Recording and cross-referencing document properties*

The IATEX Project[†] October 31, 2025

Abstract

This code implements command to record and (expandably) reference document properties. It extends the standard \label/\ref/\pageref commands.

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1 Introduction

The module allows to record the "current state" of various document properties (typically the content of macros and values of counters) and to access them in other places through a label. The list of properties that can be recorded and retrieved are not fix and can be extended by the user. The values of the properties are recorded in the <code>.aux</code> file and can be retrieved at the second compilation.

The module uses the ideas of properties and labels. A label is a document reference point: a name for the user. An property is something that LATEX can track, such as a page number, section number or name. The names of labels and properties may be arbitrary. Note that there is a single namespace for each.

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2 Design discussion

The design here largely follows ideas from zref. In particular, there are two independent concepts: properties that can be recorded between runs, and labels which consist of lists of these properties. The reason for the split is that individual labels will want to record some but not all properties. For examples, a label concerned with position would track the x and y coordinates of the current point, but not for example the page number.

In the current implementation, properties share a single name space. This allows multiple lists to re-use the same properties, for example page number, absolute page number, etc. This does mean that *changing* a standard property is an issue. However, some properties have complex definitions (again, see zref at present): having them in a single shared space avoids the need to copy code.

Labels could be implemented as prop data. That is not done at present as there is no obvious need to map to or copy the data. As such, faster performance is available using a hash table approach as in a "classical" set up. Data written to the .aux file uses simple paired *balanced text* not keyvals: this avoids any restrictions on names and again offers increased performance.

The expl3 versions of the label command do not use $\ensuremath{\texttt{Qbsphack}}/\ensuremath{\texttt{Qesphack}}$ to avoid double spaces, but the LaTeX $2_{\mathcal{E}}$ command does as it lives at the document command level.

The reference commands are expandable.

Currently the code has nearly no impact on the main \label and \ref commands as too many external packages rely on the concrete implementation. There is one exception: the label names share the same namespace. That means that if both \label{ABC} and \RecordProperties{ABC}{page} are used there is a warning Label 'ABC' multiply defined.

3 Handling unknown labels and properties

With the standard \label/\ref commands the requested label is either in the .aux-file (and so known) or not. In the first case the stored value can be used, in the second case the reference commands print two question marks.

With flexible property lists a reference commands asks for the value of a specific property stored under a label name and we have to consider more variants:

- If the requested property is unknown (not declared) the system is not correctly set up and an error is issued.
- If the label is unknown, the default of the property is used.
- If the label is known, but doesn't provide a value for the property then again the default of the property is used.
- The command \property_ref:nnn allows to give a local default which is used instead of the property default in the two cases before.

4 Rerun messages

As the reference commands are expandable they can neither issue a message that the label or the label-property combination is unknown, nor can they trigger the rerun message at the end of the LATEX run.

Where needed such messages must therefore be triggered manually. For this two commands are provided: \property_ref_undefined_warn: and \property_ref_undefined warn:nn. See below for a description.

Open points 5

• The xpos and ypos properties require that the position is stored first but there is no (public) engine independent interface yet. Code must use \tex savepos:D.

Code interfaces

\property_new:nnnn \property_gset:nnnn

```
\property_new:nnnn = {\langle property \rangle} = {\langle setpoint \rangle} = {\langle default \rangle} = {\langle code \rangle}
\property\_gset:nnn {\langle property \rangle} {\langle setpoint \rangle} {\langle default \rangle} {\langle code \rangle}
```

 \LaTeX 2ε -interface: see \NewProperty, \SetProperty.

Sets the $\langle property \rangle$ to have the $\langle default \rangle$ specified, and at the $\langle setpoint \rangle$ (either now or shipout) to write the result of the $\langle code \rangle$ as part of a label. The $\langle code \rangle$ should be expandable. The expansion of $\langle code \rangle$ (the value of the property) is written to the .aux file and read back from there at the next compilation. Values should assume that the standard LATEX catcode régime with @ a letter is active then.

If the property is declared within a package it is suggested that its name is build from letters, hyphens and slashes, and is always structured as follows: $\langle package-name \rangle / \langle property-name \rangle$.

