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Welcome to \LaTeX{} News

An issue of \LaTeX{} News will accompany every future release of \LaTeX{}. It will tell you about important events, such as major bug fixes, newly available packages, or any other \LaTeX{} news.

\LaTeX{} 2\epsilon—the new \LaTeX{} release

The most important news is the release of \LaTeX{} 2\epsilon, the new version of the \LaTeX{} software. This version has better support for fonts, graphics and colour, and will be actively maintained by the \LaTeX{}3 project team. Upgrades will be issued every six months, in June and December.

Why a new \LaTeX{}?

Over the years many extensions have been developed for \LaTeX{}. This is, of course, a sure sign of its continuing popularity but it has had one unfortunate result: incompatible \LaTeX{} formats came into use at different sites. Thus, to process documents from various places, a site maintainer was forced to keep \LaTeX{} (with and without NFSS), \SlareTeX{}, \AMS-LaTeX{}, and so on. In addition, when looking at a source file it was not always clear for which format the document was written.

To put an end to this unsatisfactory situation a new release of \LaTeX{} was produced. It brings all such extensions back under a single format and thus prevents the proliferation of mutually incompatible dialects of \LaTeX{} 2.09. The new release was available for several months as a test version, and the final release of 1 June officially replaces the old version.

Processing documents with \LaTeX{} 2\epsilon

Documents written for \LaTeX{} 2.09 will still be read by \LaTeX{} 2\epsilon. Any such document is run in \LaTeX{} 2.09 compatibility mode.

Unfortunately, compatibility mode comes with a price: it can run up to 50% slower than \LaTeX{} 2.09 did. If you want to run your document in the faster native mode, you should try replacing the line:

\begin{verbatim}
\documentstyle[options,packages]{class}
\end{verbatim}

with:

\begin{verbatim}
\documentclass[options]{class}
\usepackage{latexsym,packages}
\end{verbatim}

Unfortunately, this will not always work, because some \LaTeX{} 2.09 packages will only work in \LaTeX{} 2\epsilon compatibility mode. You should find out if there is a \LaTeX{} 2\epsilon version of the package available.

\LaTeX{} 2\epsilon native mode also gives access to the new features of \LaTeX{} 2\epsilon, described in \LaTeX{} 2\epsilon for authors.

New packages

\LaTeX{} 2\epsilon has much better support for graphics, colour, fonts, and multi-lingual typesetting. The following software should be available from the distributor who brought you \LaTeX{} 2\epsilon:

- \texttt{babel}, for typesetting in many languages.
- \texttt{color}, for colour support.
- \texttt{graphics}, for including images.
- \texttt{mfnfss}, for using bitmap fonts.
- \texttt{psnfss}, for using Type 1 fonts.
- \texttt{tools}, other packages by the \LaTeX{}3 team.

The packages come with full documentation, and are also described in \LaTeX{}: A Document Processing System or The \LaTeX{} Companion.

Further information

More information about \LaTeX{} 2\epsilon is to be found in:

- \texttt{The \LaTeX{} Companion}, Goossens, Mittelbach and Samarim, Addison Wesley, 1994.

The \LaTeX{} distribution comes with documentation on the new features of \LaTeX{}:

- \texttt{LaTeX} 2\epsilon for authors, describes the new features of \LaTeX{} documents, in the file \texttt{usrguide.tex}.
- \texttt{LaTeX} 2\epsilon for class and package writers, describes the new features of \LaTeX{} classes and packages, in the file \texttt{clsguide.tex}.
- \texttt{LaTeX} 2\epsilon font selection, describes the new features of \LaTeX{} fonts for class and package writers, in the file \texttt{fntguide.tex}.

For more information on \TeX{} and \LaTeX{}, get in touch with your local \TeX{} Users Group, or the international \TeX{} Users Group, P. O. Box 869, Santa Barbara, CA 93102-0869, USA, Fax: +1 805 963 8358, EMail: tug@ tug.org.

\LaTeX{} News, and the \LaTeX{} software, are brought to you by the \LaTeX{}3 Project Team; Copyright 1994, all rights reserved.
Welcome to \LaTeX{} News 2

An issue of \LaTeX{} News will accompany every future release of \LaTeX{}. It will tell you about important events, such as major bug fixes, newly available packages, or any other \LaTeX{} news.

December 1994 release of \LaTeX{}

December 1994 sees the second release of \LaTeX{}2ε. We are on schedule to deliver a release of \LaTeX{} every six months, in December and June.

This release has seen quite a lot of activity, which is not too surprising as it’s only been a year since the first test release of \LaTeX{}2ε. We don’t expect so much activity in the next six months.

Many of the changes are minor improvements and bug-fixes—see \LaTeX{}2ε for authors (\texttt{usrguide.tex}), \LaTeX{}2ε font selection (\texttt{fntguide.tex}) and our change log (\texttt{changes.txt}) for more details.

However, there are two important new packages available for \LaTeX{}: \texttt{inputenc} and AMS-\LaTeX{}.

\section*{Accented input}

One of the problems with writing non-English documents in \LaTeX{} is the accent commands. Reading documents containing text like na"i ve is frustrating, especially if your keyboard allows you to type naïve.

In the past, \LaTeX{} has not supported input containing accented characters such as à, because Windows, Macintosh and Unix all have different ways of dealing with accented input, called input encodings.

However, the \texttt{inputenc} package allows you to specify which input encoding your document is written with, for example to use the ISO Latin-1 encoding, you type:

\begin{verbatim}
\usepackage[latin1]{inputenc}
\end{verbatim}

At the moment, \texttt{inputenc} supports the ascii and latin1 input encodings, but more will be added with future releases.

The \texttt{inputenc} package is currently a test release. The user interface for the full release will be upwardly compatible with the test version.

\section*{AMS-\LaTeX{}}

AMS-\LaTeX{} is a set of miscellaneous extensions for \LaTeX{} distributed by the American Mathematical Society. They provide superior information structure and superior printed output for mathematical documents.

There are far too many features of AMS-\LaTeX{} to list here. AMS-\LaTeX{} is described in the accompanying documentation, and in The \LaTeX{} Companion.

Version 1.2beta of AMS-\LaTeX{} was released for testing by intrepid users in October 1994. The full release of AMS-\LaTeX{} 1.2 is expected in early January 1995.

It will be divided into two bundles:

- the \texttt{amsfonts} packages, which give access to hundreds of new mathematical symbols, and new math fonts such as blackboard bold and fraktur.
- the \texttt{amsmath} packages, which provide finer control over mathematical typesetting, such as multi-line subscripts, enhanced theorem and proof environments, and improved displayed equations.

For compatibility with older documents, an \texttt{amstex} package will be provided.

\section*{\LaTeX{} on the internet}

\LaTeX{} has its own home page on the World Wide Web, with the URL:

\begin{verbatim}
http://www.tex.ac.uk/CTAN/latex/
\end{verbatim}

This page describes \LaTeX{} and the \LaTeX{}3 project, and contains pointers to other \LaTeX{} resources, such as the user guides, the \TeX{} Frequently Asked Questions, and the \LaTeX{} bugs database.

The electronic home of anything \TeX{}-related is the Comprehensive \TeX{} Archive Network (CTAN). This is a network of cooperating ftp sites, with over a gigabyte of \TeX{} material:

- ftp://ftp.tex.ac.uk/tex-archive/
- ftp://ftp.shsu.edu/tex-archive/
- ftp://ftp.dante.de/tex-archive/

For more information, see the \LaTeX{} home page.

\section*{Further information}

For more information on \TeX{} and \LaTeX{}, get in touch with your local \TeX{} Users Group, or the international \TeX{} Users Group, P. O. Box 869, Santa Barbara, CA 93102-0869, USA, Fax: +1 805 963 8358, EMail: tug@tug.org.
Welcome to \LaTeX\ News 3

An issue of \TeX\ News will accompany every future release of \LaTeX. It will tell you about important events, such as major bug fixes, newly available packages, or any other \LaTeX\ news.

June 1995 release of \LaTeX\n
June 1995 sees the third release of \LaTeX\2\v. We are on schedule to deliver a release of \LaTeX\ every six months, in December and June.

In the last \LaTeX\ News, we said “we don’t expect so much activity in the next six months,” which has turned out not to be true!

Additional input encodings

In the last release of \LaTeX\ we distributed a test version of the \inputenc\ package which allows the use of input characters other than just a–z and A–Z. The package has proved to be robust, so we are now distributing an expanded version. The new release comes with a number of input encodings:

- \texttt{ascii} the standard encoding,
- \texttt{latin1} the ISO Western European alphabet,
- \texttt{latin2} the ISO Eastern European alphabet,
- \texttt{cp437} the IBM codepage 437,
- \texttt{cp850} the IBM codepage 850, and
- \texttt{applemac} the Apple Macintosh encoding.

These can be used by specifying an option to the \inputenc\ package, for example:

```
\usepackage[latin1]{inputenc}
```

The new input encodings are currently being tested, but we don’t expect any major changes.

\LaTeX\ getting smaller

In the past releases of \LaTeX\2\v, the amount of memory \LaTeX\ requires has increased, but we are pleased to say that this trend has been reversed. We hope that future releases of \LaTeX\ will continue to get smaller.

For example, on this document, the December 1994 release used 52,622 words of memory, and the June 1995 release uses 51,216 words of memory, which is a 2.7% reduction.

We are currently experimenting with other ways of reducing the size of \LaTeX\. For example, we are experimenting with an option to remove the \texttt{picture} and \texttt{tabbing} environments from the \LaTeX\ kernel, and to load them from a file the first time they are used. This should help \LaTeX\ to run on machines with limited memory. See \texttt{autoload.txt} for details.

Distribution and modification

One topic of discussion that has kept us busy is the distribution and modification conditions of \LaTeX\. We are committed to keeping \LaTeX\ as free reliable software, and ensuring that (as far as possible) \LaTeX\ documents will produce the same results on all systems.

The modification conditions are currently under discussion, and we would like to hear from anyone interested. Please read \texttt{modguide.tex} for more information.

AMS-\LaTeX\ full release

The AMS-\LaTeX\ packages were still in beta test in the December 1994 release of \LaTeX, and the full release came out in January 1995.

AMS-\LaTeX\ is described in the \textit{User’s Guide} (\texttt{amsldoc.tex}) and in \textit{The \LaTeX\ Companion}.

PostScript fonts

There is a new test release of the PSNFSS packages for accessing PostScript fonts in \LaTeX\2\v. This includes an update to all of the fonts, to remove many of the underfull and overfull \texttt{\hbox} warnings, and improve the setting of non-English languages.

The new release of \LaTeX\ removes all of the ‘hidden’ uses of Computer Modern mathematics. For example, the footnote markers used to use math mode, so always used Computer Modern digits rather than ones from the current text font. This has now been fixed.

Further information

For more information on \TeX\ and \LaTeX, get in touch with your local \TeX\ Users Group, or the international \TeX\ Users Group, P. O. Box 869, Santa Barbara, CA 93102-0869, USA, Fax: +1 805 963 8358, EMail: tug@tug.org.

The \LaTeX\ home page is \url{http://www.tex.ac.uk/ctan/latex/} and contains links to other WWW resources for \LaTeX.
Welcome to \LaTeX{} News 4

An issue of \LaTeX{} News will accompany every future release of \LaTeX{}. It will tell you about important events, such as major bug fixes, newly available packages, or any other \LaTeX{} news. This issue accompanies the fourth release of \LaTeX{}2ε.

\LaTeX{} getting smaller

The last release in June started a trend of \LaTeX{} becoming smaller, we are pleased to announce that this has continued with this release. In particular the experimental ‘autoload’ version described in autoload.txt is much smaller as more parts of \LaTeX{} are autoloaded.

