in the `fig` array is a userdata representing a figure object, and each of those has a number of object methods you can call:

- **boundingbox** function returns the bounding box, as an array of 4 values
- **postscript** function returns a string that is the ps output of the `fig`. This function accepts two optional integer arguments for specifying the values of `prologues` (first argument) and `procset` (second argument)
- **svg** function returns a string that is the svg output of the `fig`. This function accepts an optional integer argument for specifying the value of `prologues` objects function returns the actual array of graphic objects in this `fig`
- **copy_objects** function returns a deep copy of the array of graphic objects in this `fig`
- **filename** function the filename this `fig`’s PostScript output would have written to in standalone mode
- **width** function the `charwd` value
- **height** function the `charht` value
- **depth** function the `chardp` value
- **italcorr** function the `charit` value
- **charcode** function the (rounded) `charcode` value

**NOTE:** you can call `fig:objects()` only once for any one `fig` object!

When the boundingbox represents a ‘negated rectangle’, i.e. when the first set of coordinates is larger than the second set, the picture is empty.

Graphical objects come in various types that each has a different list of accessible values. The types are: `fill`, `outline`, `text`, `start_clip`, `stop_clip`, `start_bounds`, `stop_bounds`, `special`.

There is helper function `mplib.fields(obj)` to get the list of accessible values for a particular object, but you can just as easily use the tables given below.
All graphical objects have a field **type** that gives the object type as a string value; it is not explicit mentioned in the following tables. In the following, **numbers** are **PostScript** points represented as a floating point number, unless stated otherwise. Field values that are of type **table** are explained in the next section.

### 4.9.5.1 fill

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>path</td>
<td>table</td>
<td>the list of knots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>htap</td>
<td>table</td>
<td>the list of knots for the reversed trajectory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pen</td>
<td>table</td>
<td>knots of the pen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>color</td>
<td>table</td>
<td>the object's color</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>linejoin</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>line join style (bare number)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>miterlimit</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>miterlimit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prescript</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>the prescript text</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>postscript</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>the postscript text</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The entries **htap** and **pen** are optional.

There is helper function (**mplib.pen_info(obj)**) that returns a table containing a bunch of vital characteristics of the used pen (all values are floats):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>width</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>width of the pen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sx</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>x scale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rx</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>xy multiplier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ry</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>yx multiplier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sy</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>y scale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tx</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>x offset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ty</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>y offset</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4.9.5.2 outline

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>path</td>
<td>table</td>
<td>the list of knots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pen</td>
<td>table</td>
<td>knots of the pen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>color</td>
<td>table</td>
<td>the object's color</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>linejoin</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>line join style (bare number)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>miterlimit</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>miterlimit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>linecap</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>line cap style (bare number)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dash</td>
<td>table</td>
<td>representation of a dash list</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prescript</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>the prescript text</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>postscript</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>the postscript text</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The entry **dash** is optional.
4.9.5.3 text

text string the text
font string font tfm name
dsize number font size
color table the object’s color
width number
height number
depth number
transform table a text transformation
prescript string the prescript text
postscript string the postscript text

4.9.5.4 special

prescript string special text

4.9.5.5 start_bounds, start_clip

path table the list of knots

4.9.5.6 stop_bounds, stop_clip

Here are no fields available.

4.9.6 Subsidiary table formats

4.9.6.1 Paths and pens

Paths and pens (that are really just a special type of paths as far as mplib is concerned) are represented by an array where each entry is a table that represents a knot.

left_type string when present: 'endpoint', but usually absent
right_type string like left_type
x Coord number X coordinate of this knot
y Coord number Y coordinate of this knot
left_x number X coordinate of the precontrol point of this knot
left_y number Y coordinate of the precontrol point of this knot
right_x number X coordinate of the postcontrol point of this knot
right_y number Y coordinate of the postcontrol point of this knot

There is one special case: pens that are (possibly transformed) ellipses have an extra string-valued key type with value elliptical besides the array part containing the knot list.
4.9.6.2 Colors

A color is an integer array with 0, 1, 3 or 4 values:

- 0 marking only no values
- 1 greyscale one value in the range \((0, 1)\), ‘black’ is 0
- 3 RGB three values in the range \((0, 1)\), ‘black’ is 0, 0, 0
- 4 CMYK four values in the range \((0, 1)\), ‘black’ is 0, 0, 0, 1

If the color model of the internal object was *uninitialized*, then it was initialized to the values representing ‘black’ in the colorspace `defaultcolormodel` that was in effect at the time of the `shipout`.

4.9.6.3 Transforms

Each transform is a six-item array.

1 number represents x
2 number represents y
3 number represents xx
4 number represents yx
5 number represents xy
6 number represents yy

Note that the translation (index 1 and 2) comes first. This differs from the ordering in PostScript, where the translation comes last.

4.9.6.4 Dashes

Each dash is two-item hash, using the same model as PostScript for the representation of the dashlist. `dashes` is an array of ‘on’ and ‘off’, values, and `offset` is the phase of the pattern.

- `dashes` hash an array of on-off numbers
- `offset` number the starting offset value

4.9.7 Character size information

These functions find the size of a glyph in a defined font. The `fontname` is the same name as the argument to `infont`; the `char` is a glyph id in the range 0 to 255; the returned `w` is in AFM units.

4.9.7.1 mp:char_width

```
<number> w = mp:char_width(<string> fontname, <number> char)
```
4.9.7.2 \texttt{mp:char\_height}  
\begin{verbatim}
<number> w = mp:char_height(<string> fontname, <number> char)
\end{verbatim}

4.9.7.3 \texttt{mp:char\_depth}  
\begin{verbatim}
<number> w = mp:char_depth(<string> fontname, <number> char)
\end{verbatim}

4.10 The \texttt{node} library  
The \texttt{node} library contains functions that facilitate dealing with (lists of) nodes and their values. They allow you to create, alter, copy, delete, and insert \texttt{LuaTEX} node objects, the core objects within the typesetter.  
\texttt{LuaTEX} nodes are represented in \texttt{Lua} as userdata with the metadata type \texttt{luatex.node}. The various parts within a node can be accessed using named fields.  

Each node has at least the three fields \texttt{next}, \texttt{id}, and \texttt{subtype}:  

- The \texttt{next} field returns the userdata object for the next node in a linked list of nodes, or \texttt{nil}, if there is no next node.  
- The \texttt{id} indicates \texttt{TeX}'s 'node type'. The field \texttt{id} has a numeric value for efficiency reasons, but some of the library functions also accept a string value instead of \texttt{id}.  
- The \texttt{subtype} is another number. It often gives further information about a node of a particular \texttt{id}, but it is most important when dealing with 'whatsits', because they are differentiated solely based on their \texttt{subtype}.  

The other available fields depend on the \texttt{id} (and for 'whatsits', the \texttt{subtype}) of the node. Further details on the various fields and their meanings are given in chapter \texttt{8}.  

Support for \texttt{unset} (alignment) nodes is partial: they can be queried and modified from \texttt{Lua} code, but not created.  

Nodes can be compared to each other, but: you are actually comparing indices into the node memory. This means that equality tests can only be trusted under very limited conditions. It will not work correctly in any situation where one of the two nodes has been freed and/or reallocated: in that case, there will be false positives.  

At the moment, memory management of nodes should still be done explicitly by the user. Nodes are not 'seen' by the \texttt{Lua} garbage collector, so you have to call the node freeing functions yourself when you are no longer in need of a node (list). Nodes form linked lists without reference counting, so you have to be careful that when control returns back to \texttt{LuaTEX} itself, you have not deleted nodes that are still referenced from a \texttt{next} pointer elsewhere, and that you did not create nodes that are referenced more than once.  

There are statistics available with regards to the allocated node memory, which can be handy for tracing.
4.10.1 Node handling functions

4.10.1.1 node.is_node
<boolean> t = node.is_node(<any> item)
This function returns true if the argument is a userdata object of type <node>.

4.10.1.2 node.types
<table> t = node.types()
This function returns an array that maps node id numbers to node type strings, providing an overview of the possible top-level id types.

4.10.1.3 node.whatsits
<table> t = node.whatsits()
\TeX’s ‘whatsits’ all have the same id. The various subtypes are defined by their subtype fields. The function is much like node.types, except that it provides an array of subtype mappings.

4.10.1.4 node.id
<number> id = node.id(<string> type)
This converts a single type name to its internal numeric representation.

4.10.1.5 node.subtype
<number> subtype = node.subtype(<string> type)
This converts a single whatsit name to its internal numeric representation (subtype).

4.10.1.6 node.type
<string> type = node.type(<any> n)
In the argument is a number, then this function converts an internal numeric representation to an external string representation. Otherwise, it will return the string node if the object represents a node (this is new in 0.65), and nil otherwise.
4.10.1.7 node.fields

<table> t = node.fields(<number> id)
<table> t = node.fields(<number> id, <number> subtype)

This function returns an array of valid field names for a particular type of node. If you want to get the valid fields for a ‘whatsit’, you have to supply the second argument also. In other cases, any given second argument will be silently ignored.

This function accepts string id and subtype values as well.

4.10.1.8 node.has_field

<boolean> t = node.has_field(<node> n, <string> field)

This function returns a boolean that is only true if n is actually a node, and it has the field.

4.10.1.9 node.new

<node> n = node.new(<number> id)
<node> n = node.new(<number> id, <number> subtype)

Creates a new node. All of the new node’s fields are initialized to either zero or nil except for id and subtype (if supplied). If you want to create a new whatsit, then the second argument is required, otherwise it need not be present. As with all node functions, this function creates a node on the \TeX level.

This function accepts string id and subtype values as well.

4.10.1.10 node.free

node.free(<node> n)

Removes the node n from \TeX’s memory. Be careful: no checks are done on whether this node is still pointed to from a register or some next field: it is up to you to make sure that the internal data structures remain correct.

4.10.1.11 node.flush_list

node.flush_list(<node> n)

Removes the node list n and the complete node list following n from \TeX’s memory. Be careful: no checks are done on whether any of these nodes is still pointed to from a register or some next field: it is up to you to make sure that the internal data structures remain correct.
4.10.1.12 node.copy

<node> m = node.copy(<node> n)

Creates a deep copy of node n, including all nested lists as in the case of a hlist or vlist node. Only the next field is not copied.

4.10.1.13 node.copy_list

<node> m = node.copy_list(<node> n)
<node> m = node.copy_list(<node> n, <node> m)

Creates a deep copy of the node list that starts at n. If m is also given, the copy stops just before node m.

Note that you cannot copy attribute lists this way, specialized functions for dealing with attribute lists will be provided later but are not there yet. However, there is normally no need to copy attribute lists as when you do assignments to the attr field or make changes to specific attributes, the needed copying and freeing takes place automatically.

4.10.1.14 node.next (0.65)

<node> m = node.next(<node> n)

Returns the node following this node, or nil if there is no such node.

4.10.1.15 node.prev (0.65)

<node> m = node.prev(<node> n)

Returns the node preceding this node, or nil if there is no such node.

4.10.1.16 node.current_attr (0.66)

<node> m = node.current_attr()

Returns the currently active list of attributes, if there is one.

The intended usage of current_attr is as follows:

local x1 = node.new("glyph")
x1.attr = node.current_attr()
local x2 = node.new("glyph")
x2.attr = node.current_attr()

or:
local x1 = node.new("glyph")
local x2 = node.new("glyph")
local ca = node.current_attr()
x1.attr = ca
x2.attr = ca

The attribute lists are ref counted and the assignment takes care of incrementing the refcount. You cannot
expect the value ca to be valid any more when you assign attributes (using tex.setattribute) or
when control has been passed back to \TeX.

Note: this function is somewhat experimental, and it returns the actual attribute list, not a copy thereof.
Therefore, changing any of the attributes in the list will change these values for all nodes that have the
current attribute list assigned to them.

4.10.1.17 node.hpack

\begin{verbatim}
<node> h, <number> b = node.hpack(<node> n)
<node> h, <number> b = node.hpack(<node> n, <number> w, <string> info)
<node> h, <number> b = node.hpack(<node> n, <number> w, <string> info, <string> dir)
\end{verbatim}

This function creates a new hlist by packaging the list that begins at node \texttt{n} into a horizontal box.
With only a single argument, this box is created using the natural width of its components. In the three
argument form, info must be either additional or exactly, and \texttt{w} is the additional (\hbox spread)
or exact (\hbox to) width to be used.

Direction support added in \LaTeX{} 0.45.

The second return value is the badness of the generated box, this extension was added in 0.51.

Caveat: at this moment, there can be unexpected side-effects to this function, like updating some of
the \marks and \inserts. Also note that the content of \texttt{h} is the original node list \texttt{n}: if you call
node.free(h) you will also free the node list itself, unless you explicitly set the list field to \texttt{nil}
beforehand. And in a similar way, calling node.free(n) will invalidate \texttt{h} as well!

4.10.1.18 node.vpack (since 0.36)

\begin{verbatim}
<node> h, <number> b = node.vpack(<node> n)
<node> h, <number> b = node.vpack(<node> n, <number> w, <string> info)
<node> h, <number> b = node.vpack(<node> n, <number> w, <string> info, <string> dir)
\end{verbatim}

This function creates a new vlist by packaging the list that begins at node \texttt{n} into a vertical box. With only
a single argument, this box is created using the natural height of its components. In the three argument
form, info must be either additional or exactly, and \texttt{w} is the additional (\vbox spread) or exact
(\vbox to) height to be used.

Direction support added in \LaTeX{} 0.45.
The second return value is the badness of the generated box, this extension was added in 0.51.
See the description of \texttt{node.hpack()} for a few memory allocation caveats.

\textbf{4.10.1.19 \texttt{node.dimensions} (0.43)}

\begin{verbatim}
<number> w, <number> h, <number> d = node.dimensions(<node> n)
<number> w, <number> h, <number> d = node.dimensions(<node> n, <string> dir)
<number> w, <number> h, <number> d = node.dimensions(<node> n, <node> t)
<number> w, <number> h, <number> d = node.dimensions(<node> n, <node> t, <string> dir)
\end{verbatim}

This function calculates the natural in-line dimensions of the node list starting at node \texttt{n} and terminating just before node \texttt{t} (or the end of the list, if there is no second argument). The return values are scaled points. An alternative format that starts with glue parameters as the first three arguments is also possible:

\begin{verbatim}
<number> w, <number> h, <number> d = node.dimensions(<number> glue_set, <number> glue_sign, 
<number> glue_order, <node> n)
<number> w, <number> h, <number> d = node.dimensions(<number> glue_set, <number> glue_sign, 
<number> glue_order, <node> n, <string> dir)
<number> w, <number> h, <number> d = node.dimensions(<number> glue_set, <number> glue_sign, 
<number> glue_order, <node> n, <node> t)
<number> w, <number> h, <number> d = node.dimensions(<number> glue_set, <number> glue_sign, 
<number> glue_order, <node> n, <node> t, <string> dir)
\end{verbatim}

This calling method takes glue settings into account and is especially useful for finding the actual width of a sublist of nodes that are already boxed, for example in code like this, which prints the width of the space inbetween the \texttt{a} and \texttt{b} as it would be if \texttt{\box0} was used as-is:

\begin{verbatim}
\setbox0 = \hbox to 20pt {a b}
\directlua{print (node.dimensions(tex.box[0].glue_set, 
  tex.box[0].glue_sign, 
  tex.box[0].glue_order, 
  tex.box[0].head.next, 
  node.tail(tex.box[0].head))) }
\end{verbatim}

Direction support added in \texttt{Lua\TeX} 0.45.
4.10.1.20 **node.mlist_to_hlist**

```
<node> h = node.mlist_to_hlist(<node> n,
    <string> display_type, <boolean> penalties)
```

This runs the internal mlist to hlist conversion, converting the math list in `n` into the horizontal list `h`. The interface is exactly the same as for the callback `mlist_to_hlist`.

4.10.1.21 **node.slide**

```
<node> m = node.slide(<node> n)
```

Returns the last node of the node list that starts at `n`. As a side-effect, it also creates a reverse chain of `prev` pointers between nodes.

4.10.1.22 **node.tail**

```
<node> m = node.tail(<node> n)
```

Returns the last node of the node list that starts at `n`.

4.10.1.23 **node.length**

```
<number> i = node.length(<node> n)
<number> i = node.length(<node> n, <node> m)
```

Returns the number of nodes contained in the node list that starts at `n`. If `m` is also supplied it stops at `m` instead of at the end of the list. The node `m` is not counted.

4.10.1.24 **node.count**

```
<number> i = node.count(<number> id, <node> n)
<number> i = node.count(<number> id, <node> n, <node> m)
```

Returns the number of nodes contained in the node list that starts at `n` that have a matching `id` field. If `m` is also supplied, counting stops at `m` instead of at the end of the list. The node `m` is not counted.

This function also accept string `id`'s.

4.10.1.25 **node.traverse**

```
<node> t = node.traverse(<node> n)
```

This is a lua iterator that loops over the node list that starts at `n`. Typical input code like this
for n in node.traverse(head) do
    ...
end

is functionally equivalent to:

do
    local n
    local function f (head, var)
        local t
        if var == nil then
            t = head
        else
            t = var.next
        end
        return t
    end
    while true do
        n = f (head, n)
        if n == nil then break end
        ...
    end
end

It should be clear from the definition of the function \textit{f} that even though it is possible to add or remove nodes from the node list while traversing, you have to take great care to make sure all the next (and prev) pointers remain valid.

If the above is unclear to you, see the section 'For Statement' in the Lua Reference Manual.

\textbf{4.10.1.26 node.traverse\_id}

<node> t = node.traverse\_id(<number> id, <node> n)

This is an iterator that loops over all the nodes in the list that starts at \textit{n} that have a matching \textit{id} field. See the previous section for details. The change is in the local function \textit{f}, which now does an extra while loop checking against the upvalue \textit{id}:

local function f (head, var)
    local t
    if var == nil then
        t = head
    else
        t = var.next
    end

while not t.id == id do
  t = t.next
end
return t
end

4.10.1.27 node.end_of_math (0.76)

<node> t = node.end_of_math(<node> start)

Looks for and returns the next math_node following the start. If the given node is a math endnote this helper return that node, else it follows the list and return the next math endnote. If no such node is found nil is returned.

4.10.1.28 node.remove

<node> head, current = node.remove(<node> head, <node> current)

This function removes the node current from the list following head. It is your responsibility to make sure it is really part of that list. The return values are the new head and current nodes. The returned current is the node following the current in the calling argument, and is only passed back as a convenience (or nil, if there is no such node). The returned head is more important, because if the function is called with current equal to head, it will be changed.

4.10.1.29 node.insert_before

<node> head, new = node.insert_before(<node> head, <node> current, <node> new)

This function inserts the node new before current into the list following head. It is your responsibility to make sure that current is really part of that list. The return values are the (potentially mutated) head and the node new, set up to be part of the list (with correct next field). If head is initially nil, it will become new.

4.10.1.30 node.insert_after

<node> head, new = node.insert_after(<node> head, <node> current, <node> new)

This function inserts the node new after current into the list following head. It is your responsibility to make sure that current is really part of that list. The return values are the head and the node new, set up to be part of the list (with correct next field). If head is initially nil, it will become new.
4.10.1.31  node.first_glyph (0.65)

<node> n = node.first_glyph(<node> n)
<node> n = node.first_glyph(<node> n, <node> m)

Returns the first node in the list starting at n that is a glyph node with a subtype indicating it is a
glyph, or nil. If m is given, processing stops at (but including) that node, otherwise processing stops at
the end of the list.

Note: this function used to be called first_character. It has been renamed in LuaTeX 0.65, and the
old name is deprecated now.

4.10.1.32  node.ligaturing

<node> h, <node> t, <boolean> success = node.ligaturing(<node> n)
<node> h, <node> t, <boolean> success = node.ligaturing(<node> n, <node> m)

Apply \TeX-style ligaturing to the specified nodelist. The tail node m is optional. The two returned nodes
h and t are the new head and tail (both n and m can change into a new ligature).

4.10.1.33  node.kerning

<node> h, <node> t, <boolean> success = node.kerning(<node> n)
<node> h, <node> t, <boolean> success = node.kerning(<node> n, <node> m)

Apply \TeX-style kerning to the specified nodelist. The tail node m is optional. The two returned nodes h
and t are the head and tail (either one of these can be an inserted kern node, because special kernings
with word boundaries are possible).

4.10.1.34  node.unprotect_glyphs

node.unprotect_glyphs(<node> n)

Subtracts 256 from all glyph node subtypes. This and the next function are helpers to convert from
characters to glyphs during node processing.

4.10.1.35  node.protect_glyphs

node.protect_glyphs(<node> n)

Adds 256 to all glyph node subtypes in the node list starting at n, except that if the value is 1, it adds
only 255. The special handling of 1 means that characters will become glyphs after subtraction of
256.
4.10.1.36 node.last_node

<n> n = node.last_node()

This function pops the last node from \TeX{}'s 'current list'. It returns that node, or nil if the current list is empty.

4.10.1.37 node.write

node.write(<node> n)

This is an experimental function that will append a node list to \TeX{}'s 'current list' (the node list is not deep-copied any more since version 0.38). There is no error checking yet!

4.10.1.38 node.protrusion_skippable (0.60.1)

<boolean> skippable = node.protrusion_skippable(<node> n)

Returns true if, for the purpose of line boundary discovery when character protrusion is active, this node can be skipped.

4.10.2 Attribute handling

Attributes appear as linked list of userdata objects in the attr field of individual nodes. They can be handled individually, but it is much safer and more efficient to use the dedicated functions associated with them.

4.10.2.1 node.has_attribute

<number> v = node.has_attribute(<node> n, <number> id)
<number> v = node.has_attribute(<node> n, <number> id, <number> val)

Tests if a node has the attribute with number id set. If val is also supplied, also tests if the value matches val. It returns the value, or, if no match is found, nil.

4.10.2.2 node.set_attribute

node.set_attribute(<node> n, <number> id, <number> val)

Sets the attribute with number id to the value val. Duplicate assignments are ignored. [needs explanation]
4.10.2.3 \texttt{node.unset\_attribute}

\begin{verbatim}
<number> v = node.unset_attribute(<node> n, <number> id)
<number> v = node.unset_attribute(<node> n, <number> id, <number> val)
\end{verbatim}

Unsets the attribute with number \texttt{id}. If \texttt{val} is also supplied, it will only perform this operation if the value matches \texttt{val}. Missing attributes or attribute-value pairs are ignored.

If the attribute was actually deleted, returns its old value. Otherwise, returns \texttt{nil}.

4.11 The \texttt{pdf} library

This contains variables and functions that are related to the PDF backend.

4.11.1 \texttt{pdf.mapfile, pdf.mapline (new in 0.53.0)}

\begin{verbatim}
pdf.mapfile(<string> map file)
pdf.mapfile(<string> map line)
\end{verbatim}

These two functions can be used to replace primitives \texttt{\pdfmapfile} and \texttt{\pdfmapline} from \TeX. They expect a string as only parameter and have no return value.

The also functions replace the former variables \texttt{pdf.pdfmapfile} and \texttt{pdf.pdfmapline}.

4.11.2 \texttt{pdf.catalog, pdf.info, pdf.names, pdf.trailer (new in 0.53.0)}

These variables offer a read-write interface to the corresponding \TeX token lists. The value types are strings and they are written out to the PDF file directly after the \TeX token registers.

