

The flags package

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Abstract

Package `flags` allows the setting and clearing of flags in bit fields and converts the bit field into a decimal number. Currently the bit field is limited to 31 bits.

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1 Documentation

A new powerful package `bitset` is written by me and supersedes this package:

- The bit range is not restricted to 31 bits, only index numbers are objected to \TeX 's number limit.
- Many more operations are available.
- No dependency of $\epsilon\text{-}\TeX$.

Therefore I consider this package as obsolete and have stopped the development of this package.

1.1 User interface

Flag positions are one-based, thus the flag position must be a positive integer.
Currently supported range: 1..31

`\resetflags {<fname>}`

The bit field *<fname>* is cleared. Currently is also used for initialization, because a `\newflags` macro is not implemented.

`\setflag {<fname>} {<position>}`

The flag at bit position *<position>* is set in the bit field *<fname>*.

`\clearflag {<fname>} {<position>}`

The flag at bit position *<position>* is cleared in the bit field *<fname>*.

`\printflags {<fname>}`

The bit field *<fname>* is converted to a decimal number. The macro is expandible.

`\extractflag {<fname>} {<position>}`

Extracts the flag setting at bit position *<position>*. `\extractflag` expands to 1 if the flag is set and 0 otherwise.

`\queryflag {<fname>} {<position>} {<set part>} {<clear part>}`

It is a wrapper for `\extractflag`. *<set part>* is called if `\extractflag` returns 1. Otherwise *<clear part>* is executed.

Example. See package `bookmark`. It uses package `flags` for its font style options.

1.2 Requirements

- ε -TeX (`\numexpr`)

1.3 ToDo

- Named positions.
- Setting positions by a key-value interface.
- Support for more than 31 bits while maintaining expandibility of `\printflags`.
- Eventually `\newflags`, `\newflagstype`.

2 Implementation

```
1 (*package)
2 \NeedsTeXFormat{LaTeX2e}
3 \ProvidesPackage{flags}%
4 [2007/09/30 v0.4 Flag setting in bit fields (HO)]%
5 \begingroup\expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\endgroup
```

```

6 \expandafter\ifx\csname numexpr\endcsname\relax
7 \PackageError{flags}{%
8   Missing e-TeX, package loading aborted%
9 }{%
10   This packages makes heavy use of \string\numexpr.%
11 }%
12 \expandafter\endinput
13 \fi

\resetflags
14 \newcommand*\resetflags[1]{%
15 \expandafter\let\csname flags@#1\endcsname\@empty
16 }

\printflags Macro \printflags converts the bit field into a decimal number.
17 \newcommand*\printflags[1]{%
18 \expandafter\@printflags\csname flags@#1\endcsname
19 }
20 \def\@printflags#1{%
21 \expandafter\@firstofone\expandafter{%
22   \number\numexpr
23   \ifx#1\@empty
24     0%
25   \else
26     \expandafter\@printflags#1%
27   \fi
28 }%
29 }
30 \def\@printflags#1#2\fi{%
31 \fi
32 #1%
33 \ifx\#2\%
34 \else
35   +2*\numexpr\expandafter\@printflags#2%
36 \fi
37 }

\setflag
38 \newcommand*\setflag[2]{%
39 \ifnum#2>\z@
40 \expandafter\@setflag\csname flags@#1\expandafter\endcsname
41 \expandafter{\romannumerical\number\numexpr#2-1\relax00}%
42 \else
43 \PackageError{flags}{Position must be a positive number}\@ehc
44 \fi
45 }
46 \def\@setflag#1#2{%
47 \ifx#1\relax
48 \let#1\@empty
49 \fi
50 \edef#1{%
51 \expandafter\@setflag\expandafter{#1}{#2}%
52 }%
53 }
54 \def\@setflag#1#2{%
55 \ifx\#1\%
56 \FLGS@zero#2\relax
57 1%
58 \else
59 \ifx\#2\%
60 1@gobble#1%
61 \else

```

```

62     \@@@setflag#1|#2%
63     \fi
64     \fi
65 }
66 \def\@@@setflag#1#2|#3#4\fi\fi{%
67     \fi\fi
68     #1%
69     \@@setflag{#2}{#4}%
70 }

```

\clearflag

```

71 \newcommand*\clearflag[2]{%
72     \ifnum#2>\z@
73         \expandafter\@clearflag\csname flags@#1\expandafter\endcsname
74         \expandafter{\romannumeral\number\numexpr#2-1\relax000}%
75     \else
76         \PackageError{flags}{Position must be a positive number}\@ehc
77     \fi
78 }
79 \def\@clearflag#1#2{%
80     \ifx#1\relax
81         \let#1\@empty
82     \fi
83     \edef#1{%
84         \expandafter\@clearflag\expandafter{#1}{#2}%
85     }%
86 }
87 \def\@@clearflag#1#2{%
88     \ifx\\#1\\%
89     \else
90         \ifx\\#2\\%
91             0\@gobble#1%
92         \else
93             \@@@clearflag#1|#2%
94         \fi
95     \fi
96 }
97 \def\@@@clearflag#1#2|#3#4\fi\fi{%
98     \fi\fi
99     #1%
100     \@@clearflag{#2}{#4}%
101 }

102 \def\FLAGS@zero#1{%
103     \ifx#1\relax
104     \else
105         0%
106         \expandafter\FLAGS@zero
107     \fi
108 }

```

\queryflag

```

109 \newcommand*\queryflag[2]{%
110     \ifnum\extractflag{#1}{#2}=\@ne
111         \expandafter\@firstoftwo
112     \else
113         \expandafter\@secondoftwo
114     \fi
115 }