New ‘concurrent’ docstrip

The time taken to ‘unpack’ this release from the documented sources should be much reduced (roughly half the time, depending on installation conditions). This is due to an improved version of the docstrip program that has been contributed by Marcin Woliński. This can write up to 16 files at once. The previous version could only write one file at a time which meant that it was very slow when producing many small files from the same source file as the source needed to be re-read for each file written.

New T1 encoded fonts

This year Jörg Knappen has completed a new release of the ‘Cork’ (T1) encoded Computer Modern fonts: the dc fonts release 1.2.

This release of the dc fonts fixes many bugs (including the missing ?‘ (¿) and !‘ (¡) ligatures) and improves the fonts in many other ways. It is strongly recommended that you upgrade as soon as possible if currently you are using the old dc fonts, release 1.1 or earlier. The new fonts are available from the CTAN archives, in \texttt{tex-archive/fonts/dc}.

The names of the font files are different. This does not affect \LaTeX{} documents but does affect the installation procedure as it assumes that you have the new fonts, and will write suitable ‘fd’ files for those fonts. If you have not yet upgraded your dc fonts then, after unpacking the distribution, you must \texttt{latex olddc.ins} to produce ‘fd’ files for the old dc fonts. This must be done before the format is made. Running the test document at \texttt{ltxcheck.tex} the end of the installation will inform you if the wrong set of ‘fd’ files has been installed.

Note that this change does not affect the standard ‘OT1’ Computer Modern fonts that \LaTeX{} uses by default.

More robust commands

The commands \texttt{\cite} and \texttt{\sqrt} are now robust.

Although most commands with optional arguments are fragile, as documented, such commands defined using the second optional argument of \texttt{\newcommand} and its derivatives are now robust.

New Interface to building ‘extension’ classes

The mechanism provided by \texttt{\DeclareOption}, \texttt{\ProcessOptions} and \texttt{\LoadClass} has proved to be a powerful and expressive means of defining one class in terms of another ‘base’ class. However there have been some requests to simplify the declaration of the common case where you want the ‘base’ class to be called with \texttt{all} the options that were specified to the extension class. This is now provided by the new command \texttt{\LoadClassWithOptions}. A similar command \texttt{\RequirePackageWithOptions} is provided for package use. More details of this feature are provided in \texttt{clsguide.tex} and \texttt{ltclass.dtx}.

More Input Encodings

The experimental \texttt{inputenc} package allows a more natural style of input of accented and other characters. Three new input encodings are now supported.

- \texttt{ansinew} the Windows ansi encoding, as used in Microsoft Windows 3.x.
- \texttt{cp437de} a variant of \texttt{cp437}, which uses \texttt{β} rather than \texttt{β} in the appropriate slot.
- \texttt{next} the encoding used on Next computers.

Further information

For more information on \TeX{} and \LaTeX{}, get in touch with your local \TeX{} Users Group, or the international \TeX{} Users Group, 1850 Union Street, #1637, San Francisco, CA 94123, USA, Fax: +1 415 982 8559, EMail: tug@tug.org. The \LaTeX{} home page is \texttt{http://www.tex.ac.uk/ctan/latex/} and contains links to other WWW resources for \LaTeX{}.
Welcome to \LaTeX{} News 5

This issue of \textsc{\LaTeX{}} News accompanies the fifth release of the new standard \LaTeX{}, \LaTeX{}2\epsilon.

Extra possibilities for section headings

Most \LaTeX{} sectioning commands are defined using \texttt{@startsection}. For example, the \texttt{article} class defines:

\begin{verbatim}
\newcommand\section{\@startsection
{section}{1}{0pt}{-3.5ex plus-1ex minus-.2ex}%
{2.3ex plus .2ex}{\normalfont\Large\bfseries}}
\end{verbatim}

The last argument specifies the style in which the section heading is to be typeset.

The new feature added at this release is that at the end of this argument you may specify a command that takes an argument. This command will be applied to the section number and heading. For example, one could use the \texttt{\MakeUppercase} command to produce uppercase headings. A package or class file could contain:

\begin{verbatim}
\renewcommand\section{\@startsection
{section}{1}{0pt}{-3.5ex plus-1ex minus-.2ex}%
{2.3ex plus .2ex}{\normalfont\Large\MakeUppercase}}
\end{verbatim}

to produce section headings using uppercase medium weight text, rather than the bold text used by \texttt{article}. Note that, like the font choice, the uppercasing applies only to the actual heading (including any automatically generated section number), not to the text as it may appear in the running head or table of contents.

The ‘openany’ option in the ‘book’ class

The \texttt{openany} option allows chapter and similar openings to occur on left hand pages. Previously this option only affected \texttt{\chapter} and \texttt{\backmatter}. It now also affects \texttt{\part}, \texttt{\frontmatter} and \texttt{\mainmatter}.

More font (output) encodings

The font encoding name \texttt{T3} has been allocated to the encoding used in the new 256-character IPA fonts (for the phonetic alphabet) produced by Rei Fukui. His package, \texttt{tipa}, gives access to these fonts and should soon be available. (The encoding named \texttt{OT3} is the 128-character encoding used in the IPA fonts produced by Washington State University.)

More input encodings supported

The \texttt{inputenc} package now supports the IBM codepage 852 used in Eastern Europe, with the option \texttt{[cp852]} contributed by Petr Sojka.

Also, the \texttt{inputenc} package now activates most ‘control codes’ with ASCII values below 32. Currently none of the encodings in the standard distribution makes use of these positions.

Fixes and improvements

The \LaTeX{} kernel has only had minor changes, apart from \texttt{\@startsection} mentioned above. However, some small fixes have been incorporated removing the following problems:

- In tabular and array, previous versions of \LaTeX{} ‘lost’ the inter-column space from an \texttt{'l'}-column, when that column was completely empty.
- Previously, the use of the \texttt{\nofiles} command could change the vertical spacing in a document. A side effect of fixing this is that when \texttt{\nofiles} is used, \texttt{\label} puts a blank line in the log file.
- \LaTeX{} often loads fonts ‘on demand’. Previously, this could happen inside the argument of an accent command and this would cause the accent to appear in the wrong place.

Changes to the ‘tools’ packages

- The \texttt{longtable} package now uses a modified algorithm, contributed by David Kastrup, to align the ‘chunks’ of a table. It is now unnecessary to edit the document to add \texttt{\setlongtables} before the final run of \LaTeX{}. In certain cases of overlapping \texttt{\multicolumn} entries, the new algorithm will produce better column widths than the old (at the price of extra passes through \LaTeX{}).
- The \texttt{dcolumn} package now has the extra possibility of specifying the number of digits both \texttt{before} and after the ‘decimal point’. This makes it easy to centre the column of numbers under a wide heading.

New copy of the \LaTeX{} bug database

\url{http://www.tex.ac.uk/ctan/latex/bugs.html} will soon have links to a copy of the searchable \LaTeX{} bugs database at Mainz (Germany) as well as the original copy at Sussex (England).
Welcome to \LaTeX{} News 6
This issue of \LaTeX{} News accompanies the sixth release of the new standard \LaTeX{}, \LaTeX{} 2\epsilon.

Mono-case file names
Previously \LaTeX{} has used some files with ‘mixed-case’ file names such as T1cmr.fd and T1enc.def.

These file names cause problems on some systems (in particular they are illegal on the ISO 9660 CDROM format) and so in this release all file names have been made lowercase (for example t1cmr.fd and t1enc.def).

This change should not affect any document. Within \LaTeX{}, encodings still have the usual uppercase names in uses such as \texttt{\usepackage[T1]{fontenc}} and \texttt{\fontencoding{T1}}. \LaTeX{} will automatically convert to the lowercase form while constructing the file name. \LaTeX{} will input the ‘fd’ file under the old name if it fails to find the file with the new name, so existing collections of fd files should still work with this new release.

The change does affect the configuration files that may be used to make the \LaTeX{} format with initex. For example, the file fonttext.ltx previously specified \texttt{\input{T1cmr.fd}}. It now has \texttt{\input{t1cmr.fd}}. If you use a local file fonttext.cfg you will need to make similar changes, as \texttt{\input{T1cmr.fd}} will not work as T1cmr.fd is no longer in the distribution.

The files affected by this change all have names of the form *.*fd or *enc.def.

Another input encoding
Thanks to work by Søren Sandmann, the inputenc package now supports the IBM codepage 865 used in Scandinavia.

Better user-defined math display environments
Suppose that you want to define an environment for displaying text that is numbered as an equation. A straightforward way to do this is as follows:

\begin{verbatim}
\newenvironment{texteqn}
{\begin{equation}
{\begin{minipage}{0.9\linewidth}}}
{\end{minipage}
{\end{equation}}
{\ignorespacesafterend}
\end{verbatim}

However, if you have tried this then you will probably have noticed that it does not work perfectly when used in the middle of a paragraph because an inter-word space appears at the beginning of the first line after the environment.

There is now an extra command (with a very long name) available that you can use to avoid this problem; it should be inserted as shown here:

\begin{verbatim}
\newenvironment{texteqn}
{\begin{equation}
{\begin{minipage}{0.9\linewidth}}}
{\end{minipage}
{\end{equation}}
{\ignorespacesafterend}
\end{verbatim}

Docstrip improvements
The docstrip program that is used to unpack the \LaTeX{} sources has undergone further development. The new version should be able to process all old ‘batchfiles’ but it allows a simpler syntax in new ‘batchfiles’ (no need to define \texttt{\def\batchfile{...}}).

It also allows ‘target’ directories to be specified when writing files. This directory support is disabled by default unless activated in a local docstrip.cfg configuration file. See docstrip.dtx for details.

AMS \LaTeX{} update
Since the last \LaTeX{} release in June, the American Mathematical Society have re-issued the ‘AMSL\LaTeX{}’ classes and packages, fixing several reported problems.

Graphics package update
The \LaTeX{} color and graphics packages have been updated slightly, principally to support more dvi drivers, see the readme file in the graphics distribution.

EC Fonts released
The first release of the Extended Computer Modern fonts has just been made. (In January 1997.)

This release of \LaTeX{} does not default to these ‘ec’ fonts as its T1 encoded fonts. By default it will use the ‘dc’ fonts if the T1 encoding is requested.

As noted in install.txt you may run TEX on the install file ec.ins after unpacking the base distribution but before making the \LaTeX{} format. This will produce suitable ‘fd’ files making \LaTeX{} (including, for the first time, the slides class) use the ‘ec’ fonts as the default T1 encoded font set.
T1 encoded Computer Modern fonts

As in the last release the base \LaTeX{} distribution contains three different sets of ‘fd’ files for T1 encoded fonts.

In this release the default installation uses \texttt{ec.ins} and so installs files suitable for the current ‘EC fonts’ distribution. If you have still not updated to the EC fonts and are using the earlier test versions, known as DC then you should unpack \texttt{newdc.ins} (for DC release 1.2 or later) or \texttt{olddc.ins} (for the original releases of the DC fonts). This should be done after unpacking \texttt{unpack.ins} but before making the format by running ini\TeX{} on \texttt{latex.ltx}. There are further details in \texttt{install.txt}.

T1 encoded Concrete fonts

The Metafont sources for T1 encoded ‘Concrete’ fonts have been removed from the \texttt{mfnss} distribution as they were based on the now obsolete DC fonts release 1.1. Similarly the \texttt{cmextra.ins} install file in the \texttt{base} distribution no longer generates fd files for the ‘Concrete’ fonts. To use these fonts in either T1 or OT1 encoding it is recommended that you obtain Walter Schmidt’s \texttt{ccfonts} package and fonts from CTAN \texttt{macros/latex/contrib/supported/ccfonts}.