The preferred interface is now \texttt{pdf.setcatalog} \texttt{pdf.setinfo} \texttt{pdf.setnames} and \texttt{pdf.settrailer} for setting these properties and \texttt{pdf.getcatalog} \texttt{pdf.getinfo} \texttt{pdf.getnames} and \texttt{pdf.gettrailer} for querying them.

The corresponding \texttt{pdf} parameter names \texttt{pdf.pdfcatalog}, \texttt{pdf.pdfinfo}, \texttt{pdf.pdfnames}, and \texttt{pdf.pdftrailer} are removed in 0.79.0.

4.11.3 \texttt{pdf.<set/get>pageattributes, pdf.<set/get>pageresources, pdf.<set/get>pagesattributes}

These variables offer a read-write interface to related token lists. The value types are strings. The variables have no interaction with the corresponding \TeX token registers \texttt{\pdfpageattr}, \texttt{\pdfpageresources}, and \texttt{\pdfpagesattr}. They are written out to the PDF file directly after the \TeX token registers.
The preferred interface is now `pdf.setpageattributes`, `pdf.setpagesattributes` and `pdf.setpageresources` for setting these properties and `pdf.getpageattributes`, `pdf.getpagesattributes` and `pdf.getpageresources` for querying them.

### 4.11.4 pdf.h, pdf.v

These are the \( h \) and \( v \) values that define the current location on the output page, measured from its lower left corner. The values can be queried using scaled points as units.

```lua
local h = pdf.h
local v = pdf.v
```

### 4.11.5 pdf.getpos, pdf.gethpos, pdf.getvpos

These are the function variants of `pdf.h` and `pdf.v`. Sometimes using a function is preferred over a key so this saves wrapping. Also, these functions are faster then the key based access, as \( h \) and \( v \) keys are not real variables but looked up using a metatable call. The `getpos` function returns two values, the other return one.

```lua
local h, v = pdf.getpos()
```

### 4.11.6 pdf.hasmatrix, pdf.getmatrix

The current matrix transformation is available via the `getmatrix` command, which returns 6 values: \( sx, rx, ry, sy, tx, \) and \( ty \). The `hasmatrix` function returns `true` when a matrix is applied.

```lua
if pdf.hasmatrix() then
  local sx, rx, ry, sy, tx, ty = pdf.getmatrix()
  -- do something useful or not
end
```

### 4.11.7 pdf.print

A print function to write stuff to the PDF document that can be used from within a `\latelua` argument. This function is not to be used inside `\directlua` unless you know exactly what you are doing.

```lua
pdf.print(<string> s)
pdf.print(<string> type, <string> s)
```

The optional parameter can be used to mimic the behavior of `\pdfliteral`: the `type` is `direct` or `page`. 
4.11.8 pdf.immediateobj

This function creates a PDF object and immediately writes it to the PDF file. It is modelled after PDF\TeX{}'s \texttt{immediate\pdfobj} primitives. All function variants return the object number of the newly generated object.

\begin{verbatim}
<number> n = pdf.immediateobj(<string> objtext)
<number> n = pdf.immediateobj("file", <string> filename)
<number> n = pdf.immediateobj("stream", <string> streamtext, <string> attrtext)
<number> n = pdf.immediateobj("streamfile", <string> filename, <string> attrtext)
\end{verbatim}

The first version puts the \texttt{objtext} raw into an object. Only the object wrapper is automatically generated, but any internal structure (like \texttt{<< >>} dictionary markers) needs to provided by the user. The second version with keyword \texttt{"file"} as 1st argument puts the contents of the file with name \texttt{filename} raw into the object. The third version with keyword \texttt{"stream"} creates a stream object and puts the \texttt{streamtext} raw into the stream. The stream length is automatically calculated. The optional \texttt{attrtext} goes into the dictionary of that object. The fourth version with keyword \texttt{"streamfile"} does the same as the 3rd one, it just reads the stream data raw from a file.

An optional first argument can be given to make the function use a previously reserved PDF object.

\begin{verbatim}
<number> n = pdf.immediateobj(<integer> n, <string> objtext)
<number> n = pdf.immediateobj(<integer> n, "file", <string> filename)
<number> n = pdf.immediateobj(<integer> n, "stream", <string> streamtext, <string> attrtext)
<number> n = pdf.immediateobj(<integer> n, "streamfile", <string> filename, <string> attrtext)
\end{verbatim}

4.11.9 pdf.obj

This function creates a PDF object, which is written to the PDF file only when referenced, e.g., by \texttt{pdf.refobj()}.

All function variants return the object number of the newly generated object, and there are two separate calling modes.

The first mode is modelled after PDF\TeX{}'s \texttt{pdfobj} primitive.

\begin{verbatim}
<number> n = pdf.obj(<string> objtext)
<number> n = pdf.obj("file", <string> filename)
<number> n = pdf.obj("stream", <string> streamtext, <string> attrtext)
<number> n = pdf.obj("streamfile", <string> filename, <string> attrtext)
\end{verbatim}

An optional first argument can be given to make the function use a previously reserved PDF object.

\begin{verbatim}
<number> n = pdf.obj(<integer> n, <string> objtext)
\end{verbatim}
<number> n = pdf.obj(<integer> n, "file", <string> filename)
<number> n = pdf.obj(<integer> n, "stream", <string> streamtext, <string> attrtext)
<number> n = pdf.obj(<integer> n, "streamfile", <string> filename, <string> attrtext)

The second mode accepts a single argument table with key–value pairs.

<number> n = pdf.obj{ type = <string>,
               immediate = <boolean>,
               objnum = <number>,
               attr = <string>,
               compresslevel = <number>,
               objcompression = <boolean>,
               file = <string>,
               string = <string>}

The type field can have the values raw and stream, this field is required, the others are optional (within constraints).

Note: this mode makes pdf.obj look more flexible than it actually is: the constraints from the separate parameter version still apply, so for example you can’t have both string and file at the same time.

4.11.10 pdf.refobj

This function, the Lua version of the \pdfrefobj primitive, references an object by its object number, so that the object will be written out.

pdf.refobj(<integer> n)

This function works in both the \directlua and \latelua environment. Inside \directlua a new whatsit node ‘pdf_refobj’ is created, which will be marked for flushing during page output and the object is then written directly after the page, when also the resources objects are written out. Inside \latelua the object will be marked for flushing.

This function has no return values.

4.11.11 pdf.reserveobj

This function creates an empty PDF object and returns its number.

<number> n = pdf.reserveobj()
<number> n = pdf.reserveobj("annot")
4.11.12 \texttt{pdf.registerannot} (new in 0.47.0)

This function adds an object number to the /Annots array for the current page without doing anything else. This function can only be used from within \texttt{\LaTeX}.

\texttt{pdf.registerannot (<number> \texttt{objnum})}

4.12 The \texttt{pdfscanner} library (new in 0.72.0)

The \texttt{pdfscanner} library allows interpretation of PDF content streams and /ToUnicode (cmap) streams. You can get those streams from the \texttt{epdf} library, as explained in an earlier section. There is only a single top-level function in this library:

\texttt{pdfscanner.scan (<Object> \texttt{stream}, <table> \texttt{operatortable}, <table> \texttt{info})}

The first argument, \texttt{stream}, should be either a PDF stream object, or a PDF array of PDF stream objects (those options comprise the possible return values of \texttt{<Page>:getContents()} and \texttt{<Object>:getStream()} in the \texttt{epdf} library).

The second argument, \texttt{operatortable}, should be a Lua table where the keys are PDF operator name strings and the values are Lua functions (defined by you) that are used to process those operators. The functions are called whenever the scanner finds one of these PDF operators in the content stream(s). The functions are called with two arguments: the \texttt{scanner} object itself, and the \texttt{info} table that was passed are the third argument to \texttt{pdfscanner.scan}.

Internally, \texttt{pdfscanner.scan} loops over the PDF operators in the stream(s), collecting operands on an internal stack until it finds a PDF operator. If that PDF operator's name exists in \texttt{operatortable}, then the associated function is executed. After the function has run (or when there is no function to execute) the internal operand stack is cleared in preparation for the next operator, and processing continues.

The \texttt{scanner} argument to the processing functions is needed because it offers various methods to get the actual operands from the internal operand stack. The most important of those functions is

A simple example of processing a PDF's document stream could look like this:

\begin{verbatim}
function Do (scanner, info)
  local val = scanner:pop()
  print (info.space .. 'Use XObject ' .. name)
  local resources = info.resources
  local xobject = resources:lookup("XObject"):getDict():lookup(name)
  if (xobject and xobject:isStream()) then
    local dict = xobject:getStream():getDict()
    if dict then
      local name = dict:lookup('Subtype')
      if name:getName() == 'Form' then
        local newinfo = { space = info.space .. " " ,
\end{verbatim}
resources = dict:lookup('Resources'):getDict() }
pdfscanner.scan(xobject, operatortable, newinfo)
end
end
end
operatortable = {Do = Do}

doc = epdf.open(arg[1])
pagenum = 1
while pagenum <= doc:getNumPages() do
  local page = doc:getCatalog():getPage(pagenum)
  local info = { space = " " , resources = page:getResourceDict()}
  print ('Page ' .. pagenum)
  pdfscanner.scan(page:getContents(), operatortable, info)
  pagenum = pagenum + 1
end

This example iterates over all the actual content in the PDF, and prints out the found XObject names. While the code demonstrates quite some of the epdf functions, let’s focus on the type pdfscanner specific code instead.

From the bottom up, the line

    pdfscanner.scan(page:getContents(), operatortable, info)

runs the scanner with the PDF page’s top-level content.

The third argument, info, contains two entries: space is used to indent the printed output, and resources is needed so that embedded XForms can find their own content.

The second argument, operatortable defines a processing function for a single PDF operator, Do.

The function Do prints the name of the current XObject, and then starts a new scanner for that object’s content stream, under the condition that the XObject is in fact a /Form. That nested scanner is called with new info argument with an updated space value so that the indentation of the output nicely nests, and with an new resources field to help the next iteration down to properly process any other, embedded XObjects.

Of course, this is not a very useful example in practice, but for the purpose of demonstrating pdfscanner, it is just long enough. It makes use of only one scanner method: scanner:pop(). That function pops the top operand of the internal stack, and returns a lua table where the object at index one is a string representing the type of the operand, and object two is its value.

The list of possible operand types and associated lua value types is:

integer  <number>
real      <number>
boolean   <boolean>
name <string>
operator <string>
string <string>
array <table>
dict <table>

In case of **integer** or **real**, the value is always a Lua (floating point) number.

In case of **name**, the leading slash is always stripped.

In case of **string**, please bear in mind that PDF actually supports different types of strings (with different encodings) in different parts of the PDF document, so may need to reencode some of the results; **pdfscanner** always outputs the byte stream without reencoding anything. **pdfscanner** does not differentiate between literal strings and hexadecimal strings (the hexadecimal values are decoded), and it treats the stream data for inline images as a string that is the single operand for **EI**.

In case of **array**, the table content is a list of **pop** return values.

In case of **dict**, the table keys are PDF name strings and the values are **pop** return values.

There are few more methods defined that you can ask **scanner**:

- **pop** as explained above
- **popNumber** return only the value of a **real** or **integer**
- **popName** return only the value of a **name**
- **popString** return only the value of a **string**
- **popArray** return only the value of a **array**
- **popDict** return only the value of a **dict**
- **popBool** return only the value of a **boolean**
- **done** abort further processing of this **scan()** call

The **popXXX** are convenience functions, and come in handy when you know the type of the operands beforehand (which you usually do, in PDF). For example, the **Do** function could have used **local name = scanner:popName()** instead, because the single operand to the **Do** operator is always a PDF name object.

The **done** function allows you to abort processing of a stream once you have learned everything you want to learn. This comes in handy while parsing **/ToUnicode**, because there usually is trailing garbage that you are not interested in. Without **done**, processing only end at the end of the stream, possibly wasting CPU cycles.

### 4.13 The status library

This contains a number of run-time configuration items that you may find useful in message reporting, as well as an iterator function that gets all of the names and values as a table.

```lua
<table> info = status.list()
```
The keys in the table are the known items, the value is the current value. Almost all of the values in `status` are fetched through a metatable at run-time whenever they are accessed, so you cannot use `pairs` on `status`, but you can use `pairs` on `info`, of course. If you do not need the full list, you can also ask for a single item by using its name as an index into `status`.

The current list is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>key</th>
<th>explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pdf_gone</td>
<td>written PDF bytes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pdf_ptr</td>
<td>not yet written PDF bytes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dvi_gone</td>
<td>written DVI bytes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dvi_ptr</td>
<td>not yet written DVI bytes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>total_pages</td>
<td>number of written pages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>output_file_name</td>
<td>name of the PDF or DVI file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>log_name</td>
<td>name of the log file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>banner</td>
<td>terminal display banner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>var_used</td>
<td>variable (one-word) memory in use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dyn_used</td>
<td>token (multi-word) memory in use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>str_ptr</td>
<td>number of strings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>init_str_ptr</td>
<td>number of INI\TeX\ words</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>max_strings</td>
<td>maximum allowed strings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pool_ptr</td>
<td>string pool index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>init_pool_ptr</td>
<td>INI\TeX\ string pool index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pool_size</td>
<td>current size allocated for string characters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node_mem_usage</td>
<td>a string giving insight into currently used nodes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>var_mem_max</td>
<td>number of allocated words for nodes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fix_mem_max</td>
<td>number of allocated words for tokens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fix_mem_end</td>
<td>maximum number of used tokens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cs_count</td>
<td>number of control sequences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hash_size</td>
<td>size of hash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hash_extra</td>
<td>extra allowed hash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>font_ptr</td>
<td>number of active fonts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>max_in_stack</td>
<td>max used input stack entries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>max_nest_stack</td>
<td>max used nesting stack entries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>max_param_stack</td>
<td>max used parameter stack entries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>max_buf_stack</td>
<td>max used buffer position</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>max_save_stack</td>
<td>max used save stack entries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stack_size</td>
<td>input stack size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nest_size</td>
<td>nesting stack size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>param_size</td>
<td>parameter stack size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buf_size</td>
<td>current allocated size of the line buffer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>save_size</td>
<td>save stack size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obj_ptr</td>
<td>max PDF object pointer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obj_tab_size</td>
<td>PDF object table size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pdf_os_cntr</td>
<td>max PDF object stream pointer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
pdf_os_objidx  PDF object stream index
pdf_dest_names_ptr  max PDF destination pointer
dest_names_size  PDF destination table size
pdf_mem_ptr  max PDF memory used
pdf_mem_size  PDF memory size
largest_used_mark  max referenced marks class
filename  name of the current input file
inputid  numeric id of the current input
linenumber  location in the current input file
lasterrorstring  last error string
luabytecodes  number of active Lua bytecode registers
luabytecode_bytes  number of bytes in Lua bytecode registers
luastate_bytes  number of bytes in use by Lua interpreters
output_active  true if the \output routine is active
callbacks  total number of executed callbacks so far
indirect_callbacks  number of those that were themselves a result of other callbacks (e.g. file readers)
luatex_svn  the luatex repository id (added in 0.51)
luatex_version  the luatex version number (added in 0.38)
luatex_revision  the luatex revision string (added in 0.38)
ini_version  true if this is an iniTEX run (added in 0.38)

4.14 The \texttt{tex} library

The \texttt{tex} table contains a large list of virtual \TeX parameters that are partially writable.

The designation ‘virtual’ means that these items are not properly defined in Lua, but are only frontends
that are handled by a metatable that operates on the actual \TeX values. As a result, most of the Lua\TeX table operators (like \texttt{pairs} and \#) do not work on such items.

At the moment, it is possible to access almost every parameter that has these characteristics:

- You can use it after \texttt{\the}\texttt{h}
- It is a single token.
- Some special others, see the list below

This excludes parameters that need extra arguments, like \texttt{\the\scriptfont}.

The subset comprising simple integer and dimension registers are writable as well as readable (stuff like \texttt{\tracingcommands} and \texttt{\parindent}).

4.14.1 Internal parameter values

For all the parameters in this section, it is possible to access them directly using their names as index
in the \texttt{tex} table, or by using one of the functions \texttt{tex.get()} and \texttt{tex.set()}. 
The exact parameters and return values differ depending on the actual parameter, and so does whether `tex.set` has any effect. For the parameters that can be set, it is possible to use 'global' as the first argument to `tex.set`; this makes the assignment global instead of local.

\[
tex.set(\langle string \rangle n, ...)
tex.set(\langle string \rangle 'global', \langle string \rangle n, ...)
... = tex.get(\langle string \rangle n)
\]

### 4.14.1.1 Integer parameters

The integer parameters accept and return Lua numbers.

Read-write:

- `tex.adjdemerits`
- `tex.binoppenalty`
- `tex.brokenpenalty`
- `tex.catcodetable`
- `tex.clubpenalty`
- `tex.day`
- `tex.defaulthyphenchar`
- `tex.defaultskewchar`
- `tex.delimiterfactor`
- `tex.displaywidowpenalty`
- `tex.doublehyphendemerits`
- `tex.endlinechar`
- `tex.errorcontextlines`
- `tex.escapechar`
- `tex.exhyphenpenalty`
- `tex.fam`
- `tex.finalhyphendemerits`
- `tex.floatingpenalty`
- `tex.globaldefs`
- `tex.hangafter`
- `tex.hbadness`
- `tex.holdinginserts`
- `tex.hyphenpenalty`
- `tex.interlinepenalty`
- `tex.language`
- `tex.lastlinefit`
- `tex.lefthyphenmin`
- `tex.linepenalty`
- `tex.localbrokenpenalty`
- `tex.localinterlinepenalty`
- `tex.looseness`
- `tex.mag`
- `tex.maxdeadcycles`
- `tex.month`
- `tex.newlinechar`
- `tex.outputpenalty`
- `tex.pausing`
- `tex.pdfadjustspacing`
- `tex.pdfcompresslevel`
- `tex.pdfdecimaldigits`
- `tex.pdfgamma`
- `tex.pdfgentounicode`
- `tex.pdfimageapplygamma`
- `tex.pdfimagegamma`
- `tex.pdfimagehicolor`
- `tex.pdfinclusionerrorlevel`
- `tex.pdfminorversion`
- `tex.pdfobjcompresslevel`
- `tex.pdfoutput`
- `tex.pdfpagebox`
- `tex.pdfpkresolution`
- `tex.pdfprotrudechars`
- `tex.pдрtracingfonts`
- `tex.pdfuniqueresname`
- `tex.postdisplaypenalty`
- `tex.predisplaydirection`
- `tex.predisplaypenalty`
- `tex.pretolerance`
- `tex.relpenalty`
- `tex.righthyphenmin`
- `tex.savinghyphcodes`
4.14.1.2 Dimension parameters

The dimension parameters accept Lua numbers (signifying scaled points) or strings (with included dimension). The result is always a number in scaled points.

Read-write:

\begin{verbatim}
  tex.boxmaxdepth  tex.displayindent  tex.editwidth  tex.emergencystretch  tex.hangindent  tex.hfuzz  tex.hoffset  tex.size  tex.lineskiplimit  tex.mathsurround  tex.maxdepth  tex.nulldelimiter-
  space  tex.overfullrule  tex.pagebottomoffset  tex.pageheight  tex.pageleftoffset  tex.pagerightoffset  tex.pagetopoffset  tex.parindent  tex.pdfdestmargin  tex.pdfchlineheight  tex.pdffirstline-
  height  tex.pdfhorigin  tex.pdflastlinedepth  tex.pdflinkmargin  tex.pdfpageheight  tex.pdfpagewidth  tex.pdfthreadmargin  tex.pdfvorigin  tex.predisplaysize  tex.scriptspace  tex.splitmaxdepth  tex.vfuzz  tex.voffset  tex.vsize
\end{verbatim}

Read-only:

\begin{verbatim}
  tex.pagedepth  tex.pagefillllstretch  tex.pagefillstretch
\end{verbatim}
4.14.1.3 Direction parameters

The direction parameters are read-only and return a Lua string.

\texttt{tex.bodydir} \hspace{1cm} \texttt{tex.pagedir} \hspace{1cm} \texttt{tex.textdir}
\texttt{tex.mathdir} \hspace{1cm} \texttt{tex.pardir}

4.14.1.4 Glue parameters

The glue parameters accept and return a userdata object that represents a glue_spec node.

\texttt{tex.abovedisplayshortskip} \hspace{1cm} \texttt{tex.belowdisplayskip} \hspace{1cm} \texttt{tex.spaceskip}
\texttt{tex.abovedisplayskip} \hspace{1cm} \texttt{tex.leftskip} \hspace{1cm} \texttt{tex.splittopskip}
\texttt{tex.baselineskip} \hspace{1cm} \texttt{tex.lineskip} \hspace{1cm} \texttt{tex.tabskip}
\texttt{tex.belowdisplayshortskip} \hspace{1cm} \texttt{tex.parfillskip} \hspace{1cm} \texttt{tex.topskip}
\texttt{tex.leftskip} \hspace{1cm} \texttt{tex.parskip} \hspace{1cm} \texttt{tex.xspaceskip}
\texttt{tex.lineskip} \hspace{1cm} \texttt{tex.rightskip}
\texttt{tex.parfillskip} \hspace{1cm} \texttt{tex.splittopskip}
\texttt{tex.parskip} \hspace{1cm} \texttt{tex.spaceskip}
\texttt{tex.rightskip} \hspace{1cm} \texttt{tex.spaceskip}
\texttt{tex.spaceskip}

4.14.1.5 Muglue parameters

All muglue parameters are to be used read-only and return a Lua string.

\texttt{tex.medmuskip} \hspace{1cm} \texttt{tex.thickmuskip} \hspace{1cm} \texttt{tex.thinmuskip}

4.14.1.6 Tokenlist parameters

The tokenlist parameters accept and return Lua strings. Lua strings are converted to and from token lists using \texttt{\the\toks} style expansion: all category codes are either space (10) or other (12). It follows that assigning to some of these, like ‘\texttt{tex.output}’, is actually useless, but it feels bad to make exceptions in view of a coming extension that will accept full-blown token strings.

\texttt{tex.errhelp} \hspace{1cm} \texttt{tex.everyjob} \hspace{1cm} \texttt{tex.pdfpageattr}
\texttt{tex.everycr} \hspace{1cm} \texttt{tex.everymath} \hspace{1cm} \texttt{tex.pdfpageresources}
\texttt{tex.everydisplay} \hspace{1cm} \texttt{tex.everypar} \hspace{1cm} \texttt{tex.pdfpagesattr}
\texttt{tex.everyeof} \hspace{1cm} \texttt{tex.everyvbox} \hspace{1cm} \texttt{tex.pdfpkmode}
\texttt{tex.everyhbox} \hspace{1cm} \texttt{tex.output}
4.14.2 Convert commands

All ‘convert’ commands are read-only and return a Lua string. The supported commands at this moment are:

- \texttt{tex.eTeXVersion}
- \texttt{tex.eTeXrevision}
- \texttt{tex.formatname}
- \texttt{tex.jobname}
- \texttt{tex.luatemrevision}
- \texttt{tex.pdfnormaldeviate}
- \texttt{tex.pdftexbanner}
- \texttt{tex.pdfexrevision}
- \texttt{tex.fontname(number)}
- \texttt{tex.pdffontname(number)}
- \texttt{tex.pdffontobjnum(number)}
- \texttt{tex.pdffontsize(number)}
- \texttt{tex.uniformdeviate(number)}
- \texttt{tex.number(number)}
- \texttt{tex.romannumeral(number)}
- \texttt{tex.pdfpageref(number)}
- \texttt{tex.pdfxformname(number)}
- \texttt{tex.fontidentifier(number)}

If you are wondering why this list looks haphazard; these are all the cases of the ‘convert’ internal command that do not require an argument, as well as the ones that require only a simple numeric value.