```

\extractflag

```

116 \newcommand*\extractflag[1]{%

```

```

117 \expandafter\@extractflag\csname flags@#1\endcsname
118 }
119 \def\@extractflag#1#2{%
120 \ifx#1\@undefined
121 0%
122 \else
123 \ifx#1\relax
124 0%
125 \else
126 \ifx#1\@empty
127 0%
128 \else
129 \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\@extractflag
130 \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter{%
131 \expandafter#1\expandafter
132 }\expandafter{%
133 \romannumeral\number\numexpr#2-1\relax000%
134 }%
135 \fi
136 \fi
137 \fi
138 }
139 \def\@@extractflag#1#2{%
140 \ifx\#1\%
141 0%
142 \else
143 \ifx\#2\%
144 \@car#1\@nil
145 \else
146 \@@extractflag#1|#2%
147 \fi
148 \fi
149 }
150 \def\@@@extractflag#1#2|#3#4\fi\fi{%
151 \fi\fi
152 \@@extractflag{#2}{#4}%
153 }
154 \end{package}

```

3 Installation

3.1 Download

Package. This package is available on CTAN¹:

[CTAN:macros/latex/contrib/oberdiek/flags.dtx](http://ctan.org/ctan/ctan/macros/latex/contrib/oberdiek/flags.dtx) The source file.

[CTAN:macros/latex/contrib/oberdiek/flags.pdf](http://ctan.org/ctan/ctan/macros/latex/contrib/oberdiek/flags.pdf) Documentation.

Bundle. All the packages of the bundle ‘oberdiek’ are also available in a TDS compliant ZIP archive. There the packages are already unpacked and the documentation files are generated. The files and directories obey the TDS standard.

[CTAN:install/macros/latex/contrib/oberdiek.tds.zip](http://ctan.org/ctan/ctan/install/macros/latex/contrib/oberdiek.tds.zip)

TDS refers to the standard “A Directory Structure for \TeX Files” ([CTAN:tds/tds.pdf](http://ctan.org/ctan/ctan/tds/tds.pdf)). Directories with `texmf` in their name are usually organized this way.

¹ftp://ftp.ctan.org/tex-archive/

3.2 Bundle installation

Unpacking. Unpack the `oberdiek.tds.zip` in the TDS tree (also known as `texmf` tree) of your choice. Example (linux):

```
unzip oberdiek.tds.zip -d ~/texmf
```

Script installation. Check the directory `TDS:scripts/oberdiek/` for scripts that need further installation steps. Package `attachfile2` comes with the Perl script `pdfatfi.pl` that should be installed in such a way that it can be called as `pdfatfi`. Example (linux):

```
chmod +x scripts/oberdiek/pdfatfi.pl
cp scripts/oberdiek/pdfatfi.pl /usr/local/bin/
```

3.3 Package installation

Unpacking. The `.dtx` file is a self-extracting `docstrip` archive. The files are extracted by running the `.dtx` through plain \TeX :

```
tex flags.dtx
```

TDS. Now the different files must be moved into the different directories in your installation TDS tree (also known as `texmf` tree):

```
flags.sty → tex/latex/oberdiek/flags.sty
flags.pdf → doc/latex/oberdiek/flags.pdf
flags.dtx → source/latex/oberdiek/flags.dtx
```

If you have a `docstrip.cfg` that configures and enables `docstrip`'s TDS installing feature, then some files can already be in the right place, see the documentation of `docstrip`.

3.4 Refresh file name databases

If your \TeX distribution (`te \TeX` , `mik \TeX` , ...) relies on file name databases, you must refresh these. For example, `te \TeX` users run `texhash` or `mktextlsr`.

3.5 Some details for the interested

Attached source. The PDF documentation on CTAN also includes the `.dtx` source file. It can be extracted by AcrobatReader 6 or higher. Another option is `pdftk`, e.g. unpack the file into the current directory:

```
pdftk flags.pdf unpack_files output .
```

Unpacking with \LaTeX . The `.dtx` chooses its action depending on the format:

plain \TeX : Run `docstrip` and extract the files.

\LaTeX : Generate the documentation.

If you insist on using \LaTeX for `docstrip` (really, `docstrip` does not need \LaTeX), then inform the autodetect routine about your intention:

```
latex \let\install=y\input{flags.dtx}
```

Do not forget to quote the argument according to the demands of your shell.

Generating the documentation. You can use both the `.dtx` or the `.drv` to generate the documentation. The process can be configured by the configuration file `ltxdoc.cfg`. For instance, put this line into this file, if you want to have A4 as paper format:

```
\PassOptionsToClass{a4paper}{article}
```

An example follows how to generate the documentation with pdfL^AT_EX:

```
pdflatex flags.dtx
makeindex -s gind.ist flags.idx
pdflatex flags.dtx
makeindex -s gind.ist flags.idx
pdflatex flags.dtx
```

4 History

[2007/02/18 v0.1]

- First version.

[2007/03/07 v0.2]

- Raise an error if ϵ -T_EX is not detected.

[2007/03/31 v0.3]

- `\queryflag` and `\extractflag` added.
- Raise an error if position is not positive in case of `\setflag` and `\clearflag`.

[2007/09/30 v0.4]

- Package is deprecated because of new more powerful package `bitset`.

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Numbers written in *italic* refer to the page where the corresponding entry is described; numbers underlined refer to the code line of the definition; plain numbers refer to the code lines where the entry is used.

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