Further input encodings

Two more \texttt{inputenc} packages have been added: for \texttt{latin5}, thanks to H. Turgut Uyar; and for \texttt{latin3}, thanks to Jörg Knappen.

Normalising spacing after punctuation

The command \texttt{\normalisfcodes} was introduced at the last patch release. This is normally given the correct definition automatically and so need not be explicitly set. It is used to correct a problem, reported by Donald Arseneau, that punctuation in page headers has always (in all known \TeX{} formats) been potentially incorrect if the page break happens while a local setting of the space codes (for instance by the command \texttt{\frenchspacing}) is in effect. A common example of this happening in \LaTeX{} is in the \texttt{verbatim} environment.

Accessing Bold Math Symbols

The \texttt{tools} distribution contains a new package, \texttt{bm}, which defines a command \texttt{\bm} that allows individual bold symbols to be accessed within a math expression (in contrast to \texttt{\boldmath} which makes whole math expressions default to bold fonts). It is more general than the existing \texttt{amsbsy} package; however, to ease the translation of documents between these two packages, \texttt{bm} makes \texttt{\boldsymbol} an alias for \texttt{\bm}.

Policy on standard classes

Many of the problem reports we receive concerning the standard classes are not concerned with bugs but are suggesting, more or less politely, that the design decisions embodied in them are ‘not optimal’ and asking us to modify them.

There are several reasons why we have decided not to make such changes to these files.

- However misguided, the current behaviour is clearly what was intended when these classes were designed.

- It is not good practice to change such aspects of ‘standard classes’ because many people will be relying on them.

We have therefore decided not to even consider making such modifications, nor to spend time justifying that decision. This does not mean that we do not agree that there are many deficiencies in the design of these classes, but we have many tasks with higher priority than continually explaining why the standard classes for \LaTeX{} cannot be changed.

We would, of course, welcome the production of better classes, or of packages that can be used to enhance these classes.

New addresses for TUG

For information about joining the \TeX{} Users Group, and about lots of other \LaTeX{}-related matters, please contact them at their new address:

\TeX{} Users Group, P.O. Box 1239, Three Rivers, CA 93271-1239, USA
Fax: +1 209 561 4584
E-mail: tug@mail.tug.org
URL: \texttt{http://www.tug.org/}
New supported font encodings

Two new font encodings are supported as options to the `fontenc` package:

**OT4** This is a seven-bit encoding designed for Polish. The \LaTeX{} support was developed by Mariusz Olko.

**TS1** This is the ‘Text Companion Encoding’; it contains symbols designed to be used in text, as opposed to mathematical formulas, and some accents designed for uppercase letters. It is currently supported by the ‘tc’ fonts, which match the T1 encoded ‘ec’ text fonts. A subset of the glyphs in this encoding is supported by virtual fonts distributed with the PostScript font metrics on the ctan archives. (This is the ‘8c’ encoding in Karl Berry’s fontname scheme.) The `textcomp` package provides access to this encoding but here is a warning to current users of that package: some of the internal names for the characters have changed.

New input encodings

These additions to the `inputenc` package are `decmulti` (the DEC Multinational Character Set, contributed by M. Y. Chartoire) and `cp1250` (an MS-Windows encoding for Central and Eastern Europe, contributed by Marcin Woliński). There is also a `cp1252` encoding that is identical to `ansinew`.

Tools

The `calc` package (used in many examples in *The \TeX{} Companion*) has been contributed to this distribution by Kresten Krab Thorup and Frank Jensen. This is essentially the same as the version that has been available from the CTAN archives for some time, with one minor change: to use \TeX{}-style error messages. It enables the use of arithmetic expressions within arguments to standard \TeX{} commands where a length or a counter value is required. For example:

\begin{verbatim}
\setcounter{page}{\value{page} * 2 + 1 }
\parbox{3in - (2mm + \textwidth/9 )}
\end{verbatim}

There have also been some improvements to several other packages in this collection. In particular, `bm` now works correctly with constructions such as `\bm{f'}` involving ’ or other characters which use \TeX{}’s special “\textbackslash mathcode"8000” feature. Also, `multicol` sets the length `\columnwidth` to an appropriate value; this enables it to work with classes that support two-column setting, e.g., the AMS classes.

Graphics

The special `oztex.def` driver file has been removed, and Oz\TeX{} support has been merged with dvips, following advice from Andrew Trevorrow about Oz\TeX{} 3.x.

The `keyval` package has had some internal improvements: to use \TeX{} format error messages; and to avoid ‘# doubling’. This latter change means that the `command` key for the `graphicx` version of `\includegraphics` should now be used with one # rather than two. For example, `command = ‘gunzip #1`. Fortunately this key is almost never used in practice, so few if any documents should be affected by this change.

\LaTeX{}3 experimental programming conventions

As announced at the \TeX{} Users Group meeting (Summer 1997), a group of highly experimental packages will soon be released to allow experienced \TeX{} programmers to experiment with, and comment on, a proposed set of syntax conventions and basic data-types that might form the basis for programming large scale projects in \TeX{}. They will be located in this CTAN directory:

CTAN:macros/latex/packages/expl3

The documentation of this material is as follows: individual package files provide outline, draft documentation; there is an article that gives an overview of the syntax and related concepts; there is a `readme.txt` file containing a brief description of the collection.

All aspects of these packages are liable, indeed likely, to change. They should not be used at this stage for anything that requires a stable system. However, we do encourage people to experiment with these packages, and to send comments on them to the \LaTeX-L mailing list. To subscribe to this list, mail to:

listserv@urz.uni-heidelberg.de

the following one line message:

subscribe \LaTeX-L <first-name> <second-name>
New math font encodings

A joint working group of the \TeX\ Users Group and the \LaTeX3 Project is developing a new 8-bit math font encoding for \TeX. It is designed to overcome several limitations and implementation problems of the old math font encodings and to simplify switching between different sets of math fonts, much as the \LaTeX\ font selection interface has simplified switching between text fonts.

Since the work on this project relies entirely on volunteer work, we cannot give a specific release date yet. However, a prototype implementation already exists. This contains several sets of virtual fonts, some \LaTeX\ packages and a kernel module; we hope to integrate it into the main \LaTeX\ distribution for the next release.

Documents using only standard \LaTeX\ commands for math symbols should not be affected by switching to the new math font encodings. However, documents, classes or packages making specific assumptions about the encoding of math symbol fonts are likely to break.

Further information about the Math Font Group may be found on the World Wide Web at http://www.tug.org/twg/mfg/.

A new math accent

A new math accent, \textbackslash{mathring}, has been added. This is a math mode version of the ring accent (˚) which is available in text mode with the command \textbackslash{ring}.

Extended \textbackslash{DeclareMathDelimiter}

The command \textbackslash{DeclareMathDelimiter} has been extended. Normally this command takes six arguments. Previously, when being used to declare a character (such as \textbackslash{[}) as a delimiter, a variant form was used with only five arguments. The argument specifying the default ‘math class’ was omitted. Now the full six-argument form may be used in this case. The extra information is used to implicitly declare the character via \textbackslash{DeclareMathSymbol} for use when the symbol is not used with \textbackslash{left} or \textbackslash{right}.

The old five-argument form is detected and will work as before.

Tools distribution

The \texttt{multicol} package now supports the production of multiple columns without balancing the last page. To get this effect use the \texttt{multicolout}\texttt{es} environment.

The \texttt{layout} package was partly recoded by Hideo Umeki to display page layout effects in a better way.

As suggested by Donald Arseneau, the \texttt{calc} package was extended to support the new commands \texttt{\textbackslash{widthof}{text}}, \texttt{\textbackslash{heightof}{text}}, and \texttt{\textbackslash{depthof}{text}} within a calc-expression. At the same time we modified a few kernel commands so that calc-expressions can now be used in various useful places such as the dimension arguments to the \texttt{tabular} environment and the \texttt{\textbackslash{rule}} command. For many other standard \LaTeX\ commands this was already possible.

Support for Cyrillic encodings

We are very pleased that, after a lengthy period of development, a set of fonts, encodings and support files for using \LaTeX\ with Cyrillic characters will soon be available.

Test versions of the ‘LH’ fonts for these Cyrillic encodings, based on the Computer Modern design, are available from CTAN archives in the directory fonts/cyrillic/lh-test. The \LaTeX\ support files (by Werner Lemberg and Vladimir Volovich) are also available from CTAN archives in macros/latex/contrib/supported/t2

Default docstrip header

Many \LaTeX\ users now distribute packages in documented source form using the \texttt{docstrip} system. Docstrip allows a header to be placed on generated package files, suitable for giving copyright information, or distribution conditions.

We have changed the default version of this header so that it allows stripped files to be distributed in ready-to-run installations such as the \TeX\Live CD. If you use the default header for distributing your files you should check that the new copyright text is acceptable to you. The file \texttt{docstrip.dtx} explains how to produce your own header if you wish to do so.
**Five years of \LaTeX\textsuperscript{2ε}**

Since this is the 10th edition of \LaTeX\News, the (no longer) New Standard \LaTeX\ must have hit the streets almost this long ago. In fact it was only the beta-version that some people got just in time for Christmas 1993, and since then there has been a lot of tidying-up and smoothing of rough edges (not to mention a few bug fixes!).

Maybe it is time for something more radically different to emerge and be hungrily adopted by the world; but don’t panic, we shall be maintaining what you have now for a long time yet. Amongst the more polite things that have been written about our efforts, we found that this quote (somewhat censored to protect the guilty) well reflects some of our feelings about working on \LaTeX\ over the years: *the mere existence of \LaTeX\textsuperscript{2ε} is a great miracle.*

**Restructuring the \LaTeX\ distribution**

Since the (once) ‘new’ standard \LaTeX\ has reached such a venerable age, we are reviewing the way in which the system is presented to the world.

An early intention is to define, given the wide variety of good packages now available, what now constitutes a useful installation of \LaTeX\. We also hope that such a definition will help document portability if it leads to a future in which a \LaTeX\ class designer can reasonably assume that a known list of facilities will be there for all users (so that each class need not supply them).

As a first small step towards this definition, we shall replace the `latex/packages` subdirectory on CTAN. This directory was a curious mixture of the important, such as the \LaTeX\ tools, that any self-respecting \LaTeX\ installation ought to have, and the esoteric or experimental.

The esoterica from `packages` will be moved to new locations, as follows:

- `expl3` to `latex/exptl/project`
- `mfnfss` to `latex/contrib/supported/mfnfss`

The subdirectory that replaces `packages` will be called `latex/required`; all the other sub-directories of `packages` will be moved there.

**\LaTeX\ Project on the Internet**

A new `latex-project.org` domain has been registered. The web site is not yet fully functional but the old \LaTeX\ pages from CTAN are available at `http://www.latex-project.org/` and the \LaTeX\ bug reporting address has been changed to `latex-bugs@latex-project.org`.

**Restructuring the \LaTeX\ package licenses**

Several people have requested an easy mechanism for the distribution of \LaTeX\ packages and other software “under the same conditions as \LaTeX\”. The old `legal.txt` file was unsuitable as a general licence as it referred to specific \LaTeX\ authors, and to specific files.

Therefore, in this release `legal.txt` contains just the copyright notice and a reference to the new `\LaTeX\ Project Public License` (LPPL) for the distribution and modification conditions. The `tools`, `graphics`, and `mfnfss` packages also now refer to this license in their distribution notices.

**Support for Cyrillic encodings**

Basic Cyrillic support, as announced in \LaTeX\ News 9, is now finally an official part of \LaTeX\. It includes support for the following standard Cyrillic font encodings (this list may grow): T2A T2B T2C X2.