The special (lua-only) case of \texttt{tex.fontidentifier} returns the \texttt{csname} string that matches a font id number (if there is one).

4.14.3 Last item commands

All ‘last item’ commands are read-only and return a number.

The supported commands at this moment are:

- \texttt{tex.lastpenalty}
- \texttt{tex.lastkern}
- \texttt{tex.lastskip}
- \texttt{tex.lastnodetype}
- \texttt{tex.inputlineno}
- \texttt{tex.pdftexversion}
- \texttt{tex.pdflastobj}
- \texttt{tex.pdftexversion}
- \texttt{tex.pdflastxform}
- \texttt{tex.pdflastbitmap}
- \texttt{tex.pdflastximage}
- \texttt{tex.pdflastximagepages}
- \texttt{tex.pdflastimage}
- \texttt{tex.currentgrouplevel}
- \texttt{tex.currentgrouptype}
- \texttt{tex.currentiflevel}
- \texttt{tex.currentiftype}
- \texttt{tex.currentifbranch}
- \texttt{tex.pdflastximagecolordepth}

4.14.4 Attribute, count, dimension, skip and token registers

\TeX’s attributes (\texttt{\textbackslash attribute}), counters (\texttt{\textbackslash count}), dimensions (\texttt{\textbackslash dimen}), skips (\texttt{\textbackslash skip}) and token (\texttt{\textbackslash toks}) registers can be accessed and written to using two times five virtual sub-tables of the \texttt{tex} table:

- \texttt{tex.attribute}
- \texttt{tex.count}
- \texttt{tex.dimen}
It is possible to use the names of relevant \attributedef, \countdef, \dimendef, \skipdef, or \toksdef control sequences as indices to these tables:

\texttt{\textbf{tex.skip}} \hspace{1cm} \texttt{\textbf{tex.toks}}

\texttt{\textbf{tex.count.scratchcounter} = 0}

\texttt{\textbf{enormous} = \textbf{tex.dimen}[maxdimen]}

In this case, \LaTeX{} looks up the value for you on the fly. You have to use a valid \countdef (or \attributedef, or \dimendef, or \skipdef, or \toksdef), anything else will generate an error (the intent is to eventually also allow \texttt{\chardef tokens} and even macros that expand into a number).

The attribute and count registers accept and return Lua numbers.

The dimension registers accept Lua numbers (in scaled points) or strings (with an included absolute dimension; \texttt{em} and \texttt{ex} and \texttt{px} are forbidden). The result is always a number in scaled points.

The token registers accept and return Lua strings. Lua strings are converted to and from token lists using \texttt{\the\toks} style expansion: all category codes are either space (10) or other (12).

The skip registers accept and return \texttt{\textbf{glue	extunderscore spec}} userdata node objects (see the description of the node interface elsewhere in this manual).

As an alternative to array addressing, there are also accessor functions defined for all cases, for example, here is the set of possibilities for \texttt{\textbf{skip}} registers:

\texttt{\textbf{tex.setskip}} (<number> n, <node> s)
\texttt{\textbf{tex.setskip}} (<string> s, <node> s)
\texttt{\textbf{tex.setskip}} ('global',<number> n, <node> s)
\texttt{\textbf{tex.setskip}} ('global',<string> s, <node> s)
\texttt{<node> s = tex.getskip} (<number> n)
\texttt{<node> s = tex.getskip} (<string> s)

In the function-based interface, it is possible to define values globally by using the string 'global' as the first function argument.

### 4.14.5 Character code registers (0.63)

\TeX{}'s character code tables (\texttt{\lccode}, \texttt{\uccode}, \texttt{\sfcode}, \texttt{\catcode}, \texttt{\mathcode}, \texttt{\delcode}) can be accessed and written to using six virtual subtables of the \texttt{tex} table:

\begin{verbatim}
\texttt{\textbf{tex.lccode}} \hspace{3cm} \texttt{\textbf{tex.sfcode}} \hspace{3cm} \texttt{\textbf{tex.mathcode}}
\texttt{\textbf{tex.uccode}} \hspace{3cm} \texttt{\textbf{tex.catcode}} \hspace{3cm} \texttt{\textbf{tex.delcode}}
\end{verbatim}

The function call interfaces are roughly as above, but there are a few twists. \texttt{\textbf{sfcode}}s are the simple ones:

\texttt{\textbf{tex.setsfcode}} (<number> n, <number> s)
tex.setsfcode ('global', <number> n, <number> s)
<number> s = tex.getsfcode (<number> n)

The function call interface for lccode and uccode additionally allows you to set the associated sibling at the same time:

tex.setlccode (['global'], <number> n, <number> lc)
tex.setlccode (['global'], <number> n, <number> lc, <number> uc)
<number> lc = tex.getlccode (<number> n)
tex.setuccode (['global'], <number> n, <number> uc)
tex.setuccode (['global'], <number> n, <number> uc, <number> lc)
<number> uc = tex.getuccode (<number> n)

The function call interface for catcode also allows you to specify a category table to use on assignment or on query (default in both cases is the current one):

tex.setcatcode (['global'], <number> n, <number> c)
tex.setcatcode (['global'], <number> cattable, <number> n, <number> c)
<number> lc = tex.getcatcode (<number> n)
<number> lc = tex.getcatcode (<number> cattable, <number> n)

The interfaces for delcode and mathcode use small array tables to set and retrieve values:

tex.setmathcode (['global'], <number> n, <table> mval)
<table> mval = tex.getmathcode (<number> n)
tex.setdelcode (['global'], <number> n, <table> dval)
<table> dval = tex.getdelcode (<number> n)

Where the table for mathcode is an array of 3 numbers, like this:

{<number> mathclass, <number> family, <number> character}

And the table for delcode is an array with 4 numbers, like this:

{<number> small_fam, <number> small_char, <number> large_fam, <number> large_char}

Normally, the third and fourth values in a delimiter code assignment will be zero according to \Udelcode usage, but the returned table can have values there (if the delimiter code was set using \delcode, for example). Unset delcode's can be recognized because dval[1] is −1.

4.14.6 Box registers

It is possible to set and query actual boxes, using the node interface as defined in the node library:

tex.box

for array access, or
tex.setbox(<number> n, <node> s)
tex.setbox(<string> cs, <node> s)
tex.setbox('global', <number> n, <node> s)
tex.setbox('global', <string> cs, <node> s)
}<node> n = tex.getbox(<number> n)
}<node> n = tex.getbox(<string> cs)

for function-based access. In the function-based interface, it is possible to define values globally by using the string 'global' as the first function argument.

Be warned that an assignment like

tex.box[0] = tex.box[2]

does not copy the node list, it just duplicates a node pointer. If \box2 will be cleared by \TeX commands later on, the contents of \box0 becomes invalid as well. To prevent this from happening, always use node.copy_list() unless you are assigning to a temporary variable:

tex.box[0] = node.copy_list(tex.box[2])

4.14.7 Math parameters

It is possible to set and query the internal math parameters using:

tex.setmath(<string> n, <string> t, <number> n)
tex.setmath('global', <string> n, <string> t, <number> n)
}<number> n = tex.getmath(<string> n, <string> t)

As before an optional first parameter 'global' indicates a global assignment.

The first string is the parameter name minus the leading 'Umath', and the second string is the style name minus the trailing 'style'.

Just to be complete, the values for the math parameter name are:

quad axis operatorsize
overbarkern overbarrule overbarvgap
underbarkern underbarrule underbarvgap
radicalkern radicalrule radicalvgap
radicaldegreebefore radicaldegreeafter radicaldegreeraise
stackvgap stacknumup stackdenomdown
fractionrule stacknumvup stackdenomup
fractiondenomvgap fractiondenomdown fractiondelsize
limitabovevgap limitabovebgap limitabovekern
limitbelowvgap limitbelowbgap limitbelowkern
underdelimitervgap underdelimitergap
overdelimitervgap overdelimitergap
subshiftdrop supshiftdrop subshiftdown
The values for the style parameter name are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Display Style</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>display</td>
<td>crampeddisplay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>text</td>
<td>crampedtext</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>script</td>
<td>crampedscript</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scriptscript</td>
<td>crampedscriptscript</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4.14.8 Special list heads

The virtual table `tex.lists` contains the set of internal registers that keep track of building page lists.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>page_ins_head</td>
<td>circular list of pending insertions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contrib_head</td>
<td>the recent contributions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>page_head</td>
<td>the current page content</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hold_head</td>
<td>used for held-over items for next page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adjust_head</td>
<td>head of the current \adjust list</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pre_adjust_head</td>
<td>head of the current \adjust \pre list</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4.14.9 Semantic nest levels (0.51)

The virtual table `tex.nest` contains the currently active semantic nesting state. It has two main parts: a zero-based array of userdata for the semantic nest itself, and the numerical value `tex.nest.ptr`, which gives the highest available index. Neither the array items in `tex.nest[]` nor `tex.nest.ptr`
can be assigned to (as this would confuse the typesetting engine beyond repair), but you can assign to
the individual values inside the array items, e.g. \text{nest}[\text{nest}.ptr].prevdepth.
\text{nest}[\text{nest}.ptr] is the current nest state, \text{nest}[0] the outermost (main vertical list)
level.
The known fields are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>key</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>modes</th>
<th>explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mode</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>all</td>
<td>The current mode. This is a number representing the main mode at this level:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0 == no mode (this happens during \text{write})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 == vertical,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>127 = horizontal,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>253 = display math.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>−1 == internal vertical,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>−127 = restricted horizontal,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>−253 = inline math.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>modeline</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>all</td>
<td>source input line where this mode was entered in, negative inside the output routine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>head</td>
<td>node</td>
<td>all</td>
<td>the head of the current list</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tail</td>
<td>node</td>
<td>all</td>
<td>the tail of the current list</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prevgraf</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>vmode</td>
<td>number of lines in the previous paragraph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prevdepth</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>vmode</td>
<td>depth of the previous paragraph (equal to \text{pdfover} when it is to be ignored)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spacefactor</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>hmode</td>
<td>the current space factor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dirs</td>
<td>node</td>
<td>hmode</td>
<td>used for temporary storage by the line break algorithm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noad</td>
<td>node</td>
<td>mmode</td>
<td>used for temporary storage of a pending fraction numerator, for \text{over} etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delimptr</td>
<td>node</td>
<td>mmode</td>
<td>used for temporary storage of the previous math delimiter, for \text{middle}.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mathdir</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>mmode</td>
<td>true when during math processing the \text{mathdir} is not the same as the surrounding \text{textdir}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mathstyle</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>mmode</td>
<td>the current \text{mathstyle}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4.14.10 Print functions

The \text{tex} table also contains the three print functions that are the major interface from \text{Lua} scripting to \TeX.
The arguments to these three functions are all stored in an in-memory virtual file that is fed to the \TeX scanner as the result of the expansion of \text{directlua}.
The total amount of returnable text from a \text{directlua} command is only limited by available system \text{RAM}. However, each separate printed string has to fit completely in \TeX's input buffer.
The result of using these functions from inside callbacks is undefined at the moment.
4.14.10.1 tex/print

tex/print(<string> s, ...)  
tex/print(<number> n, <string> s, ...)  
tex/print(<table> t)    
tex/print(<number> n, <table> t)

Each string argument is treated by \TeX{} as a separate input line. If there is a table argument instead of a list of strings, this has to be a consecutive array of strings to print (the first non-string value will stop the printing process). This syntax was added in 0.36.

The optional parameter can be used to print the strings using the catcode regime defined by \texttt{\textbackslash catcodetable n}. If \texttt{n} is \texttt{-1}, the currently active catcode regime is used. If \texttt{n} is \texttt{-2}, the resulting catcodes are the result of \texttt{\the\toks}: all category codes are 12 (other) except for the space character, that has category code 10 (space). Otherwise, if \texttt{n} is not a valid catcode table, then it is ignored, and the currently active catcode regime is used instead.

The very last string of the very last \texttt{tex/print()} command in a \texttt{\directlua} will not have the \texttt{\endlinechar} appended, all others do.

4.14.10.2 tex/sprint

tex/sprint(<string> s, ...)  
tex/sprint(<number> n, <string> s, ...)  
tex/sprint(<table> t)    
tex/sprint(<number> n, <table> t)

Each string argument is treated by \TeX{} as a special kind of input line that makes it suitable for use as a partial line input mechanism:

\begin{itemize}
  \item \TeX{} does not switch to the ‘new line’ state, so that leading spaces are not ignored.
  \item No \texttt{\endlinechar} is inserted.
  \item Trailing spaces are not removed.
  \end{itemize}

Note that this does not prevent \TeX{} itself from eating spaces as result of interpreting the line. For example, in

\begin{verbatim}
before\directlua{tex.sprint("\\relax")tex.sprint(" inbetween")}after
\end{verbatim}

the space before \texttt{inbetween} will be gobbled as a result of the ‘normal’ scanning of \texttt{\relax}.

If there is a table argument instead of a list of strings, this has to be a consecutive array of strings to print (the first non-string value will stop the printing process). This syntax was added in 0.36.

The optional argument sets the catcode regime, as with \texttt{tex/print()}.

4.14.10.3 tex/tprint

tex/tprint({<number> n, <string> s, ...}, {...})
This function is basically a shortcut for repeated calls to \texttt{tex.sprint(<number> n, <string> s, ...)}, once for each of the supplied argument tables.

\subsection*{4.14.10.4 \texttt{tex.write}}

\texttt{tex.write(<string> s, ...)}
\texttt{tex.write(<table> t)}

Each string argument is treated by \TeX{} as a special kind of input line that makes it suitable for use as a quick way to dump information:

- All catcodes on that line are either ‘space’ (for ‘ ’) or ‘character’ (for all others).
- There is no \texttt{	extbackslash{endlinechar}} appended.

If there is a table argument instead of a list of strings, this has to be a consecutive array of strings to print (the first non-string value will stop the printing process). This syntax was added in 0.36.

\subsection*{4.14.11 Helper functions}

\subsubsection*{4.14.11.1 \texttt{tex.round}}

\texttt{<number> n = tex.round(<number> o)}

Rounds \texttt{Lua} number \texttt{o}, and returns a number that is in the range of a valid \TeX{} register value. If the number starts out of range, it generates a ’number to big’ error as well.

\subsubsection*{4.14.11.2 \texttt{tex.scale}}

\texttt{<number> n = tex.scale(<number> o, <number> delta)}
\texttt{<table> n = tex.scale(table o, <number> delta)}

Multiplies the \texttt{Lua} numbers \texttt{o} and \texttt{delta}, and returns a rounded number that is in the range of a valid \TeX{} register value. In the table version, it creates a copy of the table with all numeric top-level values scaled in that manner. If the multiplied number(s) are of range, it generates ’number to big’ error(s) as well.

Note: the precision of the output of this function will depend on your computer’s architecture and operating system, so use with care! An interface to \texttt{LuaTeX}'s internal, 100\% portable scale function will be added at a later date.

\subsubsection*{4.14.11.3 \texttt{tex.sp} (0.51)}

\texttt{<number> n = tex.sp(<number> o)}
\texttt{<number> n = tex.sp(<string> s)}
Converts the number \texttt{o} or a string \texttt{s} that represents an explicit dimension into an integer number of scaled points.

For parsing the string, the same scanning and conversion rules are used that \texttt{LuATeX} would use if it was scanning a dimension specifier in its \TeX-like input language (this includes generating errors for bad values), expect for the following:

1. only explicit values are allowed, control sequences are not handled
2. infinite dimension units (\texttt{fil}...) are forbidden
3. \texttt{mu} units do not generate an error (but may not be useful either)

### 4.14.11.4 \texttt{tex.definefont}

\texttt{tex.definefont(<string> csname, <number> fontid)}
\texttt{tex.definefont(<boolean> global, <string> csname, <number> fontid)}

Associates \texttt{csname} with the internal font number \texttt{fontid}. The definition is global if (and only if) \texttt{global} is specified and true (the setting of \texttt{globaldefs} is not taken into account).

### 4.14.11.5 \texttt{tex.error (0.61)}

\texttt{tex.error(<string> s)}
\texttt{tex.error(<string> s, <table> help)}

This creates an error somewhat like the combination of \texttt{	extbackslash errhelp} and \texttt{	extbackslash errmessage} would. During this error, deletions are disabled.

The array part of the \texttt{help} table has to contain strings, one for each line of error help.

### 4.14.11.6 \texttt{tex.hashtokens (0.25)}

\texttt{for i,v in pairs (tex.hashtokens()) do ... end}

Returns a name and token table pair (see section 4.17 about token tables) iterator for every non-zero entry in the hash table. This can be useful for debugging, but note that this also reports control sequences that may be unreachable at this moment due to local redefinitions: it is strictly a dump of the hash table.

### 4.14.12 Functions for dealing with primitives

#### 4.14.12.1 \texttt{tex.enableprimitives}

\texttt{tex.enableprimitives(<string> prefix, <table> primitive names)}

This function accepts a prefix string and an array of primitive names.
For each combination of ‘prefix’ and ‘name’, the `tex.enableprimitives` first verifies that ‘name’ is an actual primitive (it must be returned by one of the `tex.extraprimitives()` calls explained below, or part of \TeX{}82, or `\directlua`). If it is not, `tex.enableprimitives` does nothing and skips to the next pair.

But if it is, then it will construct a csname variable by concatenating the ‘prefix’ and ‘name’, unless the ‘prefix’ is already the actual prefix of ‘name’. In the latter case, it will discard the ‘prefix’, and just use ‘name’.

Then it will check for the existence of the constructed csname. If the csname is currently undefined (note: that is not the same as `\relax`), it will globally define the csname to have the meaning: run code belonging to the primitive ‘name’. If for some reason the csname is already defined, it does nothing and tries the next pair.

An example:

```latex
\begin{verbatim}
tex.enableprimitives('LuaTeX', {'formatname'})
\end{verbatim}
```

will define `\LuaTeX\textname` with the same intrinsic meaning as the documented primitive `\formatname`, provided that the control sequences `\LuaTeX\textname` is currently undefined.

Second example:

```latex
\begin{verbatim}
tex.enableprimitives('Omega',tex.extraprimitives ('omega'))
\end{verbatim}
```

will define a whole series of csnames like `\Omega\textdir`, `\Omega\pardir`, etc., but it will stick with `\Omega\textversion` instead of creating the doubly-prefixed `\Omega\Omega\textversion`.

Starting with version 0.39.0 (and this is why the above two functions are needed), \LaTeX{} in --ini mode contains only the \TeX{}82 primitives and `\directlua`, no extra primitives at all.

So, if you want to have all the new functionality available using their default names, as it is now, you will have to add

```latex
\begin{verbatim}
\ifx\directlua\undefined \else
  \directlua {tex.enableprimitives('',tex.extraprimitives ())}
\fi
\end{verbatim}
```

near the beginning of your format generation file. Or you can choose different prefixes for different subsets, as you see fit.

Calling some form of `tex.enableprimitives()` is highly important though, because if you do not, you will end up with a \TeX{}82-lookalike that can run lua code but not do much else. The defined csnames are (of course) saved in the format and will be available at runtime.

### 4.14.12.2 tex.extraprimitives

```latex
<table> t = tex.extraprimitives(<string> s, ...)
```

This function returns a list of the primitives that originate from the engine(s) given by the requested string value(s). The possible values and their (current) return values are:
Note that 'luatex' does not contain directlua, as that is considered to be a core primitive, along with all the TeX82 primitives, so it is part of the list that is returned from 'core'.

'umath' is a subset of 'luatex' that covers the Unicode math primitives and have been added in LuaTeX 0.75.0 as it might be desired to handle the prefixing of that subset differently.

Running tex.extraprimitives() will give you the complete list of primitives that are not defined at LuaTeX 0.39.0 -ini startup. It is exactly equivalent to tex.extraprimitives('etex', 'pdf-tex', 'omega', 'aleph', 'luatex')

### 4.14.12.3 tex.primitives

<table> t = tex.primitives()

This function returns a hash table listing all primitives that LuaTeX knows about. The keys in the hash are primitives names, the values are tables representing tokens (see section 4.17). The third value is always zero.

### 4.14.13 Core functionality interfaces

#### 4.14.13.1 tex.badness (0.53)

<number> b = tex.badness(<number> t, <number> s)

This helper function is useful during linebreak calculations. t and s are scaled values; the function returns the badness for when total t is supposed to be made from amounts that sum to s. The returned number is a reasonable approximation of 100(t/s)³;

#### 4.14.13.2 tex.linebreak (0.53)

local <node> nodelist, <table> info = 
    tex.linebreak(<node> listhead, <table> parameters)

The understood parameters are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>name</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pardir</td>
<td>string</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
pretolerance number
tracingparagraphs number
tolerance number
looseness number
hyphenpenalty number
exhyphenpenalty number
pdfadjustspacing number
adjdemerits number
pdfprotrudechars number
linepenalty number
lastlinefit number
doublehyphenpenalmit number
finalhyphenpenalmit number
hangafter number
interlinepenalty number or table if a table, then it is an array like \interlinepenalties
clubpenalty number or table if a table, then it is an array like \clubpenalties
widowpenalty number or table if a table, then it is an array like \widowpenalties
brokenpenalty number
emergencyystretch number in scaled points
hsize number in scaled points
leftskip glue_spec node
rightskip glue_spec node
pdfeachlineheight number in scaled points
pdfeachlinedepth number in scaled points
pdffirstlineheight number in scaled points
pdflastlinedepth number in scaled points
pdfignoreddimen number in scaled points
parshape table

Note that there is no interface for \displaywidowpenalties, you have to pass the right choice for \widowpenalties yourself.

The meaning of the various keys should be fairly obvious from the table (the names match the \TeX and \pdfTeX primitives) except for the last 5 entries. The four \pdf...line... keys are ignored if their value equals \pdfignoreddimen.

It is your own job to make sure that listhead is a proper paragraph list: this function does not add any nodes to it. To be exact, if you want to replace the core line breaking, you may have to do the following (when you are not actually working in the pre_linebreak_filter or linebreak_filter callbacks, or when the original list starting at listhead was generated in horizontal mode):

- add an ‘indent box’ and perhaps a local_par node at the start (only if you need them)
- replace any found final glue by an infinite penalty (or add such a penalty, if the last node is not a glue)
• add a glue node for the \parfillskip after that penalty node
• make sure all the prev pointers are OK

The result is a node list, it still needs to be vpacked if you want to assign it to a \vbox.

The returned info table contains four values that are all numbers:

prevdepth depth of the last line in the broken paragraph
prevgraf number of lines in the broken paragraph
looseness the actual looseness value in the broken paragraph
demerits the total demerits of the chosen solution

Note there are a few things you cannot interface using this function: You cannot influence font expansion other than via pdfadjustspacing, because the settings for that take place elsewhere. The same is true for hbadness and hfuzz etc. All these are in the hpack() routine, and that fetches its own variables via globals.