\property_record:nN \property_record:nn $\operatorname{property_record}:(nV|ee)$

```
\verb|\property_record:nN| {\langle label \rangle} | \langle clist | var \rangle|
\operatorname{property\_record:nn} \{\langle label \rangle\} \{\langle clist \rangle\}
```

 $\text{LAT}_{FX} 2_{\varepsilon}$ -interface: see \RecordProperties.

Writes the list of properties given by the $\langle clist \rangle$ to the .aux file with the $\langle label \rangle$ specified.

```
\property_ref:nn * \property_ref:nn {\langle label \rangle} {\langle property \rangle}
```

Expands to the value of the (property) for the (label), if available, and the default value of the property otherwise. If (property) has not been declared with \property_new:nnnn an error is issued. The command raises an internal, expandable, local flag if the reference can not be resolved.

```
\displaystyle \begin{array}{ll} \property_ref:nnn & \displaystyle \\ \property_ref:nnn & \displaystyle \\ \property_ref:nnn & \displaystyle \\ \property_ref:nnn & \\ \prope
```

Expands to the value of the (property) for the (label), if available, and to (local default otherwise. If (property) has not been declared with \property_new:nnn an error is issued. The command raises an internal, expandable local flag if the reference can not be resolved.

```
LaTeX Warning: There were undefined references.
                             at the end of the document if there was a recent \property_ref:nn or \property_-
                             ref:nnn which couldn't be resolved and so raised the flag. "Recent" means in the same
                             group or in some outer group!
\property_ref_undefined_warn:e
                             LATEX 2\varepsilon-interface: not provided.
                             Triggers the standard warning
                               LaTeX Warning: There were undefined references.
                             at the end of the document if \langle label \rangle is not known. At the point where it is called it
                             also issues the warning
                                Reference '(label)' on page (page) undefined.
\property_ref_undefined_warn:ee
                             LATEX 2\varepsilon-interface: see \RefUndefinedWarn.
                             Triggers the standard warning
                                LaTeX Warning: There were undefined references.
                             at the end of the document if the reference can not be resolved. At the point where it is
                             called it also issues the warning
                                Reference '\langle label \rangle' on page \langle page \rangle undefined
                             if the label is unknown, or the more specific
                                Property '(property)' undefined for reference '(label)' on page (page)
                             if the label is known but doesn't provide a value for the requested property.
  \property_if_exist_p:n * \property_if_exist_p:n {\langle property \rangle}
  \property_if_exist_p:e * \property_if_exist:nTF {(property)} {(true code)} {(false code)}
  \verb|\property_if_exist:n_{\underline{TF}}^{\underline{TF}} \star \underline{\text{LAT}}_{\underline{EX}} 2_{\varepsilon}\text{-interface: } \verb|\IfPropertyExistsTF|.
  \label{eq:property} $$ \underset{\underline{\text{Tests if the } \langle property \rangle$ has been declared.}}{\text{Tests if the } \langle property \rangle$ has been declared.}
\property_if_recorded_p:n * \property_if_recorded_p:n {\langle label \rangle}
\property_if_recorded:nTF *
\property_if_recorded:eTF *
                             \text{LAT}_{FX} 2_{\varepsilon}-interface: \IfLabelExistsTF
                             Tests if the \langle label \rangle is known. This is also true if the label has been set with the standard
                             \label command.
\property_if_recorded_p:ee * \property_if_recorded:nnTF {\langle label \rangle} {\langle property \rangle} {\langle true \ code \rangle} {\langle false \ code \rangle}
\property_if_recorded:nnTF *
\property_if_recorded:eeTF *
                             LATEX 2\varepsilon-interface: \IfPropertyRecordedTF.
                             Tests if the label \langle label \rangle is known and if it provides a value of the \langle property \rangle.
```

\property_ref_undefined_warn: \property_ref_undefined_warn:

 \LaTeX 2ε -interface: not provided. Triggers the standard warning

Auxiliary file interfaces

 $\verb|\new@label@record | $$ \{\langle label \rangle\} $$ {\langle data \rangle}$$

This is a command only for use in the .aux file. It loads the key-value list of (data) to be available for the $\langle label \rangle$.