It also includes various Cyrillic input encodings (20 in total, including commonly used variants and Mongolian Cyrillic encodings). This provides platform independent and sophisticated basic support for high-quality typesetting in various Cyrillic-based languages.

For further information see the file `cyrguide.tex`.

**Tools distribution**

The `varioref` package has been extended to support textual page references to a range of objects: e.g., if `eq-first` and `eq-last` are the label names for the first and last equation in a sequence, then you can now write

\begin{verbatim}
see-\vrefrange{eq-first}{eq-last}
\end{verbatim}

This results in different text depending on whether both labels fall on the same page.

Some additional user commands, as well as building-blocks for writing private extensions, are described in the accompanying documentation.
Back in sync

The last release of \LaTeX was delayed even longer than you have come to expect. We hope that it proved worth waiting for. It required a major integration of the code from several people and, independently, the introduction of the LPPL (see \LaTeX News 10) plus several related changes to our internal systems. It therefore seemed sensible to wait until everything was complete rather than do things in too much hurry.

This seems to have been a successful strategy as the recent patch release was related to an isolated change that was done many months previously. If this release does not appear a lot closer to its nominal date then ... well, you will not be reading this sentence!

Yearly release cycles

With the year 2000 rapidly approaching, we intend to switch to a release frequency of just one per year (with patches if necessary) for the core of \LaTeX. These days the system is sufficiently stable that the original update policy is costing everybody more time than is now warranted.

LPPL update

Thanks to extensive and valuable input from Matt Swift (swift@alum.mit.edu) we now have a clearer and more detailed form of the \LaTeX Project Public Licence. This release contains both the original version (in lppl-1-0.txt) and the updated version, LPPL 1.1.

The future of Sli\TeX

We still get a very small trickle of reports about this part of the system (if you are no longer able to recall \LaTeX 2.09 then you will know it as the slides class). We have not classified them (in our minds at least) as bugs since we have always known that there are many problems with this class. It is clear to us that the only sensible action would be to redesign the system completely; in particular, to remove much of its complexity whose purpose is to support 10-year-old overlay technology. However, this would take a lot too much time and would be completely out of proportion to its current usage.

We are therefore planning to make the slides class unsupported in the sense that any problem related to the use of invisible fonts is considered to be a feature (The \LaTeX 2\epsilon manual by Leslie Lamport doesn’t even describe this part of the class any more). Of course, if it still has its enthusiasts then we are happy to cede it to their loving care (somewhat like a preserved steam locomotive, in some parts of the world).

Fontenc package peculiarities

The \usepackage interface normally ensures that a package is loaded only once. The fontenc package has become an exception to this rule: it can be loaded several times using different options, e.g., allowing the user to add a font encoding in the preamble. This comes at a price for package writers: the low-level commands (see \texttt{ltclass.dtx}) used to check if a package was loaded, and with which options, do not work for the fontenc package.

New math font encodings

As we announced in \LaTeX News 9, a joint working group of the \TeX Users Group and the \LaTeX3 Project has developed a new 8-bit math font encoding for \TeX. The reason why this work is not yet released is because of other exciting developments in the world of math fonts and math characters. It is obviously wise to ensure that the encoding work is fully integrated with the available fonts.

Those interested are reminded that further information about the Math Font Group may be found on the World Wide Web at: \url{http://www.tug.org/twg/mfg/}.

Tools distribution

The \texttt{multicol} package has now got a small but useful extension which allows you to force a column break where this is really necessary. This is done with the command \texttt{\columnbreak}, which can be used like \texttt{\pagebreak} (e.g., within paragraphs) except that it cannot have an optional argument and thus it always forces a new column.

Coming soon

Major work on a new class file structure to support flexible designs is well under way; some of this work will be presented at the TUG’99 conference in Vancouver, Canada. With a bit of luck much of this work could be ready for integration into the next release—so watch this space!
LPPL update
Since the release of the \LaTeX\ Project Public Licence version 1.1, we have received a small number of queries which resulted in some minor changes to improve the wording or explain the intentions better. As a consequence this release now contains LPPL 1.2 in the file \texttt{lppl.txt} and the previous versions as \texttt{lppl-1-0.txt} and \texttt{lppl-1-1.txt}.

fixltx2e package
This package provides fixes to \LaTeX\$\varepsilon$ which are desirable but cannot be integrated into the \LaTeX\$\varepsilon$ kernel directly as they would produce a version incompatible to earlier releases (either in formatting or functionality).

By having these fixes in the form of a package, users can benefit from them without the danger that their documents will fail, or produce unexpected results, at other sites; this works because a document will contain a clear indication (the \texttt{\usepackage} line, preferably with a required date) that at least some of these fixes are required to format it.

Outcome of TUG ‘99 (Vancouver)
The slides from the TUG’99 presentation we gave on a new interface for \LaTeX\ class designers are available from the \LaTeX\ Project website; look for the file \texttt{tug99.pdf} at:
\begin{verbatim}
http://www.latex-project.org/talks/
\end{verbatim}

Please note that this document was intended only to be informal “speaker’s notes” for our own use. We decided to make them available (the speaker’s notes as well as the slides that were presented) because several people requested copies after the talk. However, they are not in a polished copy-edited form and are not intended for publication.

Prototype implementations of parts of this interface are now available from:
\begin{verbatim}
http://www.latex-project.org/code/experimental/
\end{verbatim}

We are continuing to add new material at this location so as to stimulate further discussion of the underlying concepts. As of December 1, 1999 the following parts can be downloaded.

\texttt{xparse} Prototype implementation of the interface for declaring document command syntax. See the .\texttt{dtx} files for documentation.
\texttt{template} Prototype implementation of the template interface (needs parts of \texttt{xparse}).

The file \texttt{template.dtx} in that directory has a large section of documentation at the front describing the commands in the interface and giving a ‘worked example’ building up some templates for caption formatting.

\texttt{xcontents} Interface description for table of contents data (no code yet). Coding examples have been thoroughly discussed on the \texttt{latex-l} list.
\texttt{xfootnote} Working examples for generating footnotes, etc. Needs \texttt{xparse} and \texttt{template}.

All examples are organised in subdirectories and additionally available as \texttt{gzip} \texttt{tar} files.

Please remember that this material is intended only for experimentation and comments; thus any aspect of it, e.g., the user interface or the functionality, may change and, in fact, is very likely to change. For this reason it is explicitly forbidden to place this material on CD-ROM distributions or public servers.

These concepts, as well as their implementation, are under discussion on the list \texttt{LATEX-L}. You can join this list, which is intended solely for discussing ideas and concepts for future versions of \LaTeX, by sending mail to \texttt{listserv@URZ.UNI-HEIDELBERG.DE} containing the line
\begin{verbatim}
SUBSCRIBE LATEX-L Your Name
\end{verbatim}

This list is archived and, after subscription, you can retrieve older posts to it by sending mail to the above address, containing a command such as:
\begin{verbatim}
GET LATEX-L LOGyyymm
\end{verbatim}
where \texttt{yy} = Year and \texttt{mm} = Month, e.g.
\begin{verbatim}
GET LATEX-L LOG9910
\end{verbatim}
for all messages sent in October 1999.
Yearly release cycle

We announced in \LaTeX News 11 that we intended to switch to a 12-monthly release schedule. With the present (June 2000) release, this switch is being made: thus the next release of \LaTeX will be dated June 2001. We shall of course continue, as in the past, to release patches as needed to fix significant bugs.

PSNFSS: Quote of the Month

You should say in the \LaTeX News that Walter Schmidt has taken over PSNFSS from me. It gives me a certain pleasure to be able to draw a line under that part of my life...

Sebastian Rahtz

The PSNFSS material, which supports the use of common PostScript fonts with \LaTeX, has been thoroughly updated. Most noticeably, the \texttt{mathppl} package, which used to be distributed separately, is now part of the basic PSNFSS bundle; this package provides mathematical typesetting with the Palatino typeface family. In addition, numerous bugs and flaws have been fixed and the distribution has been ‘cleaned up’. The file \texttt{changes.txt} contains a detailed list of these changes.

The documentation (in \texttt{psnfss2e.pdf}) has been completely rewritten to provide a comprehensive introduction to the use of PostScript fonts.

Notice that the new PSNFSS needs updated files for font metrics, virtual fonts and font definitions. If you received the new version (8.1) as part of a complete \TeX system then these new font files should also have been installed. However, if you intend to install or update PSNFSS yourself, please read the instructions in the file \texttt{00readme.txt} of the new PSNFSS distribution.

Support for commercial PostScript fonts, such as Lucida Bright, has been removed from the basic distribution; it is now available from CTAN:
http://mirror.ctan.org/macros/latex/contrib/psnfssx.

New AMS-\LaTeX

Version 2.0 of AMS-\LaTeX was released on December 1, 1999. It can be obtained via \url{ftp://ftp.ams.org/pub/\tex/} or \url{http://www.ams.org/tex/amslatex.html}, as well from CTAN:
http://mirror.ctan.org/macros/latex/required/amslatex.

This release consists chiefly of bug fixes and consolidation of the existing features. The division of AMS-\LaTeX into two main parts (the math packages; the AMS document classes) has been made more pronounced. The files \texttt{diffs-m.txt}, \texttt{diffs-c.txt}, \texttt{amsmath.faq}, and \texttt{amsclass.faq} describe the changes and address some common questions.

The primary documentation files remain \texttt{amsldoc.tex}, for the \texttt{amsmath} package, and \texttt{instr-1.tex}, for the AMS document classes. The documentation for the \texttt{amsthm} package, however, has been moved from \texttt{amsldoc.tex} to a separate document \texttt{amsthdoc.tex}.

New input encoding latin4

The package \texttt{inputenc} has, thanks to Hana Skoumalová, been extended to cover the \texttt{latin4} input encoding; this covers Baltic and Scandinavian languages as well as Greenland Inuit and Lappish.

New experimental code

In \LaTeX News 12 we announced some ongoing work towards a ‘Designer Interface for \LaTeX’ and we presented some early results thereof. Since then, at Gutenberg2000 in Toulouse and TUG2000 in Oxford, we described a new output routine and an improved method of handling vertical mode material between paragraphs. In combination these support higher quality automated page-breaking and page make-up for complex pages—the best yet achieved with \TeX!

A paper describing the new output routine is at \url{http://www.latex-project.org/papers/xo-pfloat.pdf} All code examples and documentation are available at \url{http://www.latex-project.org/code/experimental/}.

This directory has been extended to contain

\texttt{galley} Prototype implementation of the interface for manipulating vertical material in galleys.

\texttt{xinitials} Prototype implementation of the interface for paragraph initials (needs the \texttt{galley} package.

\texttt{xtheorem} Contributed example using the \texttt{template} package to provide a designer interface for theorem environments.

\texttt{xoutput} A prototype implementation of the new output routine as described in the \texttt{xo-pfloat.pdf} paper. Expected availability: at or shortly after the TUG2000 conference.

\footnote{The stress here is on automated!}
Future releases

We are currently exploring how to best support the very large community of individuals, organisations and enterprises that depend on the robustness and availability of the current standard \LaTeX\ distribution. The results of this may lead to some changes in the regular release schedule and the handling of bug reports during the next year.

New release of Babel (required)

Earlier this year a new release of Babel (3.7) became available. You can read about its new features in \url{http://www.ctan.org/tex-archive/macros/latex/required/babel/announce.txt}

One of the bugs that got fixed in this release deals with how labels are handled by \LaTeX. Because this part of the kernel is modified by babel, the relevant changes need to be coordinated. Therefore to use Babel with this release of \LaTeX\ you will need to update your version of babel to at least 3.7.