4.14.13.3 tex.shipout (0.51)

tex.shipout(<number> n)

Ships out box number n to the output file, and clears the box register.

4.15 The texconfig table

This is a table that is created empty. A startup Lua script could fill this table with a number of settings that are read out by the executable after loading and executing the startup file.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>key</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>default</th>
<th>explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kpse_init</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>false totally disables KPATHSEA initialisation, and enables interpretation of the following numeric key–value pairs. (only ever unset this if you implement all file find callbacks!)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shell_escape</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>'f'</td>
<td>Use 'y' or 't' or '1' to enable \write 18 unconditionally, 'p' to enable the commands that are listed in shell_escapeCommands (new in 0.37)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shell_escape_commands</td>
<td>string</td>
<td></td>
<td>Comma-separated list of command names that may be executed by \write 18 even if shell_escape is set to 'p'. Do not use spaces around commas, separate any required command arguments by using a space, and use the ASCII double quote (&quot;) for any needed argument or path quoting (new in 0.37)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>string_vacancies</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>75000</td>
<td>cf. web2c docs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pool_free</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td>cf. web2c docs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>max_strings</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>15000</td>
<td>cf. web2c docs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
strings_free number 100 cf. web2c docs
nest_size number 50 cf. web2c docs
max_in_open number 15 cf. web2c docs
param_size number 60 cf. web2c docs
save_size number 4000 cf. web2c docs
stack_size number 300 cf. web2c docs
dvi_buf_size number 16384 cf. web2c docs
error_line number 79 cf. web2c docs
half_error_line number 50 cf. web2c docs
max_print_line number 79 cf. web2c docs
hash_extra number 0 cf. web2c docs
pk_dpi number 72 cf. web2c docs
trace_file_names boolean true false disables \TeX{}'s normal file open-close feedback (the assumption is that callbacks will take care of that)
file_line_error boolean false do file:line style error messages
halt_on_error boolean false abort run on the first encountered error
formatname string if no format name was given on the commandline, this key will be tested first instead of simply quitting
jobname string if no input file name was given on the commandline, this key will be tested first instead of simply giving up

Note: the numeric values that match web2c parameters are only used if kpse_init is explicitly set to false. In all other cases, the normal values from texmf.cnf are used.

4.16 The texio library

This library takes care of the low-level I/O interface.

4.16.1 Printing functions

4.16.1.1 texio.write

texio.write(<string> target, <string> s, ...)
texio.write(<string> s, ...)

Without the target argument, writes all given strings to the same location(s) \TeX{} writes messages to at this moment. If \texttt{\backslash batchmode} is in effect, it writes only to the log, otherwise it writes to the log and the terminal. The optional target can be one of three possibilities: term, log or term and log.

Note: If several strings are given, and if the first of these strings is or might be one of the targets above, the target must be specified explicitly to prevent Lua from interpreting the first string as the target.
4.16.1.2 texio.write_nl

texio.write_nl(<string> target, <string> s, ...)  
texio.write_nl(<string> s, ...)  

This function behaves like texio.write, but make sure that the given strings will appear at the beginning of a new line. You can pass a single empty string if you only want to move to the next line.

4.17 The token library

The token table contains interface functions to \TeX’s handling of tokens. These functions are most useful when combined with the token_filter callback, but they could be used standalone as well.

A token is represented in Lua as a small table. For the moment, this table consists of three numeric entries:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>index</th>
<th>meaning</th>
<th>description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>command code</td>
<td>this is a value between 0 and 130 (approximately)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>command modifier</td>
<td>this is a value between 0 and $2^{21}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>control sequence id</td>
<td>for commands that are not the result of control sequences, like letters and characters, it is zero, otherwise, it is a number pointing into the 'equivalence table'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.17.1 token.get_next

token t = token.get_next()  

This fetches the next input token from the current input source, without expansion.

4.17.2 token.is_expandable

<boolean> b = token.is_expandable(<token> t)  

This tests if the token t could be expanded.

4.17.3 token.expand

token.expand(<token> t)  

If a token is expandable, this will expand one level of it, so that the first token of the expansion will now be the next token to be read by token.get_next().
4.17.4 token.is_activechar

<boolean> b = token.is_activechar(<token> t)

This is a special test that is sometimes handy. Discovering whether some control sequence is the result of an active character turned out to be very hard otherwise.

4.17.5 token.create

token t = token.create(<string> csname)

token t = token.create(<number> charcode)

token t = token.create(<number> charcode, <number> catcode)

This is the token factory. If you feed it a string, then it is the name of a control sequence (without leading backslash), and it will be looked up in the equivalence table.

If you feed it number, then this is assumed to be an input character, and an optional second number gives its category code. This means it is possible to overrule a character's category code, with a few exceptions: the category codes 0 (escape), 9 (ignored), 13 (active), 14 (comment), and 15 (invalid) cannot occur inside a token. The values 0, 9, 14 and 15 are therefore illegal as input to token.create(), and active characters will be resolved immediately.

Note: unknown string sequences and never defined active characters will result in a token representing an 'undefined control sequence' with a near-random name. It is not possible to define brand new control sequences using token.create!

4.17.6 token.command_name

<string> commandname = token.command_name(<token> t)

This returns the name associated with the 'command' value of the token in LuaTEX. There is not always a direct connection between these names and primitives. For instance, all \ifxxx tests are grouped under if_test, and the 'command modifier' defines which test is to be run.

4.17.7 token.command_id

<number> i = token.command_id(<string> commandname)

This returns a number that is the inverse operation of the previous command, to be used as the first item in a token table.

4.17.8 token.csname_name

<string> csname = token.csname_name(<token> t)
This returns the name associated with the ‘equivalence table’ value of the token in \LaTeX{}. It returns the string value of the command used to create the current token, or an empty string if there is no associated control sequence.

Keep in mind that there are potentially two control sequences that return the same csname string: single character control sequences and active characters have the same ‘name’.

### 4.17.9 \texttt{token.csname\_id}

\begin{Verbatim}
<number> i = \texttt{token.csname\_id(\texttt{string} csname)}
\end{Verbatim}

This returns a number that is the inverse operation of the previous command, to be used as the third item in a token table.

### 4.17.10 The \texttt{newtoken} library

The current \texttt{token} library will be replaced by a new one that is more flexible and powerful. The transition takes place in steps. In version 0.80 we have \texttt{newtoken} and in version 0.85 the old lib will be replaced completely. So if you use this new mechanism in production code you need to be aware of incompatible updates between 0.80 and 0.90. Because the related in- and output code will also be cleaned up and rewritten you should be aware of incompatible logging and error reporting too.

The old library presents tokens as triplets or numbers, the new library presents a userdata object. The old library used a callback to intercept tokens in the input but the new library provides a basic scanner infrastructure that can be used to write macros that accept a wide range of arguments. This interface is on purpose kept general and as performance is quite ok one can build additional parsers without too much overhead. It’s up to macro package writers to see how they can benefit from this as the main principle behind \LaTeX{} is to provide a minimal set of tools and no solutions.

The current functions in the \texttt{newtoken} namespace are given in the next table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>function</th>
<th>argument</th>
<th>result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>is_token</td>
<td>token</td>
<td>checks if the given argument is a token userdata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get_next</td>
<td></td>
<td>returns the next token in the input</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scan_keyword</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>returns true if the given keyword is gobbled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scan_int</td>
<td></td>
<td>returns a number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scan_dimen</td>
<td>infinity, mu-units</td>
<td>returns a number representing a dimension and or two numbers being the filler and order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scan_glue</td>
<td>mu-units</td>
<td>returns a glue spec node</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scan_toks</td>
<td>definer, expand</td>
<td>returns a table of tokens token list (this can become a linked list in later releases)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scan_code</td>
<td>bitset</td>
<td>returns a character if its catcode is in the given bitset (representing catcodes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scan_string</td>
<td></td>
<td>returns a string given between {}, as \texttt{\textbackslash macro} or as sequence of characters with catcode 11 or 12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**scan_word**  
returns a sequence of characters with catcode 11 or 12 as string

**create**  
returns a userdata token object of the given control sequence name (or character); this interface can change

The scanners can be considered stable apart from the one scanning for a token. This is because futures releases can return a linked list instead of a table (as with nodes). The **scan_code** function takes an optional number, the **keyword** function a normal Lua string. The **infinity** boolean signals that we also permit **fill** as dimension and the **mu-units** flags the scanner that we expect math units. When scanning tokens we can indicate that we are defining a macro, in which case the result will also provide information about what arguments are expected and in the result this is separated from the meaning by a separator token. The **expand** flag determines if the list will be expanded.

The string scanner scans for something between curly braces and expands on the way, or when it sees a control sequence it will return its meaning. Otherwise it will scan characters with catcode **letter** or **other**. So, given the following definition:

\[ \def\bar{bar} \]
\[ \def\foo{foo-\bar} \]

we get:

\[ \texttt{\directlua{newtoken.scan_string()}}\{foo\} \quad \text{foo full expansion} \]
\[ \texttt{\directlua{newtoken.scan_string()}}\{foo\} \quad \text{foo letters and others} \]
\[ \texttt{\directlua{newtoken.scan_string()}}\{foo\} \quad \text{foo-\bar meaning} \]

The \texttt{\foo} case only gives the meaning, but one can pass an already expanded definition (\texttt{\edef}’d). In the case of the braced variant one can of course use the \texttt{\detokenize} and \texttt{\unexpanded} primitives as there we do expand.

The **scan_word** scanner can be used to implement for instance a number scanner:

```lua
function newtokens.scan_number(base)
    return tonumber(newtoken.scan_word(), base)
end
```

This scanner accepts any valid Lua number so it is a way to pick up floats in the input.

The creator function can be used as follows:

```lua
local t = newtoken("relax")
```

This gives back a token object that has the properties of the \texttt{\relax} primitive. The possible properties of tokens are:

- **command**  
a number representing the internal command number

- **cmdname**  
the type of the command (for instance the catcode in case of a character or the classifier that determines the internal treatment

- **csname**  
the associated control sequence (if applicable)
The unique id of the token

- **active**: a boolean indicating the active state of the token
- **expandable**: a boolean indicating if the token (macro) is expandable
- **protected**: a boolean indicating if the token (macro) is protected

The numbers that represent a catcode are the same as in \TeX itself, so using this information assumes that you know a bit about \TeX's internals. The other numbers and names are used consistently but are not frozen. So, when you use them for comparing you can best query a known primitive or character first to see the values.

More interesting are the scanners. You can use the Lua interface as follows:

```latex
\directlua{
  function mymacro(n)
    ...
  end
}
\def\mymacro#1{%
  \directlua{
    mymacro(\number\dimexpr#1)
  }%
}\mymacro{12pt}
\mymacro{\dimen0}
```