8 $\LaTeX 2_{\varepsilon}$ interface

The LaTeXe interfaces always expand label and property arguments. This means that one must be careful when using active chars or commands in the names. UTF8-chars are protected and should be safe, similar most babel shorthands.

\SetProperty

```
\label{eq:code} $$\operatorname{Property} {\langle property \rangle} {\langle setpoint \rangle} {\langle default \rangle} {\langle code \rangle}$
```

Sets the $\langle property \rangle$ to have the $\langle default \rangle$ specified, and at the $\langle setpoint \rangle$ (either now or shipout) to write the result of the \(\ccode \) as part of a label. The \(\ccode \) should be expandable. The expansion of $\langle code \rangle$ (the value of the property) is written to the .aux file and read back from there at the next compilation (at which point normally the standard LATEX catcode régime with @ a letter is active).

\RecordProperties

```
\RecordProperties \{\langle label \rangle\}\ \{\langle clist \rangle\}
```

Writes the list of properties given by the $\langle clist \rangle$ to the .aux file with the $\langle label \rangle$ specified. Similar to the standard \label command the arguments are expanded. So (clist) can be a macro containing a list of properties. Also similar to the standard \label command, the command is surrounded by an \@bsphack/\@esphack pair to preserve spacing.

Expands to the value of the $\langle property \rangle$ for the $\langle label \rangle$, if available, and the default value of the property or – if given – to $\langle local \ default \rangle$ otherwise. If $\{\langle property \rangle\}$ has not been declared an error is issued.

\IfPropertyExistsTF \IfPropertyExistsT \IfPropertyExistsF

```
\label{lem:linear_code} $$ If Property Exists TF $$ {\langle property \rangle} $$ {\langle true \ code \rangle} $$ {\langle false \ code \rangle}$
```

Tests if the $\langle property \rangle$ has been declared.

\IfLabelExistsT \IfLabelExistsF

```
\verb| IfLabelExistsTF $$ \{\langle label \rangle\} $$ {\langle true \ code \rangle} $$ {\langle false \ code \rangle} $$
```

Tests if the $\langle label \rangle$ has been recorded. This is also true if a label has been set with the standard \label command.

\IfPropertyRecordedT \IfPropertyRecordedF

```
\label{lem:likelihood} $$ \prod_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} {\langle property \rangle} {\langle true\ code \rangle} {\langle false\ code \rangle} $$
```

Tests if the label and a value of the (property) for the (label) are both known.

 $\RefUndefinedWarn \RefUndefinedWarn {\langle label \rangle} {\langle property \rangle}$

Triggers the standard warning

LaTeX Warning: There were undefined references.

at the end of the document if the reference for (label) and (property) can not be resolved. At the point where it is called it also issues the warning

Reference ' $\langle label \rangle$ ' on page $\langle page \rangle$ undefined

if the label is unknown, or the more specific

Property '(property)' undefined for reference '(label)' on page (page) if the label is known but doesn't provide a value for the requested property.

9 Pre-declared properties

abspage (shipout) The absolute value of the current page: starts at 1 and increases monotonically at each shipout.

Page (shipout) The current page as given by \thepage: this may or may not be a numerical value, depending on the current style. Contrast with \abspage. You get this value also with the standard \label/\pageref.

(shipout) The current page as arabic number. This is suitable for integer operations and comparisons.

label (now) The content of \@currentlabel. This is the value that you get also with the standard \label/\ref.

title (now) The content of \@currentlabelname. This command is filled beside others by the nameref package and some classes (e.g. memoir).

target (now) The content of \@currentHref. This command is normally filled by for example hyperref and gives the name of the last destination it created.

pagetarget (shipout) The content of \@currentHpage. This command is filled for example by a recent version of hyperref and then gives the name of the last page destination it created.

(now) The content of \@currentcounter. This command contains after a \refstepcounter the name of the counter.

 $\frac{\texttt{xpos}}{\texttt{ypos}}$ (shipout) This stores the x and y coordinates of a point previously stored with $\frac{\texttt{ypos}}{\texttt{pdfsavepos}} \setminus \texttt{savepos}$. E.g. (if bidi is used it can be necessary to save the position before and after the label):

\tex_savepos:D
\property_record:nn{myposition}{xpos,ypos}
\tex_savepos:D