New input encoding latin9

The package inputenc has, thanks to Karsten Tinnefeld, been extended to cover the latin9 input encoding. The ISO-Latin 9 encoding is a useful modern replacement for ISO-Latin 1 that contains a few characters needed for French and Finnish. Of wider interest, it also contains the euro currency sign; this could be the killer argument for many 8-bit texts to use Latin-9 in the future.

According to a Linux manpage, ISO Latin-9 supports Albanian, Basque, Breton, Catalan, Danish, Dutch, English, Estonian, Faroese, Finnish, French, Frisian, Galician, German, Greenlandic, Icelandic, Irish Gaelic, Italian, Latin, Luxembourgish, Norwegian, Portuguese, Rhaeto-Romanic, Scottish Gaelic, Spanish and Swedish. The characters added in latin9 are (in \LaTeX\ notation):

\begin{verbatim}
\texteuro \vs \s \vz \z \OE \oe " Y
\end{verbatim}

They displace the following characters from latin1:

\begin{verbatim}
\textcurrency \textbrokenbar "{} \’{} \c{}
\textonequarter \textonehalf \textthreequarters
\end{verbatim}

New tools

The new package trace provides many commands to control \LaTeX's tracing and debugging output, including the excellent new information available with \varepsilon-\TeX\ such as the extremely useful tracing of local assignments. You will find it in the tools distribution.

\begin{verbatim}
\texteuro \v S \v s \v Z \v z \OE \oe " Y
\textcurrency \textbrokenbar "{} \’{} \c{}
\textonequarter \textonehalf \textthreequarters
\end{verbatim}

\begin{verbatim}
\texteuro \v S \v s \v Z \v z \OE \oe " Y
\textcurrency \textbrokenbar "{} \’{} \c{}
\textonequarter \textonehalf \textthreequarters
\end{verbatim}

New experimental code

In \LaTeX\ News 12 we announced some ongoing work towards a ‘Designer Interface for \LaTeX\’ and we presented some early results thereof. Since then, at Gutenberg2000 in Toulouse and TUG2000 in Oxford, we described a new output routine and an improved method of handling vertical mode material between paragraphs. In combination these support higher quality automated\footnote{The stress here is on automated!} page-breaking and page make-up for complex pages—the best yet achieved with \TeX\!

More recently we have added material to handle the complex front matter requirements of journal articles; this was presented at Gutenberg2001 in Metz.

A paper describing the new output routine is at \url{http://www.latex-project.org/papers/xo-pfloat.pdf}

All code examples and documentation are available at \url{http://www.latex-project.org/code/experimental}

This directory has been extended to contain the following.

galley Prototype implementation of the interface for manipulating vertical material in galleys.

xinitials Prototype implementation of the interface for paragraph initials (needs the galley package).

xtheorem Contributed example using the template package to provide a designer interface for theorem environments.

xor A prototype implementation of the new output routine as described in the xo-pfloat.pdf paper.

xfrontm A prototype version of the new font matter interface.
Anniversary release

Yes, it’s now 10 years since the first release in this series and, for Knuthists, this release also contains Issue 16!

Meanwhile this Issue 15 describes the major new features in the current release whilst Issue 16 looks a little way into the future of \LaTeX{}.

LPPL – new version

Most importantly, there is now a new version, 1.3, of the \TeX{} Project Public Licence. Many of you will be thrilled to know that, following the exchange of over 1600 e-mail messages dissecting various aspects of its philosophy such as ‘how many angels can appear in the name of a file before it becomes non-free’, this version is now officially a DFSG (Debian Free Software Guidelines) approved license. The discussions start at http://lists.debian.org/debian-legal/2002/debian-legal-200207/threads.html with high traffic throughout August to October 2002 and further heated discussions starting in April 2003 and concluding around June at http://lists.debian.org/debian-legal/2003/debian-legal-200306/msg00206.html.

The important features of the new version are useful clarifications in the wording, and revised procedures for making a change to the Current Maintainer of a package. Special thanks to all those people from Debian Legal who worked constructively with us on this onerous task, especially but not exclusively Jeff Licquia and Branden Robinson.

Small updates to varioref

The English has been corrected in \texttt{reftextbefore} (an incompatible change). There are other extensions such as \texttt{labelformat}, \texttt{Ref}, \texttt{Vref} and \texttt{vpagerefnum}. Some Dutch text has also been changed and two new options added: \texttt{slovak} and \texttt{slovene}.

New and more robust commands

Many of the math mode commands for compound symbols have been made robust and a new robust command has been added: \texttt{nobreakdashes}. This last is a low-level command, borrowed from the \texttt{amsmath} package, for use only before hyphens or dashes. It prevents the line break that is normally allowed after the following sequence of dashes.

Fixing font sizes

The new \texttt{fix-cm} package, by Walter Schmidt, changes the CM font definition (.fd) files so that similar design sizes are used in both the OT1 and T1 encodings.

Font encodings

A number of options have been added to the \texttt{textcomp} package, enabling only available glyphs to be used. Also, the ‘NFSS font families’ are now divided into five different groups according to the subset of glyphs each provides from the full collection of symbols in the TS1 encoding. Given sufficient information about a font family \texttt{textcomp} will use this in order to limit the typesetting to those glyphs that are available.

Use of this mechanism has also enhanced \texttt{\oldstylenums} to use the current font if possible.

Displaying font tables

With the \texttt{nfssfont} package you can now specify the font to display by giving its ‘NFSS classification’, rather than needing to know its external font file’s name. It is also now possible to generate large collections of font tables in batch mode by providing a suitable input file.

New input encodings

The \texttt{inputenc} package has been extended as follows: \texttt{macce} input encoding (Apple Central European), thanks to Radek Tryc and Marcin Wolinski; \texttt{cp1257} for Baltic languages; \texttt{latin10}, thanks to Ionel Ciobîcă. The euro symbol has by now been added to several encodings: \texttt{ansinew}, \texttt{cp1250} and \texttt{cp1252} (which also has another addition), whilst \texttt{cp858} adds it to \texttt{cp850}.

Unicode input

Partial, experimental support for text files that use the Unicode encoding form UTF-8 is now provided by the option \texttt{utf8} for the \texttt{inputenc} package.

The only Unicode text file characters supported by the current version are those based on the most common inputs for glyphs from the small collection of standard \TeX{} Latin encodings.

And finally . . . \texttt{pict2e}

The old, non-functional version of this package has been removed as there is now a fully working version from Hubert Gäßlein and Rolf Niepraschk. It is described in \textit{The \TeX{} Manual}.
This anniversary Issue 16 takes a brief look into the future work of the \LaTeX{}3 Project Team, both short and longer range. Please let us know if you want to get involved with us in any of this work (see below).

An overview of the 10th Anniversary Release, dated 2003/12/01, is can be found in Issue 15.

**TLC2: The \LaTeX{} Companion – 2nd edition!**

Since you are reading this newsletter, there is a good chance that you, or a friend, has already bought this encyclopedic volume: the incomparable Second Edition of this work that is every \LaTeX{}ie’s ultimate lucky charm.

If by some chance you have not yet purchased your own copy then get into training, get shopping, and get flexing your muscles (both physical—it’s 1100+ pages, and intellectual) by using it to discover masses of invaluable ‘insider information’ about:

- the latest release of Standard \LaTeX{};
- over 200 extension packages;
- plus related software and systems.

For more information on this all new (??...OK, not all, but over 90%!!), all accurate (we hope!) 10th Anniversary Edition, check out http://www.awprofessional.com/titles/0201362996.

**Future maintenance**

We are currently exploring how best to support the very large and rapidly growing community of individuals, organisations and enterprises that depend on the robustness and availability of the current standard \LaTeX{} distribution. Although we remain firmly resolved not to make changes in the base distribution (the kernel) of Standard \LaTeX{}, there is still much that needs doing to maintain its reliability and utility and to keep up the necessary level of communication with users and supporters. Also, as with all advanced software systems, bugs are still turning up occasionally so some fixes are still essential.

One major impediment to providing adequate service levels in this area is, of course, the difficulties inherent in obtaining the time and commitment of skilled minds—hence the appeal above to anyone interested in getting involved.

**LPPL certification**

There are still some outstanding diplomatic tasks around the \LaTeX{} Project Public Licence: these include e.g., getting it ‘OSF certified’ and ensuring that it gains more support and wider use, even in the FSF world where it has long been tolerated.

**Use of \$\varepsilon\$-\TeX{}/**

We expect that within the next two years, releases of \LaTeX{} will change modestly in order to run best under an extended \TeX{} engine that contains the \$\varepsilon\$-\TeX{} primitives, e.g., \$\varepsilon\$-\TeX{} or pdf\TeX{}. The details of this possible upgrade need further work so we are not making a definite announcement yet.

Although the current release does not require \$\varepsilon\$-\TeX{} features, we certainly recommend using an extended \TeX{}, especially if you need to debug macros.

**End of ‘autoload’ support**

As computer systems generally grow in capacity, requirements change and so we believe that the autoload variant of \LaTeX{} is no longer required. Thus, although the code remains it is no longer supported. We hope this does not cause any problems.

**New models, new code**

In the period 1999–2001 we published many results of our work over the previous decade on the development of new concepts and models for automated typesetting based on \TeX{} as the underlying platform. These can be found at http://www.latex-project.org/papers/ and http://www.latex-project.org/code/experimental/.

Since then a very large proportion of The Team’s efforts have been diverted to provide the core author team for TLC2, which provides over 1000 pages of carefully researched and tested documentation of many aspects of the vast world of \LaTeX{} related software that was developed over that same time period and that continues to grow and improve prodigiously.

Completion of that task ... until TLC3!! ... presents the possibility of getting back to this more exciting development work, or even to more radical work on non-\TeX{}-based models and implementations.

Of course, any such ideas are predicated on our ability to organise (with you, we hope) an efficient but responsive maintenance and support system for Standard \LaTeX{}. 
Project licence news

The \LaTeX{} Project Public License has been updated slightly so that it is now version 1.3c. In the warranty section the phrase “unless required by applicable law” has been reinstated, having got lost at some point. Also, it now contains three clarifications: of the difference between “maintained” and “author-maintained”; of the term “Base Interpreter”; and when clause 6b and 6d shall not apply.

Following requests, we now also provide the text of the licence as a \LaTeX{} document (in the file \texttt{lppl.tex}). This file can be processed either as a stand-alone document or it can be included (without any modification) into another \LaTeX{} document, e.g., as an appendix, using \texttt{\input} or \texttt{\include}.

New guide on font encodings

Way back in 1995 work was started on a guide to document the officially allocated \LaTeX{} font encoding names. However, for one reason or another this guide (named \LaTeX{} \textit{font encodings}) was, until now, not added to the distribution. It describes the major 7-bit and 8-bit font encodings used in the \LaTeX{} world and explains the restrictions required of conforming text font encodings. It also lists all the ‘encoding specific commands’ (the LICR or \LaTeX{} Internal Character Representation) for characters supported by the encodings OT1 and T1.

When the file \texttt{encguide.tex} is processed by \LaTeX{}, it will attempt to typeset an encoding table for each encoding it describes. For this to be possible, \LaTeX{} must be able to find \texttt{.tfm} files for a representative example font for each encoding. If \LaTeX{} cannot find such a file then a warning is issued and the corresponding table is omitted.

Robust commands in math

The font changing commands in text-mode have been robust commands for years, but the same has not been true for the math versions such as \texttt{\mathbf}. While the math-mode commands worked correctly in section heads, they could cause problems in other places such as index entries. With this release, these math-mode commands are now robust in the same way as their text-mode counterparts.

Updates of required packages

Several of the packages in the \texttt{tools} bundle have been updated for this release.