But starting with version 0.80 you can also do this:

```latex
\directlua{
  function mymacro()
    local d = newtoken.scan_dimen()
    ...
  end
}
\def\mymacro{%
  \directlua{
    mymacro()
  }%
}\mymacro 12pt
\mymacro \dimen0
It is quite clear from looking at the code what the first method needs as argument(s). For the second method you need to look at the Lua code to see what gets picked up. Instead of passing from TeX to Lua we let Lua fetch from the input stream.

In the first case the input is tokenized and then turned into a string when it's passed to Lua where it gets interpreted. In the second case only a function call gets interpreted but then the input is picked up by explicitly calling the scanner functions. These return proper Lua variables so no further conversion has to be done. This is more efficient but in practice (given what TeX has to do) this effect should not be overestimated. For numbers and dimensions it saves a bit but for passing strings conversion to and from tokens has to be done anyway (although we can probably speed up the process in later versions if needed).

When the interface is stable and has replaced the old one completely we will add some more information here. By that time the internals have been cleaned up a bit more so we know then what will stay and go. A positive side effect of this transition is that we can simplify the input part because we no longer need to intercept using callbacks.
5 Math

The handling of mathematics in \texttt{Lua\TeX} differs quite a bit from how \TeX82 (and therefore \pdf\TeX) handles math. First, \texttt{Lua\TeX} adds primitives and extends some others so that \texttt{Unicode} input can be used easily. Second, all of \TeX82's internal special values (for example for operator spacing) have been made accessible and changeable via control sequences. Third, there are extensions that make it easier to use \texttt{OpenType} math fonts. And finally, there are some extensions that have been proposed in the past that are now added to the engine.

5.1 The current math style

Starting with \texttt{Lua\TeX} 0.39.0, it is possible to discover the math style that will be used for a formula in an expandable fashion (while the math list is still being read). To make this possible, \texttt{Lua\TeX} adds the new primitive: \texttt{\mathstyle}. This is a ‘convert command’ like \texttt{\romannumeral}: its value can only be read, not set.

5.1.1 \texttt{\mathstyle}

The returned value is between 0 and 7 (in math mode), or $-1$ (all other modes). For easy testing, the eight math style commands have been altered so that the can be used as numeric values, so you can write code like this:

\begin{verbatim}
\ifnum\mathstyle=\textstyle
  \message{normal text style}
\else \ifnum\mathstyle=\crampedtextstyle
  \message{cramped text style}
\fi \fi
\end{verbatim}

5.1.2 \texttt{\Ustack}

There are a few math commands in \TeX where the style that will be used is not known straight from the start. These commands (\texttt{\over}, \texttt{\atop}, \texttt{\overwithdelims}, \texttt{\atopwithdelims}) would therefore normally return wrong values for \texttt{\mathstyle}. To fix this, \texttt{Lua\TeX} introduces a special prefix command: \texttt{\Ustack}:

\$\Ustack \{a \over b\}$

The \texttt{\Ustack} command will scan the next brace and start a new math group with the correct (numerator) math style.
5.2 Unicode math characters

Character handling is now extended up to the full Unicode range (the \U prefix), which is compatible with Xe\TeX.

The math primitives from \TeX are kept as they are, except for the ones that convert from input to math commands: \texttt{mathcode}, and \texttt{delcode}. These two now allow for a 21-bit character argument on the left hand side of the equals sign.

Some of the new \luatex primitives read more than one separate value. This is shown in the tables below by a plus sign in the second column.

The input for such primitives would look like this:

\texttt{\textbackslash def\overbrace \{\textbackslash mathaccent 0 1 "23DE \}}

Altered \TeX\82 primitives:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>primitive</th>
<th>value range (in hex)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{mathcode}</td>
<td>0–10FFFF = 0–8000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{delcode}</td>
<td>0–10FFFF = 0–FFFFFFFF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unaltered:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>primitive</th>
<th>value range (in hex)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{mathchardef}</td>
<td>0–8000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{mathchar}</td>
<td>0–7FFF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{mathaccent}</td>
<td>0–7FFF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{delimiter}</td>
<td>0–7FFFFFFFF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{radical}</td>
<td>0–7FFFFFFFF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

New primitives that are compatible with Xe\TeX:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>primitive</th>
<th>value range (in hex)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{Umathchardef}</td>
<td>0+0+0–7+FF+10FFFF\textsuperscript{1}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{Umathcharnumdef}</td>
<td>-80000000–7FFFFFFFF\textsuperscript{3}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{Umathcode}</td>
<td>0–10FFFF = 0+0+0–7+FF+10FFFF\textsuperscript{1}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{Udelcode}</td>
<td>0–10FFFF = 0+0–FF+10FFFF\textsuperscript{2}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{Umathchar}</td>
<td>0+0+0–7+FF+10FFFF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{Umathaccent}</td>
<td>0+0+0–7+FF+10FFFF\textsuperscript{2,4}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{Udelimiter}</td>
<td>0+0+0–7+FF+10FFFF\textsuperscript{2}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{Uradical}</td>
<td>0+0–FF+10FFFF\textsuperscript{2}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{Umathcharnum}</td>
<td>-80000000–7FFFFFFFF\textsuperscript{3}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{Umathcodenum}</td>
<td>0–10FFFF = -80000000–7FFFFFFFF\textsuperscript{3}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{Udelcodenum}</td>
<td>0–10FFFF = -80000000–7FFFFFFFF\textsuperscript{3}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 1: \texttt{Umathchardef<csname>="8"0"0} and \texttt{Umathchardef<number>="8"0"0} are also accepted.
5.3 Cramped math styles

\LaTeX{} has four new primitives to set the cramped math styles directly:

\texttt{\textbackslash crampeddisplaystyle}
\texttt{\textbackslash crampedtextstyle}
\texttt{\textbackslash crampedscriptstyle}
\texttt{\textbackslash crampedscriptscriptstyle}

These additional commands are not all that valuable on their own, but they come in handy as arguments to the math parameter settings that will be added shortly.

5.4 Math parameter settings

In \LaTeX{}, the font dimension parameters that \TeX{} used in math typesetting are now accessible via primitive commands. In fact, refactoring of the math engine has resulted in many more parameters than were accessible before.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>primitive name</th>
<th>description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{\textbackslash mathquad}</td>
<td>the width of 18mu’s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
\texttt{\textbackslash Unmathaxis} height of the vertical center axis of the math formula above the baseline

\texttt{\textbackslash Unmathoperatorsize} minimum size of large operators in display mode

\texttt{\textbackslash Unmathoverbarkern} vertical clearance above the rule

\texttt{\textbackslash Unmathoverbarrule} the width of the rule

\texttt{\textbackslash Unmathoverbarvgap} vertical clearance below the rule

\texttt{\textbackslash Unmathunderbarkern} vertical clearance below the rule

\texttt{\textbackslash Unmathunderbarrule} the width of the rule

\texttt{\textbackslash Unmathunderbarvgap} vertical clearance above the rule

\texttt{\textbackslash Unmathradicalkern} vertical clearance above the rule

\texttt{\textbackslash Unmathradicalrule} the width of the rule

\texttt{\textbackslash Unmathradicalvgap} vertical clearance below the rule

\texttt{\textbackslash Unmathradicaldegreebefore} the forward kern that takes place before placement of the radical degree

\texttt{\textbackslash Unmathradicaldegreeafter} the backward kern that takes place after placement of the radical degree

\texttt{\textbackslash Unmathradicaldegreeraise} this is the percentage of the total height and depth of the radical sign that the degree is raised by. It is expressed in percents, so 60\% is expressed as the integer 60.

\texttt{\textbackslash Unmathstackvgap} vertical clearance between the two elements in a \texttt{\textbackslash atop} stack

\texttt{\textbackslash Unmathstacknumup} numerator shift upward in \texttt{\textbackslash atop} stack

\texttt{\textbackslash Unmathstackdenomdown} denominator shift downward in \texttt{\textbackslash atop} stack

\texttt{\textbackslash Unmathfractionrule} the width of the rule in a \texttt{\textbackslash over}

\texttt{\textbackslash Unmathfractionnumvgap} vertical clearance between the numerator and the rule

\texttt{\textbackslash Unmathfractionnumup} numerator shift upward in \texttt{\textbackslash over}

\texttt{\textbackslash Unmathfractiondenomvgap} vertical clearance between the denominator and the rule

\texttt{\textbackslash Unmathfractiondenomdown} denominator shift downward in \texttt{\textbackslash over}

\texttt{\textbackslash Unmathfractiondelsize} minimum delimiter size for \texttt{\textbackslash ...withdelims}

\texttt{\textbackslash Unmathlimitabovevgap} vertical clearance for limits above operators

\texttt{\textbackslash Unmathlimitabovebgap} vertical baseline clearance for limits above operators

\texttt{\textbackslash Unmathlimitabovekern} space reserved at the top of the limit

\texttt{\textbackslash Unmathlimitbelowvgap} vertical clearance for limits below operators

\texttt{\textbackslash Unmathlimitbelowbgap} vertical baseline clearance for limits below operators

\texttt{\textbackslash Unmathlimitbelowkern} space reserved at the bottom of the limit

\texttt{\textbackslash Unmathoverdelimitervgap} vertical clearance for limits above delimiters

\texttt{\textbackslash Unmathoverdelimiterbkgap} vertical baseline clearance for limits above delimiters

\texttt{\textbackslash Unmathunderdelimitervgap} vertical clearance for limits below delimiters

\texttt{\textbackslash Unmathunderdelimiterbkgap} vertical baseline clearance for limits below delimiters

\texttt{\textbackslash Unmathsubshiftdrop} subscript drop for boxes and subformulas

\texttt{\textbackslash Unmathsubshiftdown} subscript drop for characters

\texttt{\textbackslash Unmathsupshiftdrop} superscript drop (raise, actually) for boxes and subformulas

\texttt{\textbackslash Unmathsupshiftup} superscript raise for characters

\texttt{\textbackslash Unmathsubsupshiftdown} subscript drop in the presence of a superscript
Each of the parameters in this section can be set by a command like this:

\texttt{\the\textbackslash mathquad\textbackslash displaystyle=1em}

eyes obey grouping, and you can use \texttt{\the\mathquad\textbackslash displaystyle} if needed.

### 5.5 Font-based Math Parameters

While it is nice to have these math parameters available for tweaking, it would be tedious to have to set each of them by hand. For this reason, \LaTeX{} initializes a bunch of these parameters whenever you assign a font identifier to a math family based on either the traditional math font dimensions in the font (for assignments to math family 2 and 3 using \texttt{TFM}-based fonts like \texttt{cmsy} and \texttt{cmex}), or based on the named values in a potential \texttt{MathConstants} table when the font is loaded via \texttt{Lua}. If there is a \texttt{MathConstants} table, this takes precedence over font dimensions, and in that case no attention is paid to which family is being assigned to: the \texttt{MathConstants} tables in the last assigned family sets all parameters.

In the table below, the one-letter style abbreviations and symbolic \texttt{tfm} font dimension names match those using in the \texttt{TEXbook}. Assignments to \texttt{textfont} set the values for the cramped and uncramped display and text styles. Use \texttt{scriptfont} for the script styles, and \texttt{scriptscriptfont} for the scriptscript styles (totalling eight parameters for three font sizes). In the \texttt{TFM} case, assignments only happen in family 2 and family 3 (and of course only for the parameters for which there are font dimensions).

Besides the parameters below, \LaTeX{} also looks at the ‘space’ font dimension parameter. For math fonts, this should be set to zero.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>variable</th>
<th>style</th>
<th>default value opentype</th>
<th>default value tfm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{\mathaxis}</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>\texttt{AxisHeight}</td>
<td>\texttt{axis_height}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{\mathoperatorsize}</td>
<td>D, D'</td>
<td>\texttt{DisplayOperatorMinHeight}</td>
<td>\texttt{delim1}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{\mathfractiondelsize}</td>
<td>T, T', S, S', SS, SS'</td>
<td>\texttt{FractionDelimiterDisplayStyleSize}</td>
<td>\texttt{delim2}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{\mathfractiondenomdown}</td>
<td>D, D'</td>
<td>\texttt{FractionDenominatorDisplayStyleShiftDown}</td>
<td>\texttt{denom1}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{\mathfractiondenomvgap}</td>
<td>D, D'</td>
<td>\texttt{FractionDenominatorDisplayStyleGapMin}</td>
<td>\texttt{denom2}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{\mathfractionnumup}</td>
<td>T, T', S, S', SS, SS'</td>
<td>\texttt{FractionNumeratorDisplayStyleShiftUp}</td>
<td>\texttt{num1}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{\mathfractionnumvgap}</td>
<td>D, D'</td>
<td>\texttt{FractionNumeratorDisplayStyleGapMin}</td>
<td>\texttt{num2}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{\mathfractionrule}</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>\texttt{FractionRuleThickness}</td>
<td>\texttt{3*default_rule_thickness}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
\mathlimitabovebgap – UpperLimitBaselineRiseMin big_op_spacing3
\mathlimitabovekern – 0 \text{ big_op_spacing5}
\mathlimitabovevgap – UpperLimitGapMin big_op_spacing1
\mathlimitbelowbgap – LowerLimitBaselineDropMin big_op_spacing4
\mathlimitbelowkern – 0 \text{ big_op_spacing5}
\mathlimitbelowvgap – LowerLimitGapMin big_op_spacing2
\mathoverdelimitervgap – StretchStackGapBelowMin big_op_spacing1
\mathoverdelimiterbgap – StretchStackGapAboveMin big_op_spacing2
\mathunderdelimitervgap – StretchStackBottomShiftDown big_op_spacing4
\mathunderdelimiterbgap – OverbarExtraAscender default_rule_thickness
\mathoverbarkern – OverbarExtraAscender default_rule_thickness
\mathunderbarkern – OverbarExtraAscender default_rule_thickness
\mathoverbarrule – OverbarRuleThickness default_rule_thickness
\mathunderbarrule – OverbarRuleThickness default_rule_thickness
\mathoverbarvgap – OverbarVerticalGap 3*default_rule_thickness
\mathquad – \langle font_size(f) \rangle \text{ math_quad}
\mathradicalkern – RadicalExtraAscender default_rule_thickness
\mathradicalrule – RadicalRuleThickness <not set> 2
\mathradicalvgap D, D’ RadicalDisplayStyleVerticalGap (default_rule_thickness+ (abs(math_x_height) / 4)) 3
\mathunderbarrule – RadicalDisplayStyleVerticalGap (default_rule_thickness+ (abs(math_x_height) / 4)) 3
\mathoverbarrule – RadicalDisplayStyleVerticalGap (default_rule_thickness+ (abs(math_x_height) / 4)) 3
\mathunderbarrule – RadicalDisplayStyleVerticalGap (default_rule_thickness+ (abs(math_x_height) / 4)) 3
\mathradicaldegreebefore – RadicalKernBeforeDegree <not set> 2
\mathradicaldegreeafter – RadicalKernAfterDegree <not set> 2
\mathradicaldegreeraise – RadicalDegreeBottomRaisePercent <not set> 2
\mathunderbarrule – RadicalDisplayStyleVerticalGap (default_rule_thickness+ (abs(math_x_height) / 4)) 3
\mathunderbarrule – RadicalDisplayStyleVerticalGap (default_rule_thickness+ (abs(math_x_height) / 4)) 3
\mathspaceafterscript – SpaceAfterScript script_space 4
\mathstackdenomdown D, D’ StackBottomDisplayStyleShiftDown denom1
\mathstacknumup D, D’ StackTopDisplayStyleShiftUp num1
\mathstackvgap D, D’ StackDisplayStyleGapMin 7*default_rule_thickness
\mathsubshiftdown – SubscriptShiftDown sub1
\mathsubshiftdrop – SubscriptBaselineDropMin sub_drop
\mathsubsupshiftdown – SubscriptShiftDownWithSuperscript sup1
\mathsubtopmax – SubscriptTopMax (abs(math_x_height * 4) / 5)
\mathsubsupvgap – SubSuperscriptGapMin 4*default_rule_thickness
\mathsupbottommin – SuperscriptBottomMin (abs(math_x_height) / 4)
\mathsupshiftup D SuperscriptShiftUp sup1
\mathsupshiftdrop – SuperscriptBaselineDropMax sup2
\mathsupshiftup – SuperscriptShiftUp sup2
\mathunderbarkern – UnderbarExtraDescender default_rule_thickness
\mathunderbarrule – UnderbarRuleThickness default_rule_thickness
\mathunderbarrule – UnderbarRuleThickness default_rule_thickness
\mathunderbarrule – UnderbarVerticalGap 3*default_rule_thickness
\mathconnectoroverlapmin – MinConnectorOverlap 0

Note 1: OpenType fonts set \mathlimitabovekern and \mathlimitbelowkern to zero and set \mathquad to the font size of the used font, because these are not supported in the MATH table.

Note 2: tfm fonts do not set \mathradicalrule because \TeX{}2 uses the height of the radical instead. When this parameter is indeed not set when \LaTeX{} has to typeset a radical, a backward compatibility mode will kick in that assumes that an old-style \TeX{} font is used. Also, they do not set \mathradicaldegreebefore, \mathradicaldegreeafter, and \mathradicaldegreeraise. These are then automatically initialized to 5/18quad, – 10/18quad, and 60.

Note 3: If tfm fonts are used, then the \mathradicalvgap is not set until the first time \LaTeX{} has to typeset a formula because this needs parameters from both family2 and family3. This provides a partial
backward compatibility with \TeX82, but that compatibility is only partial: once the $\texttt{\textbackslash Umathradicalvgap}$ is set, it will not be recalculated any more.

Note 4: (also if tfm fonts are used) A similar situation arises wrt. $\texttt{\textbackslash Umathspaceafterscript}$: it is not set until the first time \LaTeX{} has to typeset a formula. This provides some backward compatibility with \TeX82. But once the $\texttt{\textbackslash Umathspaceafterscript}$ is set, $\texttt{\textbackslash scriptspace}$ will never be looked at again.

Note 5: Tfm fonts set $\texttt{\textbackslash Umathconnectoroverlapmin}$ to zero because \TeX82 always stacks extensibles without any overlap.

Note 6: The $\texttt{\textbackslash Umathoperatorsize}$ is only used in $\texttt{\textbackslash displaystyle}$, and is only set in \OPENTYPE fonts. In \TFM font mode, it is artificially set to one scaled point more than the initial attempt’s size, so that always the ‘first next’ will be tried, just like in \TeX82.

Note 7: The $\texttt{\textbackslash Umathradicaldegreeraise}$ is a special case because it is the only parameter that is expressed in a percentage instead of as a number of scaled points.

Note 8: $\texttt{\textbackslash SubscriptShiftDownWithSuperscript}$ does not actually exist in the ‘standard’ Opentype Math font Cambria, but it is useful enough to be added. New in version 0.38.

Note 9: $\texttt{\textbackslash FractionDelimiterDisplayStyleSize}$ and $\texttt{\textbackslash FractionDelimiterSize}$ do not actually exist in the ‘standard’ Opentype Math font Cambria, but were useful enough to be added. New in version 0.47.

### 5.6 Math spacing setting

Besides the parameters mentioned in the previous sections, there are also 64 new primitives to control the math spacing table (as explained in Chapter 18 of the \TeX{}book). The primitive names are a simple matter of combining two math atom types, but for completeness’ sake, here is the whole list:

\begin{verbatim}
\texttt{\textbackslash Umathordordspacing}
\texttt{\textbackslash Umathordopspacing}
\texttt{\textbackslash Umathordbinspacing}
\texttt{\textbackslash Umathordrelspacing}
\texttt{\textbackslash Umathordopenspacing}
\texttt{\textbackslash Umathordclosespacing}
\texttt{\textbackslash Umathordpunctspacing}
\texttt{\textbackslash Umathordinnerspacing}
\texttt{\textbackslash Umathopordspacing}
\texttt{\textbackslash Umathopopspacing}
\texttt{\textbackslash Umathopbinspacing}
\texttt{\textbackslash Umathoprelspacing}
\texttt{\textbackslash Umathopopenspacing}
\texttt{\textbackslash Umathopclosespacing}
\texttt{\textbackslash Umathoppunctspacing}
\texttt{\textbackslash Umathopinnerspacing}
\texttt{\textbackslash Umathinordspacing}
\texttt{\textbackslash Umathinopspacing}
\texttt{\textbackslash Umathinbinspacing}
\texttt{\textbackslash Umathinrelspacing}
\texttt{\textbackslash Umathinopenspacing}
\texttt{\textbackslash Umathinpunctspacing}
\texttt{\textbackslash Umathininnerspacing}
\texttt{\textbackslash Umathrelordspacing}
\texttt{\textbackslash Umathrelclosespacing}
\texttt{\textbackslash Umathrelpunctspacing}
\texttt{\textbackslash Umathrelinnerspacing}
\texttt{\textbackslash Umathopenordspacing}
\texttt{\textbackslash Umathopenopspacing}
\texttt{\textbackslash Umathopenbinspacing}
\texttt{\textbackslash Umathopenrelspacing}
\texttt{\textbackslash Umathopenopenspacing}
\texttt{\textbackslash Umathopenpunctspacing}
\texttt{\textbackslash Umathopeninnerspacing}
\texttt{\textbackslash Umathcloseordspacing}
\texttt{\textbackslash Umathcloseopspacing}
\texttt{\textbackslash Umathclosebinspacing}
\texttt{\textbackslash Umathcloserelspacing}
\texttt{\textbackslash Umathcloseopenspacing}
\texttt{\textbackslash Umathclosepunctspacing}
\texttt{\textbackslash Umathcloseinnerspacing}
\texttt{\textbackslash Umathpunctordspacing}
\texttt{\textbackslash Umathpunctopspacing}
\texttt{\textbackslash Umathpunctbinspacing}
\texttt{\textbackslash Umathpunctrelspacing}
\texttt{\textbackslash Umathpunctopenspacing}
\texttt{\textbackslash Umathpunctclosespacing}
\texttt{\textbackslash Umathpunctinnerspacing}
\texttt{\textbackslash Umathinordclosespacing}
\texttt{\textbackslash Umathinordpunctspacing}
\texttt{\textbackslash Umathinordinnerspacing}
\texttt{\textbackslash Umathrelordclosespacing}
\texttt{\textbackslash Umathrelordpunctspacing}
\texttt{\textbackslash Umathrelordinnerspacing}
\texttt{\textbackslash Umathopenordclosespacing}
\texttt{\textbackslash Umathopenordpunctspacing}
\texttt{\textbackslash Umathopenordinnerspacing}
\texttt{\textbackslash Umathpunctordclosespacing}
\texttt{\textbackslash Umathpunctordpunctspacing}
\texttt{\textbackslash Umathpunctordinnerspacing}
\texttt{\textbackslash Umathinordpunctclosespacing}
\texttt{\textbackslash Umathinordpunctpunctspacing}
\texttt{\textbackslash Umathinordpunctinnerspacing}
\texttt{\textbackslash Umathrelordpunctclosespacing}
\texttt{\textbackslash Umathrelordpunctpunctspacing}
\texttt{\textbackslash Umathrelordpunctinnerspacing}
\texttt{\textbackslash Umathopenordpunctclosespacing}
\texttt{\textbackslash Umathopenordpunctpunctspacing}
\texttt{\textbackslash Umathopenordpunctinnerspacing}
\texttt{\textbackslash Umathinordpunctpunctclosespacing}
\texttt{\textbackslash Umathinordpunctpunctpunctspacing}
\texttt{\textbackslash Umathinordpunctpunctinnerspacing}
\texttt{\textbackslash Umathrelordpunctpunctclosespacing}
\texttt{\textbackslash Umathrelordpunctpunctpunctspacing}
\texttt{\textbackslash Umathrelordpunctpunctinnerspacing}
\texttt{\textbackslash Umathopenordpunctpunctclosespacing}
\texttt{\textbackslash Umathopenordpunctpunctpunctspacing}
\texttt{\textbackslash Umathopenordpunctpunctinnerspacing}
\end{verbatim}
These parameters are of type \textbackslash muskip, so setting a parameter can be done like this:

\textbackslash Umathopordspacing\textbackslash displaystyle=4\mu\textbackslash plus\thinspace 2\mu

They are all initialized by initex to the values mentioned in the table in Chapter 18 of the \TeXbook.

Note 1: for ease of use as well as for backward compatibility, \textbackslash thinmuskip, \textbackslash medmuskip and \textbackslash thickmuskip are treated especially. In their case a pointer to the corresponding internal parameter is saved, not the actual \textbackslash muskip value. This means that any later changes to one of these three parameters will be taken into account.

Note 2: Careful readers will realise that there are also primitives for the items marked */ in the \TeXbook. These will not actually be used as those combinations of atoms cannot actually happen, but it seemed better not to break orthogonality. They are initialized to zero.

\section{5.7 Math accent handling}

\LaTeX\ supports both top accents and bottom accents in math mode, and math accents stretch automatically (if this is supported by the font the accent comes from, of course). Bottom and combined accents as well as fixed-width math accents are controlled by optional keywords following \textbackslash Umathaccent.

The keyword bottom after \textbackslash Umathaccent signals that a bottom accent is needed, and the keyword both signals that both a top and a bottom accent are needed (in this case two accents need to be specified, of course).

Then the set of three integers defining the accent is read. This set of integers can be prefixed by the fixed keyword to indicate that a non-stretching variant is requested (in case of both accents, this step is repeated).

A simple example:
\Umathaccent both fixed 0 0 "20D7 fixed 0 0 "20D7 \{example\}

If a math top accent has to be placed and the accentee is a character and has a non-zero top_accent value, then this value will be used to place the accent instead of the \skewchar kern used by \TeX82. The top_accent value represents a vertical line somewhere in the accentee. The accent will be shifted horizontally such that its own top_accent line coincides with the one from the accentee. If the top_accent value of the accent is zero, then half the width of the accent followed by its italic correction is used instead.

The vertical placement of a top accent depends on the x_height of the font of the accentee (as explained in the \TeXbook), but if value that turns out to be zero and the font had a MathConstants table, then AccentBaseHeight is used instead.

If a math bottom accent has to be placed, the bot_accent value is checked instead of top_accent. Because bottom accents do not exist in \TeX82, the \skewchar kern is ignored.

The vertical placement of a bottom accent is straight below the accentee, no correction takes place.

### 5.8 Math root extension

The new primitive \Uroot allows the construction of a radical noad including a degree field. Its syntax is an extension of \Uradical:

\Uradical <fam integer> <char integer> <radicand>
\Uroot <fam integer> <char integer> <degree> <radicand>

The placement of the degree is controlled by the math parameters \Umathradicaldegreebefore, \Umathradicaldegreeafter, and \Umathradicaldegreeraise. The degree will be typeset in \scriptscriptstyle.

### 5.9 Math kerning in super- and subscripts

The character fields in a lua-loaded OpenType math font can have a 'mathkern' table. The format of this table is the same as the 'mathkern' table that is returned by the fontloader library, except that all height and kern values have to be specified in actual scaled points.

When a super- or subscript has to be placed next to a math item, \LaTeX will check whether the super- or subscript and the nucleus are both simple character items. If they are, and if the fonts of both character imtes are OpenType fonts (as opposed to legacy \TeX fonts), then \LaTeX will use the OpenType MATH algorithm for deciding on the horizontal placement of the super- or subscript.

This works as follows:

- The vertical position of the script is calculated.
- The default horizontal position is flat next to the base character.
- For superscripts, the italic correction of the base character is added.
• For a superscript, two vertical values are calculated: the bottom of the script (after shifting up), and the top of the base. For a subscript, the two values are the top of the (shifted down) script, and the bottom of the base.

• For each of these two locations:
  − find the mathkern value at this height for the base (for a subscript placement, this is the bottom_right corner, for a superscript placement the top_right corner)
  − find the mathkern value at this height for the script (for a subscript placement, this is the top_left corner, for a superscript placement the bottom_left corner)
  − add the found values together to get a preliminary result.

• The horizontal kern to be applied is the smallest of the two results from previous step.

The mathkern value at a specific height is the kern value that is specified by the next higher height and kern pair, or the highest one in the character (if there is no value high enough in the character), or simply zero (if the character has no mathkern pairs at all).

5.10 Scripts on horizontally extensible items like arrows

The new primitives \Uunderdelimiter and \Uoverdelimiter (both from 0.35) allow the placement of a subscript or superscript on an automatically extensible item and \Udelimiterunder and \Udelimiterover (both from 0.37) allow the placement of an automatically extensible item as a subscript or superscript on a nucleus.

The vertical placements are controlled by \Umathunderdelimiterbgap, \Umathunderdelimitervgap, \Umathoverdelimiterbgap, and \Umathoverdelimitervgap in a similar way as limit placements on large operators. The superscript in \Uoverdelimiter is typeset in a suitable scripted style, the subscript in \Uunderdelimiter is cramped as well.

5.11 Extensible delimiters

\LaTeX{} internally uses a structure that supports OpenType ‘MathVariants’ as well as tfm ‘extensible recipes’.

5.12 Other Math changes

5.12.1 Verbose versions of single-character math commands

\LaTeX{} defines six new primitives that have the same function as \textasciicircum, \_\_, $, and $$.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>primitive</th>
<th>explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>\Usuperscript</td>
<td>Duplicates the functionality of \textasciicircum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\Usubscript</td>
<td>Duplicates the functionality of __</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\Ustartmath</td>
<td>Duplicates the functionality of $\text{ }, when used in non-math mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
\Ustopmath duplicates the functionality of $, when used in inline math mode.
\Ustartdisplaymath duplicates the functionality of $$, when used in non-math mode.
\Ustopdisplaymath duplicates the functionality of $$, when used in display math mode.

All are new in version 0.38. The \Ustopmath and \Ustopdisplaymath primitives check if the current math mode is the correct one (inline vs. displayed), but you can freely intermix the four mathon/mathoff commands with explicit dollar sign(s).

### 5.12.2 Allowed math commands in non-math modes

The commands \mathchar, and \Umathchar and control sequences that are the result of \mathchardef or \Umathchardef are also acceptable in the horizontal and vertical modes. In those cases, the \textfont from the requested math family is used.

### 5.13 Math todo

The following items are still todo.

- Pre-scripts.
- Multi-story stacks.
- Flattened accents for high characters (?)
- Better control over the spacing around displays and handling of equation numbers.
- Support for multi-line displays using MathML style alignment points.
6 Languages and characters, fonts and glyphs

LuaTeX’s internal handling of the characters and glyphs that eventually become typeset is quite different from the way \( \TeX \) handles those same objects. The easiest way to explain the difference is to focus on unrestricted horizontal mode (i.e. paragraphs) and hyphenation first. Later on, it will be easy to deal with the differences that occur in horizontal and math modes.

In \( \TeX \), the characters you type are converted into \texttt{char_node} records when they are encountered by the main control loop. \( \TeX \) attaches and processes the font information while creating those records, so that the resulting ‘horizontal list’ contains the final forms of ligatures and implicit kerning. This packaging is needed because we may want to get the effective width of, for instance, a horizontal box.

When it becomes necessary to hyphenate words in a paragraph, \( \TeX \) converts (one word at a time) the \texttt{char_node} records into a string array by replacing ligatures with their components and ignoring the kerning. Then it runs the hyphenation algorithm on this string, and converts the hyphenated result back into a ‘horizontal list’ that is consecutively spliced back into the paragraph stream. Keep in mind that the paragraph may contain unboxed horizontal material, which then already contains ligatures and kerns and the words therein are part of the hyphenation process.

The \texttt{char_node} records are somewhat misnamed, as they are glyph positions in specific fonts, and therefore not really ‘characters’ in the linguistic sense. There is no language information inside the \texttt{char_node} records. Instead, language information is passed along using \texttt{language whatsit} records inside the horizontal list.

In LuaTeX, the situation is quite different. The characters you type are always converted into \texttt{glyph_node} records with a special subtype to identify them as being intended as linguistic characters. LuaTeX stores the needed language information in those records, but does not do any font-related processing at the time of node creation. It only stores the index of the font.

When it becomes necessary to typeset a paragraph, LuaTeX first inserts all hyphenation points right into the whole node list. Next, it processes all the font information in the whole list (creating ligatures and adjusting kerning), and finally it adjusts all the subtype identifiers so that the records are ‘glyph nodes’ from now on.

That was the broad overview. The rest of this chapter will deal with the minutiae of the new process.

6.1 Characters and glyphs

\( \TeX \) (including \texttt{pdfTeX}) differentiated between \texttt{char_nodes} and \texttt{lig_nodes}. The former are simple items that contained nothing but a ‘character’ and a ‘font’ field, and they lived in the same memory as tokens did. The latter also contained a list of components, and a subtype indicating whether this ligature was the result of a word boundary, and it was stored in the same place as other nodes like boxes and kerns and glue.

In LuaTeX, these two types are merged into one, somewhat larger structure called a \texttt{glyph_node}. Besides having the old character, font, and component fields, and the new special fields like ‘attr’ (see \texttt{section 8.1.2.12}), these nodes also contain:
A subtype, split into four main types:
- **character**, for characters to be hyphenated: the lowest bit (bit 0) is set to 1.
- **glyph**, for specific font glyphs: the lowest bit (bit 0) is not set.
- **ligature**, for ligatures (bit 1 is set)
- **ghost**, for ‘ghost objects’ (bit 2 is set)

The latter two make further use of two extra fields (bits 3 and 4):
- **left**, for ligatures created from a left word boundary and for ghosts created from \leftghost
- **right**, for ligatures created from a right word boundary and for ghosts created from \rightghost

For ligatures, both bits can be set at the same time (in case of a single-glyph word).

*glyph_nodes* of type ‘character’ also contain language data, split into four items that were current when the node was created: the \setlanguage (15 bits), \lefthyphenmin (8 bits), \righthyphenmin (8 bits), and \uchyph (1 bit).

Incidentally, LuaTeX allows 16383 separate languages, and words can be 256 characters long.

Because the \uchyph value is saved in the actual nodes, its handling is subtly different from \TeX82: changes to \uchyph become effective immediately, not at the end of the current partial paragraph.

Typeset boxes now always have their language information embedded in the nodes themselves, so there is no longer a possible dependency on the surrounding language settings. In \TeX82, a mid-paragraph statement like \unhbox0 would process the box using the current paragraph language unless there was a \setlanguage issued inside the box. In LuaTeX, all language variables are already frozen.

### 6.2 The main control loop

In LuaTeX's main loop, almost all input characters that are to be typeset are converted into *glyph_node* records with subtype ‘character’, but there are a few small exceptions.

First, the \accent primitives creates nodes with subtype ‘glyph’ instead of ‘character’: one for the actual accent and one for the accentee. The primary reason for this is that \accent in \TeX82 is explicitly dependent on the current font encoding, so it would not make much sense to attach a new meaning to the primitive's name, as that would invalidate many old documents and macro packages. A secondary reason is that in \TeX82, \accent prohibits hyphenation of the current word. Since in LuaTeX hyphenation only takes place on ‘character’ nodes, it is possible to achieve the same effect.

This change of meaning did happen with \char, that now generates ‘character’ nodes, consistent with its changed meaning in Xe\TeX. The changed status of \char is not yet finalized, but if it stays as it is now, a new primitive \glyph should be added to directly insert a font glyph id.

Second, all the results of processing in math mode eventually become nodes with ‘glyph’ subtypes.

Third, the \aleph-derived commands \leftghost and \rightghost create nodes of a third subtype: ‘ghost’. These nodes are ignored completely by all further processing until the stage where inter-glyph kerning is added.

Fourth, automatic discretionaries are handled differently. \TeX82 inserts an empty discretionary after sensing an input character that matches the \hyphenchar in the current font. This test is wrong, in our
opinion: whether or not hyphenation takes place should not depend on the current font, it is a language property.

In Lua\TeX, it works like this: if Lua\TeX\ senses a string of input characters that matches the value of the new integer parameter \texttt{\textbackslash exhyphenchar}, it will insert an explicit discretionary after that series of nodes. \texttt{Initex} sets the \texttt{\textbackslash exhyphenchar=`\textbackslash -}. Incidentally, this is a global parameter instead of a language-specific one because it may be useful to change the value depending on the document structure instead of the text language.

Note: as of Lua\TeX\ 0.63.0, the insertion of discretionaries after a sequence of explicit hyphens happens at the same time as the other hyphenation processing, not inside the main control loop.

The only use Lua\TeX\ has for \texttt{\textbackslash hyphenchar} is at the check whether a word should be considered for hyphenation at all. If the \texttt{\textbackslash hyphenchar} of the font attached to the first character node in a word is negative, then hyphenation of that word is abandoned immediately. This behavior is added for backward compatibility only, and the use of \texttt{\textbackslash hyphenchar=-1} as a means of preventing hyphenation should not be used in new Lua\TeX\ documents.

Fifth, \texttt{\textbackslash setlanguage} no longer creates whatsits. The meaning of \texttt{\textbackslash setlanguage} is changed so that it is now an integer parameter like all others. That integer parameter is used in \texttt{\textbackslash glyph_node} creation to add language information to the glyph nodes. In conjunction, the \texttt{\textbackslash language} primitive is extended so that it always also updates the value of \texttt{\textbackslash setlanguage}.

Sixth, the \texttt{\textbackslash noboundary} command (this command prohibits word boundary processing where that would normally take place) now does create whatstis. These whatstis are needed because the exact place of the \texttt{\textbackslash noboundary} command in the input stream has to be retained until after the ligature and font processing stages.

Finally, there is no longer a \texttt{main\_loop} label in the code. Remember that \TeX\82 did quite a lot of processing while adding \texttt{char\_nodes} to the horizontal list? For speed reasons, it handled that processing code outside of the ‘main control’ loop, and only the first character of any ‘word’ was handled by that ‘main control’ loop. In Lua\TeX, there is no longer a need for that (all hard work is done later), and the (now very small) bits of character-handling code have been moved back inline. When \texttt{\textbackslash tracing\_commands} is on, this is visible because the full word is reported, instead of just the initial character.

### 6.3 Loading patterns and exceptions

The hyphenation algorithm in Lua\TeX\ is quite different from the one in \TeX\82, although it uses essentially the same user input.

After expansion, the argument for \texttt{\textbackslash patterns} has to be proper UTF-8 with individual patterns separated by spaces, no \texttt{\textbackslash char} or \texttt{\textbackslash chardef-ed} commands are allowed. (The current implementation is even more strict, and will reject all non-\texttt{Unicode} characters, but that will be changed in the future. For now, the generated errors are a valuable tool in discovering font-encoding specific pattern files)

Likewise, the expanded argument for \texttt{\textbackslash hyphenation} also has to be proper UTF-8, but here a tiny little bit of extra syntax is provided:
1. three sets of arguments in curly braces ({}{}) indicates a desired complex discretionary, with arguments as in \texttt{\discretionary}'s command in normal document input.
2. \texttt{-} indicates a desired simple discretionary, cf. \texttt{-} and \texttt{\discretionary{-}{-}{-}} in normal document input.
3. Internal command names are ignored. This rule is provided especially for \texttt{\discretionary}, but it also helps to deal with \texttt{\relax} commands that may sneak in.
4. \texttt{=} indicates a (non-discretionary) hyphen in the document input.

The expanded argument is first converted back to a space-separated string while dropping the internal command names. This string is then converted into a dictionary by a routine that creates key—value pairs by converting the other listed items. It is important to note that the keys in an exception dictionary can always be generated from the values. Here are a few examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>value</th>
<th>implied key (input)</th>
<th>effect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ta-ble</td>
<td>table</td>
<td>\texttt{ta\discretionary{-}{-}{-}ble}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ba{k-}{-}{-}{c}ken</td>
<td>backen</td>
<td>\texttt{ba\discretionary{k-}{-}{-}{c}ken}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The resultant patterns and exception dictionary will be stored under the language code that is the present value of \texttt{\language}.

In the last line of the table, you see there is no \texttt{\discretionary} command in the value: the command is optional in the \TeX-based input syntax. The underlying reason for that is that it is conceivable that a whole dictionary of words is stored as a plain text file and loaded into \texttt{Lua\TeX} using one of the functions in the \texttt{Lua lang} library. This loading method is quite a bit faster than going through the \TeX language primitives, but some (most?) of that speed gain would be lost if it had to interpret command sequences while doing so.

Starting with \texttt{Lua\TeX} 0.63.0, it is possible to specify extra hyphenation points in compound words by using \texttt{{-}{-}{-}} for the explicit hyphen character (replace \texttt{-} by the actual explicit hyphen character if needed). For example, this matches the word ‘multi-word-boundaries’ and allows an extra break in-between ‘boun’ and ‘daries’:

\begin{verbatim}
\hyphenation{multi{-}{-}{-}word{-}{-}{-}boun-daries}
\end{verbatim}

The motivation behind the \texttt{\epsilon-\TeX} extension \texttt{\savinghyphcodes} was that hyphenation heavily depended on font encodings. This is no longer true in \texttt{Lua\TeX}, and the corresponding primitive is ignored pending complete removal. The future semantics of \texttt{\uppercase} and \texttt{\lowercase} are still under consideration, no changes have taken place yet.

### 6.4 Applying hyphenation

The internal structures \texttt{Lua\TeX} uses for the insertion of discretionaries in words is very different from the ones in \texttt{\TeX82}, and that means there are some noticeable differences in handling as well.

First and foremost, there is no ‘compressed trie’ involved in hyphenation. The algorithm still reads \texttt{PATGEN}-generated pattern files, but \texttt{Lua\TeX} uses a finite state hash to match the patterns against the word to be hyphenated. This algorithm is based on the ‘libhnj’ library used by OpenOffice, which in turn
is inspired by TeX. The memory allocation for this new implementation is completely dynamic, so the web2c setting for trie_size is ignored.

Differences between LuaTeX and TeX82 that are a direct result of that:

- LuaTeX happily hyphenates the full Unicode character range.
- Pattern and exception dictionary size is limited by the available memory only, all allocations are done dynamically. The trie-related settings in \texttt{texmf.cnf} are ignored.
- Because there is no ‘trie preparation’ stage, language patterns never become frozen. This means that the primitive \texttt{\textbackslash patterns} (and its Lua counterpart \texttt{.lang.patterns}) can be used at any time, not only in initex.
- Only the string representation of \texttt{\textbackslash patterns} and \texttt{\textbackslash hyphenation} is stored in the format file. At format load time, they are simply re-evaluated. It follows that there is no real reason to preload languages in the format file. In fact, it is usually not a good idea to do so. It is much smarter to load patterns no sooner than the first time they are actually needed.
- LuaTeX uses the language-specific variables \texttt{\textbackslash prehyphenchar} and \texttt{\textbackslash posthyphenchar} in the creation of implicit discretionaries, instead of TeX82’s \texttt{\textbackslash hyphenchar}, and the values of the language-specific variables \texttt{\textbackslash preexhyphenchar} and \texttt{\textbackslash postexhyphenchar} for explicit discretionaries (instead of TeX82’s empty discretionary).

Inserted characters and ligatures inherit their attributes from the nearest glyph node item (usually the preceding one, but the following one for the items inserted at the left-hand side of a word).

Word boundaries are no longer implied by font switches, but by language switches. One word can have two separate fonts and still be hyphenated correctly (but it can not have two different languages, the \texttt{\textbackslash setlanguage} command forces a word boundary).

All languages start out with \texttt{\textbackslash prehyphenchar=`\-}, \texttt{\textbackslash posthyphenchar=0}, \texttt{\textbackslash preexhyphenchar=0} and \texttt{\textbackslash postexhyphenchar=0}. When you assign the values of one of these four parameters, you are actually changing the settings for the current \texttt{\textbackslash language}, this behavior is compatible with \texttt{\textbackslash patterns} and \texttt{\textbackslash hyphenation}.

LuaTeX also hyphenates the first word in a paragraph.

Words can be up to 256 characters long (up from 64 in TeX82). Longer words generate an error right now, but eventually either the limitation will be removed or perhaps it will become possible to silently ignore the excess characters (this is what happens in TeX82, but there the behavior cannot be controlled).

If you are using the Lua function \texttt{lang.hyphenate}, you should be aware that this function expects to receive a list of ‘character’ nodes. It will not operate properly in the presence of ‘glyph’, ‘ligature’, or ‘ghost’ nodes, nor does it know how to deal with kerning. In the near future, it will be able to skip over ‘ghost’ nodes, and we may add a less fuzzy function you can call as well.

The hyphenation exception dictionary is maintained as key-value hash, and that is also dynamic, so the \texttt{hyph_size} setting is not used either.

A technical paper detailing the new algorithm will be released as a separate document.
6.5 Applying ligatures and kerning

After all possible hyphenation points have been inserted in the list, \texttt{Lua\TeX} will process the list to convert the ‘character’ nodes into ‘glyph’ and ‘ligature’ nodes. This is actually done in two stages: first all ligatures are processed, then all kerning information is applied to the result list. But those two stages are somewhat dependent on each other: If the used font makes it possible to do so, the ligaturing stage adds virtual ‘character’ nodes to the word boundaries in the list. While doing so, it removes and interprets \texttt{noboundary} nodes. The kerning stage deletes those word boundary items after it is done with them, and it does the same for ‘ghost’ nodes. Finally, at the end of the kerning stage, all remaining ‘character’ nodes are converted to ‘glyph’ nodes.

This work separation is worth mentioning because, if you overrule from \texttt{Lua} only one of the two callbacks related to font handling, then you have to make sure you perform the tasks normally done by \texttt{Lua\TeX} itself in order to make sure that the other, non-overruled, routine continues to function properly.

Work in this area is not yet complete, but most of the possible cases are handled by our rewritten ligaturing engine. We are working hard to make sure all of the possible inputs will become supported soon.

For example, take the word \texttt{office}, hyphenated \texttt{of-fice}, using a ‘normal’ font with all the \texttt{f-f} and \texttt{f-i} type ligatures:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initial</th>
<th>After hyphenation</th>
<th>First ligature stage</th>
<th>Final result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>{o}{f}{f}{i}{c}{e}</td>
<td>{o}{f{-},{}}{f{}}{i}{c}{e}</td>
<td>{o}{{f{-},{f},{&lt;ff&gt;}}i}{c}{e}</td>
<td>{o}{{f{-},{&lt;fi&gt;},{&lt;ffi&gt;}}c{e}}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

That’s bad enough, but let us assume that there is also a hyphenation point between the \texttt{f} and the \texttt{i}, to create \texttt{of-f-ice}. Then the final result should be:

\{o\}{\{f\{-\},\{<fi>\},\{<ffi>\}\}}{c\{e\}}

with discretionaries in the post-break text as well as in the replacement text of the top-level discretionary that resulted from the first hyphenation point.

Here is that nested solution again, in a different representation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>topdisc</th>
<th>pre</th>
<th>post</th>
<th>replace</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>f(^{-1})</td>
<td>sub(_1)</td>
<td>sub(_2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sub(_1)</td>
<td>f(^{-2})</td>
<td>i(^3)</td>
<td>&lt;fi(^4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sub(_2)</td>
<td>&lt;ff(^{-5})</td>
<td>i(^6)</td>
<td>&lt;ffi(^7)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
When line breaking is choosing its breakpoints, the following fields will eventually be selected:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{of-f-ice} & \quad f_1^- \\
& \quad f_2^- \\
& \quad i^3 \\
\text{of-ice} & \quad f_1^- \\
& \quad \langle fi \rangle^4 \\
\text{off-ice} & \quad \langle ff \rangle^-^5 \\
& \quad i^6 \\
\text{office} & \quad \langle ffi \rangle^7
\end{align*}
\]

The current solution in \texttt{LuaTeX} is not able to handle nested discretionaries, but it is in fact smart enough to handle this fictional \texttt{of-f-ice} example. It does so by combining two sequential discretionary nodes as if they were a single object (where the second discretionary node is treated as an extension of the first node).

One can observe that the \texttt{of-f-ice} and \texttt{off-ice} cases both end with the same actual post replacement list (i), and that this would be the case even if that i was the first item of a potential following ligature like \texttt{ic}. This allows \texttt{LuaTeX} to do away with one of the fields, and thus make the whole stuff fit into just two discretionary nodes.

The mapping of the seven list fields to the six fields in this discretionary node pair is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>disc1.pre</td>
<td>\texttt{f}^-_1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disc1.post</td>
<td>\langle fi \rangle^4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disc1.replace</td>
<td>\langle ffi \rangle^7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disc2.pre</td>
<td>\texttt{f}^-_2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disc2.post</td>
<td>\texttt{i}^3,6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disc2.replace</td>
<td>\langle ff \rangle^-^5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What is actually generated after ligaturing has been applied is therefore:

\[
\{o}\{\texttt{f-},
\quad \langle fi \rangle,
\quad \{\langle ffi \rangle\}\}
\{\texttt{f-},
\quad \{i\},
\quad \langle ff \rangle^--\}\{c\}{e}
\]

The two discretionaries have different subtypes from a discretionary appearing on its own: the first has subtype 4, and the second has subtype 5. The need for these special subtypes stems from the fact that not all of the fields appear in their ‘normal’ location. The second discretionary especially looks odd, with things like the \langle ff \rangle^- appearing in \texttt{disc2.replace}. The fact that some of the fields have different meanings (and different processing code internally) is what makes it necessary to have different subtypes: this enables \texttt{LuaTeX} to distinguish this sequence of two joined discretionary nodes from the case of two standalone discretionaries appearing in a row.
6.6 Breaking paragraphs into lines

This code is still almost unchanged, but because of the above-mentioned changes with respect to discretionaries and ligatures, line breaking will potentially be different from traditional TeX. The actual line breaking code is still based on the TeX82 algorithms, and it does not expect there to be discretionaries inside of discretionaries.

But that situation is now fairly common in LuaTeX, due to the changes to the ligaturing mechanism. And also, the LuaTeX discretionary nodes are implemented slightly different from the TeX82 nodes: the no_break text is now embedded inside the disc node, where previously these nodes kept their place in the horizontal list (the discretionary node contained a counter indicating how many nodes to skip).

The combined effect of these two differences is that LuaTeX does not always use all of the potential breakpoints in a paragraph, especially when fonts with many ligatures are used.
# 7 Font structure

All TeX fonts are represented to Lua code as tables, and internally as C structures. All keys in the table below are saved in the internal font structure if they are present in the table returned by the `define_font` callback, or if they result from the normal TFM/VF reading routines if there is no `define_font` callback defined.

The column 'from vf' means that this key will be created by the `font.read_vf()` routine, 'from tfm' means that the key will be created by the `font.read_tfm()` routine, and 'used' means whether or not the LuaTeX engine itself will do something with the key.

The top-level keys in the table are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>key</th>
<th>from vf</th>
<th>from tfm</th>
<th>used</th>
<th>value type</th>
<th>description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>metric (file) name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>area</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>(directory) location, typically empty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>used</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>used already? (initial: false)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>characters</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>table</td>
<td>the defined glyphs of this font</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>checksum</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>default: 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>designsize</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>expected size (default: 655360 == 10pt)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>direction</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>default: 0 (TLT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>encodingbytes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>default: depends on format</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>encodingname</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>encoding name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fonts</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>table</td>
<td>locally used fonts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>psname</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>actual (PostScript) name (this is the PS fontname in the incoming font source, also used as fontname identifier in the PDF output, new in 0.43)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fullname</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>output font name, used as a fallback in the PDF output if the psname is not set</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>header</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>header comments, if any</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hyphenchar</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>default: TeX’s <code>\hyphenchar</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parameters</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>hash</td>
<td>default: 7 parameters, all zero</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>size</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>loaded (at) size. (default: same as designsize)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>skewchar</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>default: TeX’s <code>\skewchar</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>basic type of this font</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>format</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>disk format type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>embedding</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>PDF inclusion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>filename</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>disk file name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tounicode</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>if 1, LuaTeX assumes per-glyph unicode entries are present in the font</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stretch</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>the 'stretch' value from <code>\pdfontex-pand</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key</td>
<td>Required</td>
<td>Optional</td>
<td>Default</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shrink</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>step</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auto_expand</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expansion_factor</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>attributes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>string</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cache</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>string</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nomath</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slant</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>extent</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The key **name** is always required. The keys **stretch, shrink, step** and optionally **auto_expand** only have meaning when used together: they can be used to replace a post-loading \pdffontexpand command. The **expansion_factor** is value that can be present inside a font in font.fonts. It is the actual expansion factor (a value between -shrink and stretch, with step step) of a font that was automatically generated by the font expansion algorithm. The key **attributes** can be used to replace \pdffontattrib. The key **used** is set by the engine when a font is actively in use, this makes sure that the font’s definition is written to the output file (DVI or PDF). The TFM reader sets it to false. The **direction** is a number signalling the ‘normal’ direction for this font. There are sixteen possibilities:
These are Omega-style direction abbreviations: the first character indicates the 'first' edge of the character glyphs (the edge that is seen first in the writing direction), the second the 'top' side.

The parameters is a hash with mixed key types. There are seven possible string keys, as well as a number of integer indices (these start from 8 up). The seven strings are actually used instead of the bottom seven indices, because that gives a nicer user interface.

The names and their internal remapping are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>name</th>
<th>internal remapped</th>
<th>number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slant</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>space</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>space_stretch</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>space_shrink</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x_height</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quad</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>extra_space</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The keys type, format, embedding, fullname and filename are used to embed OpenType fonts in the result PDF.

The characters table is a list of character hashes indexed by an integer number. The number is the 'internal code' TeX knows this character by.

Two very special string indexes can be used also: left_boundary is a virtual character whose ligatures and kerns are used to handle word boundary processing. right_boundary is similar but not actually used for anything (yet!).

Other index keys are ignored.

Each character hash itself is a hash. For example, here is the character 'f' (decimal 102) in the font cmr10 at 10 points:

```
[102] = {
    ['width'] = 200250,
    ['height'] = 455111,
    ['depth'] = 0,
    ['italic'] = 50973,
    ['kerns'] = {
```
The following top-level keys can be present inside a character hash:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>key</th>
<th>from vf</th>
<th>from tfm</th>
<th>used</th>
<th>value type</th>
<th>description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>width</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>character’s width, in sp (default 0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>height</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>character’s height, in sp (default 0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>depth</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>character’s depth, in sp (default 0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>italic</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>character’s italic correction, in sp (default zero)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>top_accent</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>maybe</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>character’s top accent alignment place, in sp (default zero)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bot_accent</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>maybe</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>character’s bottom accent alignment place, in sp (default zero)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>left_protruding</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>maybe</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>character’s \lrcode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>right_protruding</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>maybe</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>character’s \rcode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expansion_factor</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>maybe</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>character’s \efcode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tounicode</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>maybe</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>character’s Unicode equivalent(s), in UTF-16BE hexadecimal format</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>next</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>the ‘next larger’ character index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>extensible</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>table</td>
<td>the constituent parts of an extensible recipe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vert_variants</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>table</td>
<td>constituent parts of a vertical variant set</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The values of `top_accent`, `bot_accent` and `mathkern` are used only for math accent and superscript placement, see the math chapter 143 in this manual for details.

Whether or not `expansion_factor` is used depends on the font’s global expansion settings, as well as on the value of `\pdfadjustspacing`.

The usage of `tounicode` is this: if this font specifies a `tounicode=1` at the top level, then LuaTeX will construct a `/ToUnicode` entry for the PDF font (or font subset) based on the character-level `tounicode` strings, where they are available. If a character does not have a sensible Unicode equivalent, do not provide a string either (no empty strings).

If the font-level `tounicode` is not set, then LuaTeX will build up `/ToUnicode` based on the T\TeX code points you used, and any character-level `tounicodes` will be ignored. At the moment, the string format is exactly the format that is expected by Adobe CMap files (`UTF-16BE` in hexadecimal encoding), minus the enclosing angle brackets. This may change in the future. Small example: the `tounicode` for a `fi` ligature would be `00660069`.

The presence of `extensible` will overrule `next`, if that is also present. It in turn can be overruled by `vert_variants`.

The `extensible` table is very simple:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>key</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>top</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>‘top’ character index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mid</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>‘middle’ character index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bot</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>‘bottom’ character index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rep</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>‘repeatable’ character index</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The `horiz_variants` and `vert_variants` are arrays of components. Each of those components is itself a hash of up to five keys:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>key</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>glyph</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>The character index (note that this is an encoding number, not a name).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>extender</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>One (1) if this part is repeatable, zero (0) otherwise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>start</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>Maximum overlap at the starting side (in scaled points).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
end number Maximum overlap at the ending side (in scaled points).
advance number Total advance width of this item (can be zero or missing, then the natural size of
the glyph for character component is used).

The kerns table is a hash indexed by character index (and ‘character index’ is defined as either a non-
negative integer or the string value right_boundary), with the values the kerning to be applied, in
scaled points.

The ligatures table is a hash indexed by character index (and ‘character index’ is defined as either
a non-negative integer or the string value right_boundary), with the values being yet another small
hash, with two fields:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>key</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>the type of this ligature command, default 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>char</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>the character index of the resultant ligature</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The char field in a ligature is required.

The type field inside a ligature is the numerical or string value of one of the eight possible ligature
types supported by \TeX. When \TeX inserts a new ligature, it puts the new glyph in the middle of the
left and right glyphs. The original left and right glyphs can optionally be retained, and when at least
one of them is kept, it is also possible to move the new ‘insertion point’ forward one or two places. The
glyph that ends up to the right of the insertion point will become the next ‘left’.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>textual (Knuth)</th>
<th>number</th>
<th>string</th>
<th>result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| l + r =: n      | 0      | =:     | l
| l + r =:| n    | 1      | =:|   | nr
| l + r |=: n      | 2      | |=:    | ln
| l + r |=:| n    | 3      | |=:|   | lnr
| l + r =:|> n    | 5      | =:|>   | nr
| l + r |=:>| n    | 6      | |=:>|  | l
| l + r |=:|> n    | 7      | |=:|>  | lnr
| l + r |=:|>> n   | 11     | |=:|>> | ln|r

The default value is 0, and can be left out. That signifies a ‘normal’ ligature where the ligature replaces
both original glyphs. In this table the | indicates the final insertion point.

The commands array is explained below.

### 7.1 Real fonts

Whether or not a \TeX font is a ‘real’ font that should be written to the PDF document is decided by
the type value in the top-level font structure. If the value is real, then this is a proper font, and the
inclusion mechanism will attempt to add the needed font object definitions to the PDF.

Values for type:
value  |  description
--- | ---
real  |  this is a base font
virtual  |  this is a virtual font

The actions to be taken depend on a number of different variables:

- Whether the used font fits in an 8-bit encoding scheme or not
- The type of the disk font file
- The level of embedding requested

A font that uses anything other than an 8-bit encoding vector has to be written to the PDF in a different way.

The rule is: if the font table has `encodingbytes` set to 2, then this is a wide font, in all other cases it isn’t. The value 2 is the default for OpenType and TrueType fonts loaded via Lua. For Type1 fonts, you have to set `encodingbytes` to 2 explicitly. For PK bitmap fonts, wide font encoding is not supported at all.

If no special care is needed, LuaTeX currently falls back to the mapfile-based solution used by PDFTeX and dvips. This behavior will be removed in the future, when the existing code becomes integrated in the new subsystem.

But if this is a ‘wide’ font, then the new subsystem kicks in, and some extra fields have to be present in the font structure. In this case, LuaTeX does not use a map file at all.

The extra fields are: `format`, `embedding`, `fullname`, `cidinfo` (as explained above), `filename`, and the `index` key in the separate characters.

Values for `format` are:

value  |  description
--- | ---
type1  |  this is a PostScript Type1 font
type3  |  this is a bitmapped (PK) font
truetype  |  this is a TrueType or TrueType-based OpenType font
opentype  |  this is a PostScript-based OpenType font

(type3 fonts are provided for backward compatibility only, and do not support the new wide encoding options.)

Values for `embedding` are:

value  |  description
--- | ---
no  |  don’t embed the font at all
subset  |  include and attempt to subset the font
full  |  include this font in its entirety

It is not possible to artificially modify the transformation matrix for the font at the moment.

The other fields are used as follows: The `fullname` will be the PostScript/PDF font name. The `cidinfo` will be used as the character set (the CID `/Ordering` and `/Registry` keys). The `filename` points to the actual font file. If you include the full path in the `filename` or if the file is in the local directory,
LuaTeX will run a little bit more efficient because it will not have to re-run the \texttt{find_xxx\_file} callback in that case.

Be careful: when mixing old and new fonts in one document, it is possible to create PostScript name clashes that can result in printing errors. When this happens, you have to change the \texttt{fullname} of the font.

Typeset strings are written out in a wide format using 2 bytes per glyph, using the \texttt{index} key in the character information as value. The overall effect is like having an encoding based on numbers instead of traditional (PostScript) name-based reencoding. The way to get the correct \texttt{index} numbers for Type1 fonts is by loading the font via \texttt{fontloader.open}; use the table indices as \texttt{index} fields.

This type of reencoding means that there is no longer a clear connection between the text in your input file and the strings in the output PDF file. Dealing with this is high on the agenda.

### 7.2 Virtual fonts

You have to take the following steps if you want \LaTeX{} to treat the returned table from \texttt{define\_font} as a virtual font:

- Set the top-level key \texttt{type} to \texttt{virtual}.
- Make sure there is at least one valid entry in \texttt{fonts} (see below).
- Give a \texttt{commands} array to every character (see below).

The presence of the toplevel \texttt{type} key with the specific value \texttt{virtual} will trigger handling of the rest of the special virtual font fields in the table, but the mere existence of ‘type’ is enough to prevent \LaTeX{} from looking for a virtual font on its own.

Therefore, this also works ‘in reverse’: if you are absolutely certain that a font is not a virtual font, assigning the value \texttt{base} or \texttt{real} to \texttt{type} will inhibit \LaTeX{} from looking for a virtual font file, thereby saving you a disk search.

The \texttt{fonts} is another Lua array. The values are one- or two-key hashes themselves, each entry indicating one of the base fonts in a virtual font. In case your font is referring to itself, you can use the \texttt{font.nextid()} function which returns the index of the next to be defined font which is probably the currently defined one.

An example makes this easy to understand

