The **suffix** Package Version 1.5

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1 Basics

The suffix package has the purpose of making it easy to define and maintain command variants like \macro* and even \macro\/ or similar. It requires eTEX version 2 for its work. The suffixes are fetched with \futurelet, so things like \bgroup and { can't be distinguished. In addition, the efficiency depends on the complexity of the suffix' definition, so you should preferably use characters or short commands as a suffix. A suffixed command itself counts as short for this purpose. How does a suffix definition look like?

\WithSuffix

The general form is

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

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

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

 $\WithSuffix \long \ef\snarf[#1] {(Definition using #1)}$

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

\SuffixName

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

\NoSuffixName

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

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