The \texttt{xspace} package has some new features. One is an interface for adding and removing the exceptions it knows about and another is that it works with active characters. These remove problems of incompatibility with the \texttt{babel} system.

In \LaTeX{} News 16 we announced that some packages might begin to take advantage of \TeX{}-\LaTeX{} extensions on systems where these are available; and the latest version of \texttt{xspace} does just that. Note also that \texttt{fixltx2e} will make use of the facilities in \TeX{}-\LaTeX{} whenever these are present (see below).

The \texttt{calc} package has also been given an update with a few extra commands. The commands \texttt{\maxof} and \texttt{\minof}, each with two brace-delimited arguments, provide the usual numeric \texttt{max} and \texttt{min} operations. The commands \texttt{\settowidth} and \texttt{\settoppht} work like \texttt{\settowht} and \texttt{\settopht}. There are also some internal improvements to make \texttt{calc} work with some more primitive \TeX{} constructs, such as \texttt{\ifcase}.

The \texttt{varioref} package has acquired a few more default strings but there are still a number of languages for which good strings are still missing.

The \texttt{showkeys} package has also been updated slightly to work with more recent developments in \texttt{varioref}. Also, it now provides an easy way to define the look of the printed labels with the command \texttt{\showkeyslabelformat}.

Work on \LaTeX{} fixes

The package known as \texttt{fixltx2e} has three new additions. A new command \texttt{\textsubscript} has been added as a complement to the command \texttt{\textsuperscript} in the kernel. Secondly, a new form of \texttt{\DeclareMathSizes} that allows all of its arguments to have a dimension suffix. This means you can now use expressions such as \texttt{\DeclareMathSizes{9.5dd}{9.5dd}{7.4dd}{6.6dd}}.

The third new addition is the robust command \texttt{\TextOrMath} which takes two arguments and executes one of them when typesetting in text or math mode respectively. This command also takes advantage of \TeX{}-\LaTeX{} extensions if available; more specifically, when the \TeX{}-\LaTeX{} extensions are available, it does not destroy kerning between previous letters and the text to be
typeset. The command is also used internally in fixext2e to resolve a problem with \fnsymbol.

Also, further work has been done on reimplementing the command \addpenalty, which is used internally in several places: we hope it is an improvement!

**The graphics bundle**

The graphics bundle now supports the dvipdfmx post-processor and Jonathan Kew’s XETEX program. By support we mean that the graphics packages recognize the new options xetex and dvipdfmx but we do not distribute the respective driver files.

This leads elegantly to a description of the new policy concerning such driver files in the graphics bundle. Most driver files for our graphics packages are maintained by the developers of the associated post-processor or \TeX programs. The teams developing these packages are working very hard: their rapid development offers a stark contrast to the current schedule of \TeX releases. It is therefore no longer practical for the \TeX Project Team to be responsible for distributing the latest versions of these driver files.

Therefore the installation files for graphics have been split: there is now graphics.ins to install the package files and graphics-drivers.ins for the driver files (located in drivers.dtx). There is no need to install all those provided in the file drivers.dtx.

Please also note that, as requested by the maintainers of PStricks, we have removed the package pstcol as current versions of PStricks make it obsolete.

**Future development**

The title of this section is a little misleading as it actually describes current development. In 1998 the expl3 bundle of packages was put on CTAN to demonstrate a possible \TeX3 programming environment. These packages have been lying dormant for some time while the \TeX Project Team were preoccupied by other things such as developing the experimental packages xor, template, etc., (and also writing that indispensable and encyclopaedic volume, The \TeX Companion – 2nd edition).

In October 2004 work on this code base was resumed with the goal of some day turning it into a kernel for \TeX3. This work can now also make full use of the widely accepted \varepsilon-\TeX extensions. Currently two areas are central to this work.

- Extending the kernel code of \TeX3.
- Converting the experimental packages such as xor, template to use the new syntax internally.

Beware! Development of expl3 is happening so fast that the descriptions above might be out of date when you read this! If you wish to see what’s going on then go to [http://www.latex-project.org/code.html](http://www.latex-project.org/code.html) where you can download fully working code (we hope!).


This news never existed.
New \LaTeX{} release

This issue of \LaTeX{} News marks the first release of a new version of \LaTeX{} 2ε since the publication of The \LaTeX{} Companion in 2005–2006. Just in time for \TeX{} Live 2009, this version is a maintenance release and introduces no new features. A number of small changes have been made to correct minor bugs in the kernel, slightly extend the Unicode support, and improve various aspects of some of the tools packages.

New code repository

Since the last \LaTeX{} release, the entire code base has been moved to a public svn repository\(^1\) and the entire build architecture re-written. In fact, it has only been possible for us to consider a new \LaTeX{} release since earlier this year when the test suite was finally set up with the new system. In the process, a bug in the \LaTeX{} picture fonts distributed with \TeX{} Live was discovered, proving that the tests are working and are still very valuable.

Now that we can easily generate new packaged versions of the \LaTeX{} 2ε distribution, we expect to be able to roll out bug fixes in a much more timely manner than over the last few years. New versions should be distributed yearly with \TeX{} Live. Having said this, the maintenance of the \LaTeX{} 2ε kernel is slowing down as the bugs become fewer and more subtle. Remember that we cannot change any of the underlying architecture of the kernel or any design decisions of the standard classes because we must preserve backwards compatibility with legacy documents at all costs.

Even new features cannot be added, because any new documents using them will not compile in systems (such as journal production engines) that are generally not updated once they’ve been proven to work as necessary.

None of this is to say that we consider \LaTeX{} 2ε to be any less relevant for document production than in years past: a stable system is a useful one. Moreover, the package system continues to provide a flourishing and stable means for the development of a wide range of extensions.

\hfill\footnote{http://www.latex-project.org/svnroot/latex2e-public/}

Babel

One area of the \LaTeX{} 2ε code base that is still receiving feedback to be incorporated into the main distribution is the Babel system for multilingual typesetting. While the Babel sources have already been added to the svn repository the integration of the test system for Babel is still outstanding.

The future

While work on \LaTeX{} 2ε tends to maintenance over active development, the \LaTeX{} 3 project is seeing new life. Our goals here are to provide a transition from the \LaTeX{} 2ε document processing model to one with a more flexible foundation. Work is continuing in the expl3 programming language and the \texttt{xpackages} for document design. Future announcements about \LaTeX{} 3 will be available via the \LaTeX{} Project website and in TUGboat.
Scheduled \LaTeX bug-fix release

This issue of \LaTeX News marks the first bug-fix release of \LaTeX2ε since shifting to a new build system in 2009. Provided sufficient changes are made each year, we expect to repeat such releases once per year to stay in sync with \TeX Live. Due to the excitement of \TeX’s 25-th birthday last year, we missed our window of opportunity to do so for 2010. This situation has been rectified this year!

Continued development

The \LaTeX2ε program is no longer being actively developed, as any non-negligible changes now could have dramatic backwards compatibility issues with old documents. Similarly, new features cannot be added to the kernel since any new documents written now would then be incompatible with legacy versions of \LaTeX.

The situation on the package level is quite different though. While most of us have stopped developing packages for \LaTeX2ε there are many contributing developers that continue to enrich \LaTeX2ε by providing or extending add-on packages with new or better functionality.

However, the \LaTeX team certainly recognises that there are improvements to be made to the kernel code; over the last few years we have been working on building, expanding, and solidifying the \expl3 programming layer for future \LaTeX development. We are using \expl3 to build new interfaces for package development and tools for document design. Progress here is continuing.

Release notes

In addition to a few small documentation fixes, the following changes have been made to the \LaTeX2ε code; in accordance with the philosophy of minimising forwards and backwards compatibility problems, most of these will not be noticeable to the regular \LaTeX user.

Font subsets covered by Latin Modern and \TeX Gyre

The Latin Modern and \TeX Gyre fonts are a modern suite of families based on the well-known Computer Modern and ‘PostScript 16’ families with many additional characters for high-quality multilingual typesetting.¹

¹See their respective TUGboat articles for more information: http://www.tug.org/TUGboat/tb24-1/jackowski.pdf

Information about their symbol coverage in the TS1 encoding is now included in textcomp’s default font definitions.

Redefinition of \end{document} Inside the definition of \end{document} the .aux file is read back in to resolve cross-references and build the table of contents etc. From 2.09 days this was done using \input without any surrounding braces which could lead to some issues in boundary cases, especially if \input was redefined by some package. It was therefore changed to use \LaTeX2ε’s internal name for this function. As a result, packages that modify \end{document} other than through the officially provided hooks may need to get updated.

Small improvement with split footnotes in ftntright If in the first column there is more than a full column worth of footnote material the material will be split resulting in footnotes out of order. This issue is now at least detected and generates an error but the algorithm used by the package is unable to gracefully handle it in an automated fashion (some alternatives for resolving the problem if it happens are given in the package documentation).

Improvement in \xspace and font-switching The \xspace package provides the command \xspace which attempts to be clever about inserting spaces automatically after user-defined control sequences. An important bug fix has been made to this command to correct its behaviour when used in conjunction with font-switching commands such as \textbf and \textit. Previously, writing

\begin{verbatim}
\newcommand\foo{foo\xspace}
... \textbf{\foo} bar baz
... \textit{\foo}, bar baz
\end{verbatim}

would result in an extraneous space being inserted after ‘foo’ in both cases; this has now been corrected.

RTL in \multicol The 1.7 release of \multicol adds support for languages that are typeset right-to-left. For those languages the order of the columns on the page also needs to be reversed—something that wasn’t possible in earlier releases.

¹See their respective TUGboat articles for more information: http://www.tug.org/TUGboat/tb27-2/tb87hagen-gyre.pdf
The new feature is supported through the commands \RLmulticolcolumns (switching to right-to-left typesetting) and \LRmulticolcolumns (switching to left-to-right typesetting) the latter being the default.

**Improve French babel interaction with varioref**

Extracting and saving the page number turned out to be a source of subtle bugs. Initially it was done through an \edef with a bunch of \expandafter commands inside. This posed a problem if the page number itself contained code which needed protection (e.g., pr/4080) so this got changed in the last release to use \protected@edef. However, that in turn failed with Babel (bug report/4093) if the label contained active characters, e.g., a “:” in French. So now we use (after one failed attempt pr/4159) even more \expandafter commands and \romannumeral trickery to avoid any expansion other than what is absolutely required—making the code in that space absolutely unreadable.

\expandafter\def\expandafter#1\expandafter{\% \romannumeral \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\z@ \expandafter@cdr \romannumeral \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\z@ \csname r@#2\endcsname\@nil\}%

Code like this nicely demonstrates the limitations in the programming layer of \LaTeX{} 2ε and the advantages that expl3 will offer on this level.
Scheduled \LaTeX{} bug-fix release

This issue of \LaTeX{} News marks the second bug-fix release of \LaTeX{}2ε (standard \LaTeX{}) since shifting to a new build system in 2009. Provided sufficient changes are made, we expect to make such releases yearly or every two years, in sync with \TeX{} Live.

Release notes

This release makes no changes to the core code in the \LaTeX{}2ε format but there are a small number of documentation fixes (not listed here). In addition several packages in the base and required areas have been updated as detailed below.

This has been done in accordance with the philosophy of minimising problems in both forwards and backwards compatibility, so most of these changes should not be noticed by the regular \LaTeX{} user.

References in the text below of the form “graphics/3873” are to bug reports listed at: http://latex-project.org/cgi-bin/ltxbugs2html

fixltx2e updates

There are a number of bugs and faulty design decisions in \LaTeX{}2ε that should have been corrected long ago in the kernel code. However, such corrections cannot be done as this would break backwards compatibility in the following sense. A large number of documents exist by now that have worked around the bug or have even made use of a particular misfeature. Thus changing the kernel code would break too many existing documents.