```lua
fonts = {
    { name = 'ptmr8a', size = 655360 },
    { name = 'psyr', size = 600000 },
    { id = 38 }
}
```

says that the first referenced font (index 1) in this virtual font is \texttt{ptmr8a} loaded at 10pt, and the second is \texttt{psyr} loaded at a little over 9pt. The third one is previously defined font that is known to \LaTeX{} as fontid ‘38’.
The array index numbers are used by the character command definitions that are part of each character. The \texttt{commands} array is a hash where each item is another small array, with the first entry representing a command and the extra items being the parameters to that command. The allowed commands and their arguments are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>command name</th>
<th>arguments</th>
<th>arg type</th>
<th>description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>font</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>select a new font from the local \texttt{fonts} table</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>char</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>typeset this character number from the current font, and move right by the character's width</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>node</td>
<td>output this node (list), and move right by the width of this list</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slot</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>a shortcut for the combination of a font and char command</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>push</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>save current position</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nop</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>do nothing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pop</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>pop position</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rule</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2 numbers</td>
<td>output a rule $ht \times wd$, and move right.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>down</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>move down on the page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>right</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>move right on the page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>special</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>output a $\texttt{special}$ command</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lua</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>execute a Lua script (at $\texttt{\LaTeX}$ time)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>image</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>image</td>
<td>output an image (the argument can be either an $\texttt{&lt;image&gt;}$ variable or an $\texttt{image_spec}$ table)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comment</td>
<td>any</td>
<td>any</td>
<td>the arguments of this command are ignored</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Here is a rather elaborate glyph commands example:

```plaintext
...
commands = {
  {'push'}, -- remember where we are
  {'right', 5000}, -- move right about 0.08pt
  {'font', 3}, -- select the fonts[3] entry
  {'char', 97}, -- place character 97 (ASCII 'a')
  {'pop'}, -- go all the way back
  {'down', -200000}, -- move upwards by about 3pt
  {'special', 'pdf: 1 0 0 rg'} -- switch to red color
  {'rule', 500000, 20000} -- draw a bar
  {'special', 'pdf: 0 g'} -- back to black
}
...
```

The default value for \texttt{font} is always 1 at the start of the \texttt{commands} array. Therefore, if the virtual font is essentially only a re-encoding, then you do usually not have create an explicit 'font' command in the array.

Rules inside of \texttt{commands} arrays are built up using only two dimensions: they do not have depth. For correct vertical placement, an extra \texttt{down} command may be needed.
Regardless of the amount of movement you create within the `commands`, the output pointer will always move by exactly the width that was given in the `width` key of the character hash. Any movements that take place inside the `commands` array are ignored on the upper level.

### 7.2.1 Artificial fonts

Even in a ‘real’ font, there can be virtual characters. When LuaTEX encounters a `commands` field inside a character when it becomes time to typeset the character, it will interpret the commands, just like for a true virtual character. In this case, if you have created no ‘fonts’ array, then the default (and only) ‘base’ font is taken to be the current font itself. In practice, this means that you can create virtual duplicates of existing characters which is useful if you want to create composite characters.

Note: this feature does *not* work the other way around. There can not be ‘real’ characters in a virtual font! You cannot use this technique for font re-encoding either; you need a truly virtual font for that (because characters that are already present cannot be altered).

### 7.2.2 Example virtual font

Finally, here is a plain TeX input file with a virtual font demonstration:

```latex
\directlua{
callback.register('define_font',
  function (name,size)
    if name == 'cmr10-red' then
      f = font.read_tfm('cmr10',size)
      f.name = 'cmr10-red'
      f.type = 'virtual'
      f.fonts = {{ name = 'cmr10', size = size }}
      for i,v in pairs(f.characters) do
        if (string.char(i)):find('[tachanshurtmut]') then
          v.commands = {
            {'special','pdf: 1 0 0 rg'},
            {'char',i},
            {'special','pdf: 0 g'},
          }
        else
          v.commands = {{'char',i}}
        end
      end
    else
      f = font.read_tfm(name,size)
    end
    return f
  end
}
```
\font\myfont = cmr10-red at 10pt \myfont This is a line of text \par
\font\myfontx = cmr10 at 10pt \myfontx Here is another line of text \par
8 Nodes

8.1 LUA node representation

\TeX\'s nodes are represented in LUA as userdata object with a variable set of fields. In the following syntax tables, such the type of such a userdata object is represented as ⟨node⟩.

The current return value of node.types() is: hlist (0), vlist (1), rule (2), ins (3), mark (4), adjust (5), disc (7), whatsit (8), math (9), glue (10), kern (11), penalty (12), unset (13), style (14), choice (15), noad (16), op (17), bin (18), rel (19), open (20), close (21), punct (22), inner (23), radical (24), fraction (25), under (26), over (27), accent (28), vcenter (29), fence (30), math_char (31), sub_box (32), sub_mlist (33), math_text_char (34), delim (35), margin_kern (36), glyph (37), align_record (38), pseudo_file (39), pseudo_line (40), page_insert (41), split_insert (42), expr_stack (43), nested_list (44), span (45), attribute (46), glue_spec (47), attribute_list (48), action (49), temp (50), align_stack (51), movement_stack (52), if_stack (53), unhynphenated (54), hyphenated (55), delta (56), passive (57), shape (58), fake (100).

NOTE: The \lastnodetype primitive is \e-\TeX\ compliant. The valid range is still -1 .. 15 and glyph nodes have number 0 (used to be char node) and ligature nodes are mapped to 7. That way macro packages can use the same symbolic names as in traditional \e-\TeX. Keep in mind that the internal node numbers are different and that there are more node types than 15.

8.1.1 Auxiliary items

A few node-typed userdata objects do not occur in the ‘normal’ list of nodes, but can be pointed to from within that list. They are not quite the same as regular nodes, but it is easier for the library routines to treat them as if they were.

8.1.1.1 glue_spec items

Skips are about the only type of data objects in traditional \TeX\ that are not a simple value. The structure that represents the glue components of a skip is called a glue_spec, and it has the following accessible fields:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>key</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>width</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stretch</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stretch_order</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shrink</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shrink_order</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>writable</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>If this is true, you can’t assign to this glue_spec because it is one of the preallocated special cases. New in 0.52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
These objects are reference counted, so there is actually an extra read-only field named `ref_count` as well. This item type will likely disappear in the future, and the glue fields themselves will become part of the nodes referencing glue items.

### 8.1.1.2 attribute_list and attribute items

The newly introduced attribute registers are non-trivial, because the value that is attached to a node is essentially a sparse array of key-value pairs.

It is generally easiest to deal with attribute lists and attributes by using the dedicated functions in the `node` library, but for completeness, here is the low-level interface.

An **attribute_list** item is used as a head pointer for a list of attribute items. It has only one user-visible field:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>next</code></td>
<td><code>&lt;node&gt;</code></td>
<td>pointer to the first attribute</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A normal node’s attribute field will point to an item of type `attribute_list`, and the `next` field in that item will point to the first defined ‘attribute’ item, whose `next` will point to the second ‘attribute’ item, etc.

Valid fields in **attribute** items:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>next</code></td>
<td><code>&lt;node&gt;</code></td>
<td>pointer to the next attribute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>number</code></td>
<td>number</td>
<td>the attribute type id</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>value</code></td>
<td>number</td>
<td>the attribute value</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As mentioned it’s better to use the official helpers rather than edit these fields directly. For instance the `prev` field is used for other purposes and there is no double linked list.

### 8.1.1.3 action item

Valid fields: `action_type, named_id, action_id, file, new_window, data, ref_count`

Id: 49

These are a special kind of item that only appears inside pdf start link objects.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>action_type</code></td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>action_id</code></td>
<td>number or string</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>named_id</code></td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>file</code></td>
<td>string</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>new_window</code></td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>data</code></td>
<td>string</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ref_count</code></td>
<td>number</td>
<td>(read-only)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8.1.2 Main text nodes

These are the nodes that comprise actual typesetting commands.

A few fields are present in all nodes regardless of their type, these are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>field</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>next</td>
<td>&lt;node&gt;</td>
<td>The next node in a list, or nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>id</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>The node's type (id) number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subtype</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>The node subtype identifier</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The subtype is sometimes just a stub entry. Not all nodes actually use the subtype, but this way you can be sure that all nodes accept it as a valid field name, and that is often handy in node list traversal. In the following tables next and id are not explicitly mentioned.

Besides these three fields, almost all nodes also have an attr field, and there is also a field called prev. That last field is always present, but only initialized on explicit request: when the function node.slide() is called, it will set up the prev fields to be a backwards pointer in the argument node list.

8.1.2.1 hlist nodes

Valid fields: attr, width, depth, height, dir, shift, glue_order, glue_sign, glue_set, head

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>field</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>subtype</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>0 = unknown origin, 1 = created by linebreaking, 2 = explicit box command,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(0.46.0), 3 = paragraph indentation box, 4 = alignment column or row, 5 =</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>alignment cell (0.62.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>attr</td>
<td>&lt;node&gt;</td>
<td>The head of the associated attribute list</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>width</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>height</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>depth</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shift</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>a displacement perpendicular to the character progression direction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glue_order</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>a number in the range 0–4, indicating the glue order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glue_set</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>the calculated glue ratio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glue_sign</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>0 = normal, 1 = stretching, 2 = shrinking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>head</td>
<td>&lt;node&gt;</td>
<td>the first node of the body of this list</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dir</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>the direction of this box. see 8.1.4.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A warning: never assign a node list to the head field unless you are sure its internal link structure is correct, otherwise an error may result.

Note: the new field name head was introduced in 0.65 to replace the old name list. Use of the name list is now deprecated, but it will stay available until at least version 0.80.
8.1.2.2 vlist nodes

Valid fields: As for hlist, except that ‘shift’ is a displacement perpendicular to the line progression direction, and ‘subtype’ only has subtypes 0, 4, and 5.

8.1.2.3 rule nodes

Valid fields: attr, width, depth, height, dir

Id: 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>field</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>subtype</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>unused</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>attr</td>
<td>&lt;node&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>width</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>the width of the rule; the special value −1073741824 is used for ‘running’ glue dimensions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>height</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>the height of the rule (can be negative)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>depth</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>the depth of the rule (can be negative)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dir</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>the direction of this rule. see 8.1.4.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.1.2.4 ins nodes

Valid fields: attr, cost, depth, height, spec, head

Id: 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>field</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>subtype</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>the insertion class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>attr</td>
<td>&lt;node&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cost</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>the penalty associated with this insert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>height</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>depth</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>head</td>
<td>&lt;node&gt;</td>
<td>the first node of the body of this insert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spec</td>
<td>&lt;node&gt;</td>
<td>a pointer to the \splittopskip glue spec</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A warning: never assign a node list to the head field unless you are sure its internal link structure is correct, otherwise an error may be result.

Note: the new field name head was introduced in 0.65 to replace the old name list. Use of the name list is now deprecated, but it will stay available until at least version 0.80.

8.1.2.5 mark nodes

Valid fields: attr, class, mark

Id: 4
### 8.1.2.6 adjust nodes

Valid fields: **attr, head**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>field</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>subtype</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>unused</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>attr</td>
<td>&lt;node&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>class</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>the mark class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mark</td>
<td>table</td>
<td>a table representing a token list</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A warning: never assign a node list to the **head** field unless you are sure its internal link structure is correct, otherwise an error may be result.

Note: the new field name **head** was introduced in 0.65 to replace the old name **list**. Use of the name **list** is now deprecated, but it will stay available until at least version 0.80.

### 8.1.2.7 disc nodes

Valid fields: **attr, pre, post, replace**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>field</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>subtype</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>attr</td>
<td>&lt;node&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>head</td>
<td>&lt;node&gt;</td>
<td>adjusted material</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A warning: never assign a node list to the **head** field unless you are sure its internal link structure is correct, otherwise an error may be result.

The subtype numbers 4 and 5 belong to the ‘of-f-ice’ explanation given elsewhere.

### 8.1.2.8 math nodes

Valid fields: **attr, surround**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>field</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>subtype</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>attr</td>
<td>&lt;node&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pre</td>
<td>&lt;node&gt;</td>
<td>pointer to the pre-break text</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>post</td>
<td>&lt;node&gt;</td>
<td>pointer to the post-break text</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>replace</td>
<td>&lt;node&gt;</td>
<td>pointer to the no-break text</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A warning: never assign a node list to the pre, post or replace field unless you are sure its internal link structure is correct, otherwise an error may be result.
**8.1.2.9 glue nodes**

Valid fields: attr, spec, leader

Id: 10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>field</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>subtype</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>0 = \skip, 1–18 = internal glue parameters, 100–103 = ‘leader’ subtypes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>attr</td>
<td>&lt;node&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spec</td>
<td>&lt;node&gt;</td>
<td>pointer to a glue_spec item</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leader</td>
<td>&lt;node&gt;</td>
<td>pointer to a box or rule for leaders</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The exact meanings of the subtypes are as follows:

1 \lineskip
2 \baselineskip
3 \parskip
4 \abovedisplayskip
5 \belowdisplayskip
6 \abovedisplayshortskip
7 \belowdisplayshortskip
8 \leftskip
9 \rightskip
10 \topskip
11 \splittopskip
12 \tabskip
13 \spaceskip
14 \xspaceskip
15 \parfillskip
16 \thinskipskip
17 \medmuskipskip
18 \thickmuskipskip
100 \leaders
101 \cleaders
102 \xleaders
103 \ gleaders

**8.1.2.10 kern nodes**

Valid fields: attr, kern, expansion_factor

Id: 11
### 8.1.2.11 penalty nodes

Valid fields: `attr`, `penalty`  
Id: 12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>field</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>subtype</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>not used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>attr</td>
<td>&lt;node&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>penalty</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 8.1.2.12 glyph nodes

Valid fields: `attr`, `char`, `font`, `lang`, `left`, `right`, `uchyph`, `components`, `xoffset`, `yoffset`, `width`, `height`, `depth`, `expansion_factor`  
Id: 37

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>field</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>subtype</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>bitfield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>attr</td>
<td>&lt;node&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>char</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>font</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lang</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>left</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>right</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uchyph</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>components</td>
<td>&lt;node&gt;</td>
<td>pointer to ligature components</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xoffset</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yoffset</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>width</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>(new in 0.53)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>height</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>(new in 0.53)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>depth</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>(new in 0.53)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expansion_factor</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>(new in 0.78)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A warning: never assign a node list to the components field unless you are sure its internal link structure is correct, otherwise an error may be result.

Valid bits for the `subtype` field are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bit</th>
<th>meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>character</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
See section 6.1 for a detailed description of the *subtype* field.

The *expansion_factor* is relatively new and the result of extensive experiments with a more efficient implementation of expansion. Early versions of LuaTeX already replaced multiple instances of fonts in the backend by scaling but contrary to PDFTeX in LuaTeX we now also got rid of font copies in the frontend and replaced them by expansion factors that travel with glyph nodes. Apart from a cleaner approach this is also a step towards a better separation between front- and backend.

### 8.1.3 Math nodes

These are the so-called ‘noad’s and the nodes that are specifically associated with math processing. Most of these nodes contain sub-nodes so that the list of possible fields is actually quite small. First, the subnodes:

#### 8.1.3.1 Math kernel subnodes

Many object fields in math mode are either simple characters in a specific family or math lists or node lists. There are four associated subnodes that represent these cases (in the following node descriptions these are indicated by the word `<kernel>`).

The *next* and *prev* fields for these subnodes are unused.

#### 8.1.3.1.1 math_char and math_text_char subnodes

Valid fields: *attr, fam, char*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>field</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>attr</td>
<td>&lt;node&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>width</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glyph</td>
<td>&lt;node&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
char number
fam number

The math_char is the simplest subnode field, it contains the character and family for a single glyph object. The math_text_char is a special case that you will not normally encounter, it arises temporarily during math list conversion (its sole function is to suppress a following italic correction).

8.1.3.1.2 sub_box and sub_mlist subnodes

Valid fields: attr, head
Id: 32

field type explanation
attr <node>
head <node>

These two subnode types are used for subsidiary list items. For sub_box, the head points to a ‘normal’ vbox or hbox. For sub_mlist, the head points to a math list that is yet to be converted.

A warning: never assign a node list to the head field unless you are sure its internal link structure is correct, otherwise an error may be result.

Note: the new field name head was introduced in 0.65 to replace the old name list. Use of the name list is now deprecated, but it will stay available until at least version 0.80.

8.1.3.2 Math delimiter subnode

There is a fifth subnode type that is used exclusively for delimiter fields. As before, the next and prev fields are unused.

8.1.3.2.1 delim subnodes

Valid fields: attr, small_fam, small_char, large_fam, large_char
Id: 35

field type explanation
attr <node>
small_char number
small_fam number
large_char number
large_fam number

The fields large_char and large_fam can be zero, in that case the font that is sed for the small_fam is expected to provide the large version as an extension to the small_char.
8.1.3.3 Math core nodes

First, there are the objects (the \TeXbook calls then 'atoms') that are associated with the simple math objects: Ord, Op, Bin, Rel, Open, Close, Punct, Inner, Over, Under, Vcent. These all have the same fields, and they are combined into a single node type with separate subtypes for differentiation.

8.1.3.3.1 simple nodes

Valid fields: attr, nucleus, sub, sup
Id: 16

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>field</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>subtype</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>see below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>attr</td>
<td>&lt;node&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nucleus</td>
<td>&lt;kernel&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sub</td>
<td>&lt;kernel&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sup</td>
<td>&lt;kernel&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Operators are a bit special because they occupy three subtypes. **subtype**.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>number</th>
<th>node sub type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Ord</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Op, ( \text{displaylimits} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Op, ( \text{limits} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Op, ( \text{nolimits} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Rel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Open</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Close</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Punct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Inner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Under</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Over</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Vcent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.1.3.3.2 accent nodes

Valid fields: attr, nucleus, sub, sup, accent, bot_accent
Id: 28

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>field</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>subtype</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>the first bit is used for a fixed top accent flag (if the accent field is present), the second bit for a fixed bottom accent flag (if the bot_accent field is present). Example: the actual value 3 means: do not stretch either accent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>attr</td>
<td>&lt;node&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
nucleus  <kernel>
sub      <kernel>
sup      <kernel>
accent   <kernel>
bot_accent <kernel>

8.1.3.3  style nodes

Valid fields: attr, style
Id: 14

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>field</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>style</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>contains the style</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are eight possibilities for the string value: one of ‘display’, ‘text’, ‘script’, or ‘scriptscript’. Each of these can have a trailing ‘ ’ to signify ‘cramped’ styles.

8.1.3.3.4  choice nodes

Valid fields: attr, display, text, script, scriptscript
Id: 15

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>field</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>attr</td>
<td>&lt;node&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>display</td>
<td>&lt;node&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>text</td>
<td>&lt;node&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>script</td>
<td>&lt;node&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scriptscript</td>
<td>&lt;node&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A warning: never assign a node list to the display, text, script, or scriptscript field unless you are sure its internal link structure is correct, otherwise an error may be result.

8.1.3.3.5  radical nodes

Valid fields: attr, nucleus, sub, sup, left, degree
Id: 24

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>field</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>attr</td>
<td>&lt;node&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nucleus</td>
<td>&lt;kernel&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sub</td>
<td>&lt;kernel&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sup</td>
<td>&lt;kernel&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>left</td>
<td>&lt;delim&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>degree</td>
<td>&lt;kernel&gt;</td>
<td>Only set by \Uroot</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A warning: never assign a node list to the nucleus, sub, sup, left, or degree field unless you are sure its internal link structure is correct, otherwise an error may be result.

8.1.3.3.6 fraction nodes

Valid fields: attr, width, num, denom, left, right
Id: 25

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>field</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>attr</td>
<td>&lt;node&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>width</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>num</td>
<td>&lt;kernel&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>denom</td>
<td>&lt;kernel&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>left</td>
<td>&lt;delim&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>right</td>
<td>&lt;delim&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A warning: never assign a node list to the num, or denom field unless you are sure its internal link structure is correct, otherwise an error may be result.

8.1.3.3.7 fence nodes

Valid fields: attr, delim
Id: 30

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>field</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>subtype</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>1 = \left, 2 = \middle, 3 = \right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>attr</td>
<td>&lt;node&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delim</td>
<td>&lt;delim&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.1.4 whatsit nodes

Wcasit nodes come in many subtypes that you can ask for by running node.whatsits(): open (0), write (1), close (2), special (3), local_par (6), dir (7), pdf Literal (8), pdf_refobj (10), pdf_refxform (12), pdf_refximage (14), pdf_annot (15), pdf_start_link (16), pdf_end_link (17), pdf_dest (19), pdf_thread (20), pdf_start_thread (21), pdf_end_thread (22), pdf_save_pos (23), pdf_thread_data (24), pdf_link_data (25), late_lua (35), close_lua (36), pdf_colorstack (39), pdf_setmatrix (40), pdf_save (41), pdf_restore (42), cancel_boundary (43), user_defined (44)

8.1.4.1 open nodes

Valid fields: attr, stream, name, area, ext
Id: 8, 0
### 8.1.4.2 write nodes

Valid fields: **attr, stream, data**

Id: 8, 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>field</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>attr</td>
<td>&lt;node&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stream</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>\TeX{}'s stream id number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>file name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ext</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>file extension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>area</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>file area (this may become obsolete)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 8.1.4.3 close nodes

Valid fields: **attr, stream**

Id: 8, 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>field</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>attr</td>
<td>&lt;node&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stream</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>\TeX{}'s stream id number</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 8.1.4.4 special nodes

Valid fields: **attr, data**

Id: 8, 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>field</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>attr</td>
<td>&lt;node&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>data</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>the <code>\special</code> information</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 8.1.4.5 language nodes

\LaTeX{} does not have language whatsits any more. All language information is already present inside the glyph nodes themselves. This whatsit subtype will be removed in the next release.

### 8.1.4.6 local_par nodes

Valid fields: **attr, pen_inter, pen_broken, dir, box_left, box_left_width, box_right, box_right_width**

Id: 8, 6
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>field</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>attr</td>
<td>&lt;node&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pen_inter</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>local interline penalty (from \localinterlinepenalty)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pen_broken</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>local broken penalty (from \localbrokenpenalty)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dir</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>the direction of this par. see 8.1.4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>box_left</td>
<td>&lt;node&gt;</td>
<td>the \localleftbox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>box_left_width</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>width of the \localleftbox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>box_right</td>
<td>&lt;node&gt;</td>
<td>the \localrightbox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>box_right_width</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>width of the \localrightbox</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A warning: never assign a node list to the box_left or box_right field unless you are sure its internal link structure is correct, otherwise an error may be result.

### 8.1.4.7 dir nodes

Valid fields: attr, dir, level, dvi_ptr, dvi_h

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>field</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>attr</td>
<td>&lt;node&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dir</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>the direction (but see below)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>level</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>nesting level of this direction whatsit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dvi_ptr</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>a saved dvi buffer byte offset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dir_h</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>a saved dvi position</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A note on dir strings. Direction specifiers are three-letter combinations of T, B, R, and L.

These are built up out of three separate items:

- the first is the direction of the 'top' of paragraphs.
- the second is the direction of the 'start' of lines.
- the third is the direction of the 'top' of glyphs.

However, only four combinations are accepted: TLT, TRT, RTT, and LTL.

Inside actual dir whatsit nodes, the representation of dir is not a three-letter but a four-letter combination. The first character in this case is always either + or -, indicating whether the value is pushed or popped from the direction stack.

### 8.1.4.8 pdf_literal nodes

Valid fields: attr, mode, data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>field</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>attr</td>
<td>&lt;node&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
mode  number  the 'mode' setting of this literal
data  string  the \pdfliteral information

Mode values:

value corresponding \pdftex keyword
0   setorigin
1   page
2   direct

8.1.4.9 pdf_refobj nodes

Valid fields: attr, objnum
Id: 8, 10

field  type   explanation
attr   <node>
objnum number  the referenced PDF object number

8.1.4.10 pdf_refxform nodes

Valid fields: attr, width, depth, height, objnum
Id: 8, 12

field  type   explanation
attr   <node>
width  number
height number
depth  number
objnum number  the referenced PDF object number

Be aware that pdf_refxform nodes have dimensions that are used by \LATEX.

8.1.4.11 pdf_refximage nodes

Valid fields: attr, width, depth, height, transform, index
Id: 8, 14

field  type   explanation
attr   <node>
width  number
height number
depth  number
objnum number  the referenced PDF object number
Be aware that pdf_refximage nodes have dimensions that are used by \LaTeXX.

### 8.1.4.12 pdf_annot nodes

Valid fields: attr, width, depth, height, objnum, data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>field</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>attr</td>
<td>&lt;node&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>width</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>height</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>depth</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>objnum</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>the referenced PDF object number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>data</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>the annotation data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 8.1.4.13 pdf_start_link nodes

Valid fields: attr, width, depth, height, objnum, link_attr, action

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>field</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>attr</td>
<td>&lt;node&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>width</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>height</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>depth</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>objnum</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>the referenced PDF object number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>link_attr</td>
<td>table</td>
<td>the link attribute token list</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>action</td>
<td>&lt;node&gt;</td>
<td>the action to perform</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 8.1.4.14 pdf_end_link nodes

Valid fields: attr

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>field</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>attr</td>
<td>&lt;node&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 8.1.4.15 pdf_dest nodes

Valid fields: attr, width, depth, height, named_id, dest_id, dest_type, xyz_zoom, objnum

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>field</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>attr</td>
<td>&lt;node&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
width  number
height number
depth  number
named_id number  is the dest_id a string value?
dest_id number or string  the destination id
dest_type number  type of destination
xyz_zoom number
objnum number  the PDF object number

8.1.4.16  pdf_thread nodes

Valid fields: attr, width, depth, height, named_id, thread_id, thread_attr
Id: 8, 20

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>field</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>attr</td>
<td>&lt;node&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>width</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>height</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>depth</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>named_id</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>is the thread_id a string value?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thread_id</td>
<td>number or string</td>
<td>the thread id</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thread_attr</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>extra thread information</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.1.4.17  pdf_start_thread nodes

Valid fields: attr, width, depth, height, named_id, thread_id, thread_attr
Id: 8, 21

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>field</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>attr</td>
<td>&lt;node&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>width</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>height</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>depth</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>named_id</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>is the thread_id a string value?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thread_id</td>
<td>number or string</td>
<td>the thread id</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thread_attr</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>extra thread information</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.1.4.18  pdf_end_thread nodes

Valid fields: attr
Id: 8, 22

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>field</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>attr</td>
<td>&lt;node&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8.1.4.19 pdf_save_pos nodes

Valid fields: attr
Id: 8, 23

field  type  explanation
attr  <node>

8.1.4.20 late_lua nodes

Valid fields: attr, reg, data, name, string
Id: 8, 35

field  type  explanation
attr  <node>
data  string  data to execute
string  string  data to execute (0.63)
name  string  the name to use for lua error reporting

The difference between data and string is that on assignment, the data field is converted to a token list, cf. use as `\latex`. The string version is treated as a literal string.

8.1.4.21 pdf_colorstack nodes

Valid fields: attr, stack, cmd, data
Id: 8, 39

field  type  explanation
attr  <node>
stack  number  colorstack id number
cmd  number  command to execute
data  string  data

8.1.4.22 pdf_setmatrix nodes

Valid fields: attr, data
Id: 8, 40

field  type  explanation
attr  <node>
data  string  data
8.1.4.23 pdf_save nodes

Valid fields: attr
Id: 8, 41

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>field</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>attr</td>
<td>&lt;node&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.1.4.24 pdf_restore nodes

Valid fields: attr
Id: 8, 42

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>field</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>attr</td>
<td>&lt;node&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.1.4.25 user_defined nodes

User-defined whatsit nodes can only be created and handled from LUA code. In effect, they are an extension to the extension mechanism. The LuATEX engine will simply step over such whatsits without ever looking at the contents.

Valid fields: attr, user_id, type, value
Id: 8, 44

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>field</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>attr</td>
<td>&lt;node&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>user_id</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>id number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>type of the value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>value</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>string</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;node&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>table</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The type can have one of five distinct values:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>value</th>
<th>explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>97</td>
<td>the value is an attribute node list</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>the value is a number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>the value is a node list</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>115</td>
<td>the value is a string</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>116</td>
<td>the value is a token list in LUA table form</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8.2 Two access models

After doing lots of tests with \texttt{Lua\TeX} and \texttt{Luaaj\TeX} with and without just in time compilation enabled, and with and without using ffi, we came to the conclusion that userdata prevents a speedup. We also found that the checking of metatables as well as assignment comes with overhead that can’t be neglected. This is normally not really a problem but when processing fonts for more complex scripts it could have quite some overhead.

Because the userdata approach has some benefits, this remains the recommended way to access nodes. We did several experiments with faster access using this model, but eventually settled for the ‘direct’ approach. For code that is proven to be okay, one can use this access model that operates on nodes more directly.

Deep down in \TeX{} a node has a number which is an entry in a memory table. In fact, this model, where \TeX{} manages memory is real fast and one of the reasons why plugging in callbacks that operate on nodes is quite fast. No matter what future memory model \texttt{Lua\TeX} has, an internal reference will always be a simple data type (like a number or light userdata in \texttt{Lua} speak). So, if you use the direct model, even if you know that you currently deal with numbers, you should not depend on that property but treat it an abstraction just like traditional nodes. In fact, the fact that we use a simple basic datatype has the penalty that less checking can be done, but less checking is also the reason why it’s somewhat faster. An important aspect is that one cannot mix both methods, but you can cast both models.

So our advice is: use the indexed approach when possible and investigate the direct one when speed might be an issue. For that reason we also provide the \texttt{get*} and \texttt{set*} functions in the top level node namespace. There is a limited set of getters. When implementing this direct approach the regular index by key variant was also optimized, so direct access only makes sense when we’re accessing nodes millions of times (which happens in some font processing for instance).

We’re talking mostly of getters because setters are less important. Documents have not that many content related nodes and setting many thousands of properties is hardly a burden contrary to millions of consultations.

Normally you will access nodes like this:

\begin{verbatim}
local next = current.next
if next then
    -- do something
end
\end{verbatim}

Here \texttt{next} is not a real field, but a virtual one. Accessing it results in a metatable method being called. In practice it boils down to looking up the node type and based on the node type checking for the field name. In a worst case you have a node type that sits at the end of the lookup list and a field that is last in the lookup chain. However, in successive versions of \texttt{Lua\TeX} these lookups have been optimized and the most frequently accessed nodes and fields have a higher priority.

Because in practice the \texttt{next} accessor results in a function call, there is some overhead involved. The next code does the same and performs a tiny bit faster (but not that much because it is still a function call but one that knows what to look up).
local next = node.next(current)
if next then
    -- do something
end

There are several such function based accessors now:

getnext  parsing nodelist always involves this one
getprev  used less but is logical companion to getnext
getid    consulted a lot
getsubtype consulted less but also a topper
getfont  used a lot in otf handling (glyph nodes are consulted a lot)
getchar  idem and also in other places
getlist  we often parse nested lists so this is a convenient one too (only works for hlist and vlist!)
getleader comparable to list, seldom used in TeX (but needs frequent consulting like lists; leaders could have been made a dedicated node type)
getfield generic getter, sufficient for the rest (other field names are often shared so a specific getter makes no sense then)

It doesn’t make sense to add more. Profiling demonstrated that these fields can get accesses way more times than other fields. Even in complex documents, many node and fields types never get seen, or seen only a few times. Most functions in the node namespace have a companion in node.direct, but of course not the ones that don’t deal with nodes themselves. The following table summarized this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>function</th>
<th>node</th>
<th>direct</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>copy</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>copy_list</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>count</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>current_attr</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dimensions</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do_ligature_n</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>end_of_math</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>family_font</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fields</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>first_character</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>first_glyph</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flush_list</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flush_node</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>free</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>getbox</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>getchar</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>getfield</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>getfont</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>getid</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>getnext</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Method</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>getprev</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>getlist</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>getleader</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>getsubtype</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>has_glyph</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>has_attribute</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>has_field</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpack</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>id</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insert_after</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insert_before</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is_direct</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is_node</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kerning</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>last_node</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>length</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ligaturing</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mlist_to_hlist</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>new</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>next</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prev</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tostring</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>protect_glyphs</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>protrusion_skippable</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>remove</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set_attribute</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>setbox</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>setfield</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slide</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subtype</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tail</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>todirect</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tonode</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>traverse</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>traverse_id</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>types</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unprotect_glyphs</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unset_attribute</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>usedlist</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vpack</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>whatsits</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>write</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The `node.next` and `node.prev` functions will stay but for consistency there are variants called `get-next` and `getprev`. We had to use `get` because `node.id` and `node.subtype` are already taken for providing meta information about nodes. Note: The getters do only basic checking for valid keys. You should just stick to the keys mentioned in the sections that describe node properties.
9 Modifications

Besides the expected changes caused by new functionality, there are a number of not-so-expected changes. These are sometimes a side-effect of a new (conflicting) feature, or, more often than not, a change necessary to clean up the internal interfaces.

9.1 Changes from \TeX 3.1415926

- The current code base is written in C, not Pascal web (as of Lua\TeX 0.42.0).
- See chapter 6 for many small changes related to paragraph building, language handling, and hyphenation. Most important change: adding a brace group in the middle of a word (like in \textit{office}) does not prevent ligature creation.
- There is no pool file, all strings are embedded during compilation.
- \texttt{\textbackslash plus 1 fillll} does not generate an error. The extra 'l' is simply typeset.
- The upper limit to \texttt{\textbackslash endlinechar} and \texttt{\textbackslash newlinechar} is 127.

9.2 Changes from $\epsilon$-\TeX 2.2

- The $\epsilon$-\TeX functionality is always present and enabled (but see below about \TeXXeT), so the prepended asterisk or \texttt{-etex} switch for ini\TeX is not needed.
- \TeXXeT is not present, so the primitives

\begin{verbatim}
\TeXXeTstate
\beginR
\beginL
\endR
\endL
\end{verbatim}

are missing.
- Some of the tracing information that is output by $\epsilon$-\TeX's \texttt{\textbackslash tracingassigns} and \texttt{\textbackslash tracingrestores} is not there.
- Register management in Lua\TeX uses the \texttt{ALEPH} model, so the maximum value is 65535 and the implementation uses a flat array instead of the mixed flat\&sparse model from $\epsilon$-\TeX.
- \texttt{\textbackslash savinghyphcodes} is a no-op. See chapter 6 for details.
- When kpathsea is used to find files, Lua\TeX uses the \texttt{ofm} file format to search for font metrics. In turn, this means that Lua\TeX looks at the \texttt{OFMFONTS} configuration variable (like OMEGA and ALEPH) instead of \texttt{TFMFONTS} (like \TeX and pdf\TeX). Likewise for virtual fonts (Lua\TeX uses the variable \texttt{OVFFONTS} instead of \texttt{VFFONTS}).

9.3 Changes from PDFTeX 1.40
• The (experimental) support for snap nodes has been removed, because it is much more natural to build this functionality on top of node processing and attributes. The associated primitives that are now gone are: \texttt{\pdfsnaprefpoint}, \texttt{\pdfsnapx}, and \texttt{\pdfsnapycomp}.

• The (experimental) support for specialized spacing around nodes has also been removed. The associated primitives that are now gone are: \texttt{\pdfadjustinterwordglue}, \texttt{\pdfprependkern}, and \texttt{\pdfappendkern}, as well as the five supporting primitives \texttt{\knbscode}, \texttt{\stbscode}, \texttt{\shbscode}, \texttt{\knbcrcode}, and \texttt{\knacrcode}.

• A number of 'utility functions' is removed:

\begin{verbatim}
\pdfelapsedtime \pdffilemoddate \pdfresettimer
\pdfescapehex \pdffilesize \pdfshellescape
\pdfescapename \pdflastmatch \pdfstrcmp
\pdfescapestring \pdfmatch \pdfunescapehex
\pdffiledump \pdfmdfivesum
\end{verbatim}

• The four primitives that were already marked obsolete in \texttt{PDF\TeX} 1.40 have been removed since \texttt{Lua\TeX} 0.42:

\begin{verbatim}
\pdfoptionalwaysusepdfpagebox \pdfforcepagebox
\pdfoptionpdfinclusionerrorlevel \pdfmovechars
\end{verbatim}

• A few other experimental primitives are also provided without the extra \texttt{pdf} prefix, so they can also be called like this:

\begin{verbatim}
\primitive \ifabsnum
\ifprimitive \ifabsdim
\end{verbatim}

• The \texttt{\pdftexversion} is set to 200.

• The PNG transparency fix from 1.40.6 is not applied (high-level support is pending).

• LFS (PDF Files larger than 2GiB) support is not working yet.

• \texttt{Lua\TeX} 0.45.0 introduces two extra token lists, \texttt{\pdfxformresources} and \texttt{\pdfxformattr}, as an alternative to \texttt{\pdfxform} keywords.

• As of Lua\TeX\ 0.50.0 it is no longer possible for fonts from embedded pdf files to be replaced by / merged with the document fonts of the enveloping pdf document. This regression may be temporary, depending on how the rewritten font backend will look after beta 0.60.

### 9.4 Changes from ALEPH RC4

• Starting with \texttt{Lua\TeX} 0.75.0, the extended 16-bit math primitives (\texttt{\omathcode} etc.) have been removed.

• Starting with \texttt{Lua\TeX} 0.63.0, OCP processing is no longer supported at all. As a consequence, the following primitives have been removed:

\begin{verbatim}
\ocp \pushocplist
\externalocp \popocplist
\ocplist \clearocplists
\end{verbatim}
\addbeforeocplist \removeafterocplist
\addafterocplist \ocptracelevel
\removebeforeocplist

- **\LaTeX** only understands 4 of the 16 direction specifiers of \texttt{Aleph}: \texttt{TLT} (latin), \texttt{TRT} (arabic), \texttt{RTT} (cjk), \texttt{LTL} (mongolian). All other direction specifiers generate an error (\LaTeX{} 0.45).
- The input translations from \texttt{Aleph} are not implemented, the related primitives are not available:
  \begin{verbatim}
  \DefaultInputMode \DefaultInputTranslation
  \noDefaultInputMode \noDefaultInputTranslation
  \noInputMode \noInputTranslation
  \InputMode \InputTranslation
  \DefaultOutputMode \DefaultOutputTranslation
  \noDefaultOutputMode \noDefaultOutputTranslation
  \noOutputMode \noOutputTranslation
  \OutputMode \OutputTranslation
  \end{verbatim}
- The \texttt{\hoffset} bug when \texttt{pagedir TRT} is fixed, removing the need for an explicit fix to \texttt{\hoffset}
- A bug causing \texttt{\fam} to fail for family numbers above 15 is fixed.
- A fair amount of other minor bugs are fixed as well, most of these related to \texttt{tracingcommands} output.
- The internal function \texttt{scan_dir()} has been renamed to \texttt{scan_direction()} to prevent a naming clash, and it now allows an optional space after the direction is completely parsed.
- The \texttt{^^} notation can come in five and six item repetitions also, to insert characters that do not fit in the BMP.
- Glues \textit{immediately after} direction change commands are not legal breakpoints.

### 9.5 Changes from standard \texttt{WEB2C}

- There is no \texttt{mltex}
- There is no \texttt{enctex}
- The following commandline switches are silently ignored, even in non-Lua mode:
  \begin{verbatim}
  --8bit
  --translate-file=TCXNAME
  --mltex
  --enc
  --etex
  \end{verbatim}
- \texttt{\openout} whatsis are not written to the log file.
- Some of the so-called web2c extensions are hard to set up in non-kpse mode because \texttt{texmf.cnf} is not read: \texttt{shell-escape} is off (but that is not a problem because of Lua’s \texttt{os.execute}), and the paranoia checks on \texttt{openin} and \texttt{openout} do not happen (however, it is easy for a Lua script to do this itself by overloading \texttt{io.open}).
• The ‘E’ option does not do anything useful.
10 Implementation notes

10.1 Primitives overlap

The primitives

\pdfpagewidth \pagewidth
\pdfpageheight \pageheight
\fontcharwd \charwd
\fontcharht \charht
\fontchardp \chardp
\fontcharic \charit

are all aliases of each other.

10.2 Memory allocation

The single internal memory heap that traditional \TeX{} used for tokens and nodes is split into two separate arrays. Each of these will grow dynamically when needed.

The \texttt{texmf.cnf} settings related to main memory are no longer used (these are: \texttt{main\_memory}, \texttt{mem\_bot}, \texttt{extra\_mem\_top} and \texttt{extra\_mem\_bot}). ‘Out of main memory’ errors can still occur, but the limiting factor is now the amount of RAM in your system, not a predefined limit.

Also, the memory (de)allocation routines for nodes are completely rewritten. The relevant code now lives in the C file \texttt{texnode.c}, and basically uses a dozen or so ‘avail’ lists instead of a doubly-linked model. An extra function layer is added so that the code can ask for nodes by type instead of directly requisitioning a certain amount of memory words.

Because of the split into two arrays and the resulting differences in the data structures, some of the macros have been duplicated. For instance, there are now \texttt{vlink} and \texttt{vinfo} as well as \texttt{token\_link} and \texttt{token\_info}. All access to the variable memory array is now hidden behind a macro called \texttt{vmem}.

The implementation of the growth of two arrays (via reallocation) introduces a potential pitfall: the memory arrays should never be used as the left hand side of a statement that can modify the array in question.

The input line buffer and pool size are now also reallocated when needed, and the \texttt{texmf.cnf} settings \texttt{buf\_size} and \texttt{pool\_size} are silently ignored.

10.3 Sparse arrays

The \texttt{\mathcode}, \texttt{\delcode}, \texttt{\catcode}, \texttt{\scode}, \texttt{\lccode} and \texttt{\uccode} tables are now sparse arrays that are implemented in C. They are no longer part of the \TeX{} ‘equivalence table’ and because
each had 1.1 million entries with a few memory words each, this makes a major difference in memory usage.

The \catcode, \scode, \lcode and \ucode assignments do not yet show up when using the etex tracing routines \tracingassigns and \tracingrestores (code simply not written yet).

A side-effect of the current implementation is that \global is now more expensive in terms of processing than non-global assignments.

See mathcodes.c and textcodes.c if you are interested in the details.

Also, the glyph ids within a font are now managed by means of a sparse array and glyph ids can go up to index $2^{21} - 1$.

### 10.4 Simple single-character csnames

Single-character commands are no longer treated specially in the internals, they are stored in the hash just like the multiletter csnames.

The code that displays control sequences explicitly checks if the length is one when it has to decide whether or not to add a trailing space.

Active characters are internally implemented as a special type of multi-letter control sequences that uses a prefix that is otherwise impossible to obtain.

### 10.5 Compressed format

The format is passed through zlib, allowing it to shrink to roughly half of the size it would have had in uncompressed form. This takes a bit more CPU cycles but much less disk I/O, so it should still be faster.

### 10.6 Binary file reading

All of the internal code is changed in such a way that if one of the read.xxx_file callbacks is not set, then the file is read by a C function using basically the same convention as the callback: a single read into a buffer big enough to hold the entire file contents. While this uses more memory than the previous code (that mostly used getc calls), it can be quite a bit faster (depending on your I/O subsystem).
11 Known bugs and limitations, TODO

There used to be a list of bugs and planned features below here, but that did not work out too well. There are lists of open bugs and feature requests in the tracker at http://tracker.luatex.org.