The corrections for these types of bug have therefore been collected together in a package that can be loaded only when needed; its name is fixltx2e. For this release we made the following changes to this package:

- Misspelled float placement specifiers such as \texttt{\begin{figure}[tv]} instead of \texttt{tb} are silently ignored by the kernel code. Now we test for such letters and issue an error message.

- \LaTeX{}’s float handling algorithm can get out of sync if you mix single and double-column floats (as they are placed independently of each other). This was corrected in fixltx2e a few years ago but the fix was not perfect as one situation using \texttt{\enlargethispage} generated a low-level \TeX{} error. This behaviour of the package is now improved.

New fltrace package

For years the file \texttt{ltxoutput.dtx} contained some hidden code to trace the detailed behaviour of the float placement algorithm of \LaTeX{}. Prompted by questions on StackExchange we now extract this code into a new \texttt{fltrace} package. To see the float algorithm in action (or to understand why it decides to place all your floats at the very end of the document) use

\texttt{\usepackage{fltrace} \tracefloats}

To stop tracing somewhere in the document use \texttt{\tracefloatsoff} and to see the current value of various float parameters use \texttt{\tracefloatvals}. As the package is identical to the kernel code with tracing added, it may or may not work if you load any other package that manipulates that part of the kernel code. In such a case your best bet is to load \texttt{fltrace} first.

\texttt{inputenc} package updates

The \texttt{inputenc} package allows different input encodings for \LaTeX{} documents to be specified including the important utf8 option used to specify the Unicode UTF-8 encoding. A common mistake in documents has been to also include this option when using the Unicode-based \TeX{} engines Lua\TeX{} and Xe\TeX{} producing strange errors as these engines natively deal with UTF-8 characters.

If a document stored in an 8bit encoding is processed by pdf\TeX{}, it needs the \texttt{inputenc} package to work correctly. However, if such a document is processed unchanged by Lua\TeX{} or Xe\TeX{}, then accented characters may silently get dropped from the output.

The package has been modified so that if used with Lua\TeX{} or Xe\TeX{}, then it just issues a warning if utf8 or ascii is specified, and stops with an error for any other encoding requested.

One further improvement has been made to the encoding definition files (.def) used by inputenc: the catcode of @ is now saved and restored when reading them instead of always using \texttt{\makeatother} inside the files (latex/4192).

The tools directory

In the past each of the sub-directories in the “required” section of the \LaTeX{} distribution contained a single .ins file to generate the code files from the source files. We have now started to provide individual .ins files for each of those packages that are likely to require updates outside a major \LaTeX{} release.
multicol updates
Version 1.8 of \texttt{multicol} implements some improvements/fixes and one extension. In the past the balancing algorithm enlarged the column height until it found a solution that satisfied all constraints. If there were insufficient break points then the final column height could have been much larger than expected and if that happened near the end of the page it resulted in the text overflowing into the bottom margin. This situation is now detected and in that case a normal page is cut and balancing is resumed on the next page. Some overflow is still allowed and controlled via the parameter \texttt{\maxbalancingoverflow}.

The use of \texttt{\enlargethispage} is now properly supported within the environment. Finally a new command \texttt{\docolaction} was added to allow the execution of code depending on the column in which the command is executed. See the documentation for details.

Bug fixes: the new version fixes both a color leak that could happen in certain situations and the problem that \texttt{multicol} could mess up the positioning of \texttt{\marginpars} that followed the environment.

tabularx updates
The restrictions on embedding \texttt{\tabularx} \texttt{\endtabularx} into the definition of a new environment have been relaxed slightly. See the package documentation for details.

showkeys updates
The \texttt{showkeys} package has been updated to fix problems if used at the start of list items, and to work if brace groups (\{ and \}) are used in the optional argument of \texttt{\cite}. (tools/4162, tools/4173)

color updates
The \texttt{\nopagecolor} command suggested by Heiko Oberdiek, available for some years in the pdftex option, has been added to the core package as suggested in graphics/3873. Currently this is supported in the driver files for dvips and pdftex. Patches to support other drivers are welcome.

graphicx updates
The \texttt{graphicx} version of \texttt{\rotatebox} now allows \texttt{\par} (and blank lines) in values, to match the change made to the \texttt{graphics} version some years ago. See graphics/4296.

keyval updates
All parsing used in the \texttt{keyval} package has been changed to allow \texttt{\par} (and blank lines) in values. (A second change, to parsing of brace groups in a construct such as \texttt{key=\{\{value\}\}}, was reverted in v1.15.) See graphics/3446.

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Standard \LaTeX{} (\LaTeX{}2ε) and expl3
The substantial collection of innovative code in expl3 implements a new programming language that has for a while now been used by some writers of \LaTeX{}2ε packages. This code has recently also been made available for use on top of plain \TeX{} or Con\TeX{}t, largely to support generic packages that are supposed to work with different flavours of \TeX{}. These uses in no way affect authors of \LaTeX{} documents and such \LaTeX{}2ε packages will continue to work as advertised by their authors with standard \LaTeX{}.

This code base will also become an important foundation for the kernel of \LaTeX{}3 and so the new programming language can be described as ‘The \LaTeX{}3 Programming Language’. However, if you see or hear that a package ‘uses \LaTeX{}3’ then it remains very unlikely (as yet) to mean that the package is part of some ‘new version of \LaTeX{}’.

News about the development and use of expl3 and about other developments in the \LaTeX{}3 code base is reported regularly in the \LaTeX{}3 News series (http://latex-project.org/l3news/), the most recent issue of which was published in March 2014.
New $\LaTeX$ 2ε bug-fix policy

Introduction

For some years we have supplied bug fixes to the $\LaTeX$ 2ε kernel via the fixlt2e package. This kept the kernel stable, but at the expense of meaning that most users did not benefit from bug fixes, and that some compromises which were made to save space in the machines of the time are still affecting most users today.

In this release we have started a new update policy. All the fixes previously available via fixlt2e are now enabled by default in the format, as are some further extensions for extended $\TeX$ engines, $\epsilon\TeX$, X$\TeX$ and Lua$\TeX$. Compatibility and stability are still important considerations, and while most users will not notice these improvements, or will want to benefit from them, a new latexrelease package is provided which will revert all the changes and re-instate the definitions from earlier releases. The package can also be used with older releases to effectively update the kernel to be equivalent to this 2015 release.

A new document, latexchanges, is distributed with the release that documents all the changes to documented commands since the 2014 $\LaTeX$ release, and will be updated in future releases if further changes have been made.

The latexrelease package

As noted above a new package is available to manage differences between $\LaTeX$ releases. If you wish to revert all changes back to the definitions as they were in previous releases you may start your document requesting the $\LaTeX$ release from May 2014:

\begin{verbatim}
\RequirePackage[2014/05/01]{latexrelease}
\documentclass{article}
\end{verbatim}

Conversely if you start a large project now and want to protect yourself against possible future changes, you may start your document

\begin{verbatim}
\RequirePackage[2015/01/01]{latexrelease}
\documentclass{article}
\end{verbatim}

Then the version of latexrelease distributed with any future $\LaTeX$ release will revert any changes made in that format, and revert to the definitions as they were at the beginning of 2015.

If you wish to share a document using the latest features with a user restricted to using an older format, you may use the format above and make the latexrelease package available on the older Installation. The package will then update the format definitions as needed to enable the older format to work as if dated on the date specified in the package option.

The \IncludeInRelease command

The mechanism used in the latexrelease package is available for use in package code. If in your zzz package you have

\begin{verbatim}
\RequirePackage{latexrelease}
\IncludeInRelease{2015/06/01}{zzz}{zzz definition}
\def\zzz{new code}
\EndIncludeInRelease
\IncludeInRelease{0000/00/00}{zzz}{zzz definition}
\def\zzz{original}
\EndIncludeInRelease
\end{verbatim}

then in a document using a format dated 2015/06/01 or later, the “new code” will be used, and for documents being processed with an older format, the “original” code will be used. Note the format date here may be the original format date as shown at the start of every $\LaTeX$ run, or a format date specified as a package option to the latexrelease package.

So if the document has

\begin{verbatim}
\RequirePackage[2014/05/01]{latexrelease}
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{zzz}
\end{verbatim}

then it will use the original definition of zzz even if processed with the current format, as the format acts as if dated 2014/05/01.

Limitations of the approach

The new concept provides full backward and forward compatibility for the $\LaTeX$ format, i.e., with the help of a current latexrelease package the kernel can emulate all released formats (starting with 2014/06/01\textsuperscript{1}).

However, this is not necessarily true for all packages. Only if a package makes use of the \IncludeInRelease functionality will it adjust to the requested $\LaTeX$ release date. Initially this will only be true for a few selected packages and in general it may not even be

\footnote{\textsuperscript{1}Patching an older format most likely works too, given that the changes in the past have been minimal, though this isn’t guaranteed and hasn’t been tested.}
advisable for packages that have their own well-established release cycles and methods.

Thus, to regenerate a document with 100% compatible behavior it will still be necessary to archive it together with all its inputs, for example, by archiving the base distribution trees (and any modifications made). However, the fact that a document requests a specific \TeX release date should help identifying what release tree to use to achieve perfect accuracy.

**Updates to the kernel**

**Updates incorporated from fixltx2e**
The detailed list of changes incorporated from fixltx2e is available in the new \texttt{latexchanges} document that is distributed with this release. The main changes are that 2-column floats are kept in sequence with one column floats, corrections are made to the \texttt{\mark} system to ensure correct page headings in 2-column documents, several additional commands are made robust.

\texttt{\textepsilon-\TeX} register allocation
\LaTeX has traditionally used allocation routines inherited from plain \TeX that allocated registers in the range 0–255. Almost all distributions have for some years used \texttt{\textepsilon-\TeX} based formats (or \texttt{X\TeX} or \texttt{Lua\TeX}) which have \texttt{2^{15}} registers of each type (\texttt{2^{16}} in the case of \texttt{Lua\TeX}). The \texttt{etex} package has been available to provide an allocation mechanism for these extended registers but now the format will by default allocate in a range suitable for the engine being used. The new allocation mechanism is different than the \texttt{etex} package mechanism, and supports \texttt{Lua\TeX}'s full range and an allocation mechanism for \LaTeX floats as described below.

On \texttt{\textepsilon-\TeX} based engines, an additional command, \texttt{\newmarks} is available (as with the \texttt{etex} package) that allocates extended \texttt{\textepsilon-\TeX} marks, and similarly if \texttt{X\TeX} is detected a new command \texttt{\newXe\TeX\intercharclass} is available, this is similar to the command previously defined in the \texttt{xelatex.ini} file used to build the \texttt{xelatex} format.

**Additional \LaTeX float storage**
\LaTeX’s float placement algorithm needs to store floats (figures and tables) until it finds a suitable page to output them. It allocates 18 registers for this storage, but this can often be insufficient. The contributed \texttt{morefloats} package has been available to extend this list; however, it also only allocates from the standard range 0–255 so cannot take advantage of the extended registers. The new allocation mechanism in this release incorporates a new command \texttt{\extrafloats}. If you get the error: *Too many unprocessed floats*, then you can add (say) \texttt{\extrafloats{500}} to the document preamble to make many more boxes available to hold floats.

**Built-in support for Unicode engines**
The kernel sources now detect the engine being used and adjust definitions accordingly, this reduces the need for the \texttt{.ini} files used to make the formats to patch definitions defined in \texttt{latex.ltx}.

As noted above the format now includes extended allocation routines.

The distribution includes a file \texttt{unicode-letters.def} derived from the Unicode Consortium’s Unicode Character Data files that details the upper and lower case transformation data for the full Unicode range. This is used to set the \texttt{lccode} and \texttt{uccode} values if a Unicode engine is being used, rather than the values derived from the T1 font encoding which are used with 8-bit engines.

Finally \texttt{\texttt{\textbackslash typein}} is modified if \texttt{Lua\TeX} is detected such that it works with this engine.

**l3build**
This release has been tested and built using a new build system implemented in \texttt{Lua}, intended to be run on the \texttt{texlua} interpreter distributed with modern \TeX distributions. It is already separately available from CTAN. This replaces earlier build systems (based at various times on \texttt{make}, \texttt{cons}, and Windows \texttt{bat} files). It allows the sources to be tested and packaged on a range of platforms (within the team, OS X, Windows, Linux and Cygwin platforms are used). It also allows the format to be tested on \texttt{X\TeX} and \texttt{Lua\TeX} as well as the standard \texttt{pdflatex}/\texttt{\textepsilon-\TeX} engines.

**Hyperlinked documentation and TDS zip files**
As well as updating the build system, the team have looked again at exactly what gets released to CTAN. Taking inspiration from Heiko Oberdiek’s \texttt{latex-tds} bundle, the PDF documentation provided now includes hyperlinks where appropriate. This has been done without modifying the sources such that users without \texttt{hyperref} available can still typeset the documentation using only the core distribution. At the same time, the release now includes ready-to-install TDS-style zip files. This will be of principal interest to \TeX system maintainers, but end users with older machines who wish to manually update \LaTeX will also benefit.
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Enhanced support for LuaTeX

As noted in LaTeX News 22, the 2015/01/01 release of \LaTeX{} introduced built-in support for \TeX{} systems.

The range of allocated register numbers (for example, for count registers) is now set according to the underlying engine capabilities to 256, 32768 or 65536. Additional allocators were also added for the facilities added by \epsilon-\TeX{} (\texttt{\textbackslash newmark}) and \XeTeX{} (\texttt{\textbackslash newXeTeXintercharclass}). At that time, however, the work to incorporate additional allocators for Lua\TeX{} was not ready for distribution.

The main feature of this release is that by default it includes allocators for Lua\TeX{}-provided features, such as Lua functions, bytecode registers, catcode tables and Lua callbacks. Previously these features have been provided by the contributed \texttt{luatex} (Heiko Oberdiek) and \texttt{luatexbase} (Elie Roux, Manuel Pégourié-Gonnard and Philipp Gesang) packages. However, just as noted with the \texttt{etex} package in the previous release, it is better if allocation is handled by the format to avoid problems with conflicts between different allocation schemes, or definitions made before a package-defined allocation scheme is enabled.

The facilities incorporated into the format with this release, and described below, are closely modelled on the \texttt{luatexbase} package and we thank the authors, and especially Elie Roux, for help in arranging this transition.

The implementation of these Lua\TeX{} features has been redesigned to match the allocation system introduced in the 2015/01/01 \LaTeX{} release, and there are some other differences from the previous \texttt{luatexbase} package. However, as noted below, \texttt{luatexbase} is being updated in line with this \LaTeX{} release to provide the previous interface as a wrapper around the new implementation, so we expect the majority of documents using \texttt{luatexbase} to work without change.

Names of LuaTeX primitive commands

The 2015/01/01 \LaTeX{} release for the first time initialised Lua\TeX{} in \texttt{latex.ltx} if Lua\TeX{} is being used. Following the convention used in the contributed \texttt{luatexini} file used to set up the format for earlier releases, most Lua\TeX{}-specific primitives were defined with names prefixed by \texttt{luatex}. This was designed to minimize name clashes but had the disadvantage that names did not match the Lua\TeX{} manual, or the names used in other formats, and produced some awkward command names such as \texttt{\textbackslash luatexluafunction}. From this release the names are enabled without the \texttt{luatex} prefix.

In practice this change should not affect many documents; relatively few packages access the primitive commands, and many of those are already set up to work with prefixed or unprefixed names, so that they work with multiple formats.

For package writers, if you want to ensure that your code works with this and earlier releases, use unprefixed names in the package and ensure that they are defined by using code such as:

\begin{verbatim}
\directlua{tex.enableprimitives("",
   tex.extraprimitives(
      "omega", "aleph", "luatex"))}
\end{verbatim}

Conversely if your document uses a package relying on prefixed names then you can add:

\begin{verbatim}
\directlua{tex.enableprimitives("luatex",
   tex.extraprimitives(
      "omega", "aleph", "luatex"))}
\end{verbatim}

to your document.

Note the compatibility layer offered by the \texttt{luatexbase} package described below makes several commands available under both names.
As always, this change can be reverted using: \RequirePackage[2015/01/01]{latexrelease} at the start of the document.

\TeX\ commands for allocation in \LaTeXX\n
For detailed descriptions of the new allocation commands see the documented sources in ltluatex.dtx or chapter N of source2e; however, the following new allocation commands are defined by default in Lua\TeX: \newattribute, \newcatcodetable, \newluafunction and \newwhatsit. In addition, the commands \setattribute and \unsetattribute are defined to set and unset Lua attributes (integer values similar to counters, but attached to nodes). Finally several catcode tables are predefined: \catcodetable@initex, \catcodetable@latex, \catcodetable@string, \catcodetable@atletter.

Predefined Lua functions

If used with Lua\TeX, \LaTeX\ will initialise a Lua table, luatexbase, with functions supporting allocation and also the registering of Lua callback functions.

Support for older releases and plain \TeX

The Lua\TeX\ allocation functionality made available in this release is also available in plain \TeX and older \LaTeX releases in the files ltluatex.tex and ltluatex.lua which may be used simply by including the \TeX file: \input{ltluatex}. An alternative for old \LaTeX releases is to use:
\RequirePackage[2015/10/01]{latexrelease} which will update the kernel to the current release, including Lua\TeX support.

Additional Lua\TeX support packages

In addition to the base Lua\TeX release two packages have been contributed to the contrib area on CTAN. The ctablestack package offers some commands to help package writers control the Lua\TeX\ catcodetable functionality, and the luatexbase package replaces the previously available package of the same name, providing a compatible interface but implemented over the ltluatex code.

More Floats and Inserts

If \e\TeX is available, the number of registers allocated in the format to hold floats such as figures is increased from 18 to 52.

The extended allocation system introduced in 2015/01/01 means that in most cases it is no longer necessary to load the etex package. Many classes and packages that previously loaded this package no longer do so. Unfortunately in some circumstances where a package or class previously used the etex \reservedinserts\ command, it is possible for a document that previously worked to generate an error “no room for a new insert”. In practice this error can always be avoided by declaring inserts earlier, before the registers below 256 are all allocated. However, it is better not to require packages to be re-ordered and in some cases the re-ordering is complicated due to delayed allocations in \AtBeginDocument.

In this release, a new implementation of \newinsert is used which allocates inserts from the previously allocated float lists once the classical register allocation has run out. This allows an extra 52 (or in Lua\TeX, 64 thousand) insert allocations which is more than enough for practical documents (by default, \LaTeX only uses two insert allocations).

Updated Unicode data

The file unicode-letters.def recording catcodes, upper and lower case mappings and other properties for Unicode characters has been regenerated using the data files from Unicode 8.0.0.

Support for Comma Accent

The command \textcommabelow has been added to the format. This is mainly used for the Romanian letters ŞŢţ. This was requested in latex/4414 in the \LaTeX\ bug tracker.

Extended inputenc

The utf8 option for inputenc has been extended to support the letters s and t with comma accent, U+0218–U+021b. Similarly circumflex w and y U+0174 – U+0177 are defined. Also U+00a0 and U+00ad are declared by default, and defined to be \nobreakspace and \- respectively.

The error message given on undefined UTF-8 input characters now displays the Unicode number in U+\text{hex} format in addition to showing the character.

Pre-release Releases

The patch level mechanism has been used previously to identify \LaTeX releases that have small patches applied to the main release, without changing the main format date.

The mechanism has now been extended to allow identification of pre-release versions of the software (which may or may not be released via CTAN) but can be identified with a banner such as \LaTeX\ <2015/10/01> pre-release-1

Internally this is identified as a patch release with a negative patch level.

Updates in tools

The multicol package has been updated to fix the interaction with “here” floats that land on the same page as the start or end of a \multicols environment.
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Lua\TeX{} support

This release refines the Lua\TeX{} support introduced in the 2015/10/01 release. A number of patches have been added to improve the behavior of \texttt{ltluatex} (thanks largely to code review by Philipp Gesang). The kernel code has been adjusted to allow for changes in Lua\TeX{} v0.85–v0.88. Most notably, newer Lua\TeX{} releases allow more than 16 write streams and these are now enabled for use by \texttt{\newwrite}, but also the experimental \texttt{newtoken} Lua library has been renamed back to \texttt{token} which required small adjustments in the Lua\TeX{} setup.

The biggest change in Lua\TeX{} v0.85–v0.87 compared to previous versions is that all the primitives (originally defined in pdf\TeX{}) dealing with the PDF “back end” are no longer defined, being replaced by a much smaller set of new primitives. This does not directly affect the core \LaTeX{} files in this release but has required major changes to the \texttt{.ini} files used by \TeX{} Live and similar distributions to set up the format files. These changes in the Lua\TeX{} engine will affect any packages using these back end commands (packages such as \texttt{graphics}, \texttt{color}, \texttt{hyperref}, etc.). Until all contributed packages are updated to the new syntax users may need to add aliases for the old pdf\TeX{} commands. A new \texttt{luapdftexalias} package has been contributed to CTAN (not part of the core \LaTeX{} release) that may be used for this purpose.

See also the sections below for related changes in the \texttt{tools} and \texttt{graphics} bundles.

Unicode data

As noted in \LaTeX{} News 22, the 2015/01/01 release of \LaTeX{} introduced built-in support for extended \TeX{} systems. In particular, the kernel now loads appropriate data from the Unicode Consortium to set \texttt{lccode}, \texttt{uccode}, \texttt{catcode} and \texttt{sfcode} values in an automated fashion for the entire Unicode range.

The initial approach taken by the team was to incorporate the existing model used by (plain) Xe\TeX{} and to pre-process the “raw” Unicode data into a ready-to-use form as \texttt{unicode-letters.def}. However, the relationship between the Unicode Consortium files and \TeX{} data structures is non-trivial and still being explored. As such, it is preferable to directly parse the original (.txt) files at point of use. The team has therefore “spun-out” both the data and the loading to a new generic package, \texttt{unicode-data}. This package makes the original Unicode Consortium data files available in the \texttt{texmf} tree (in \texttt{tex/generic/unicode-data}) and provides generic loaders suitable for reading this data into the plain, \LaTeX{} 2ε, and other, formats.

At present, the following data files are included in this new package:

- \texttt{CaseFolding.txt}
- \texttt{EastAsianWidth.txt}
- \texttt{LineBreak.txt}
- \texttt{MathClass.txt}
- \texttt{SpecialCasing.txt}
- \texttt{UnicodeData.txt}

These files are used either by \LaTeX{} 2ε or by expl3 (i.e. they represent the set currently required by the team). The Unicode Consortium provides various other data files and we would be happy to add these to the generic package, as it is intended to provide a single place to collect this material in the \texttt{texmf} tree. Such requests can be mailed to the team as usual or logged at the package home page: \url{https://github.com/latex3/unicode-data}.

The new approach extends use of Unicode data in setting \TeX{} information in two ways. First, the \texttt{\sncode} of all end-of-quotiation/closing punctuation is now set to 0 (transparent to \TeX{}). Second, \texttt{\umathcode} values are now set using \texttt{MathClass.txt} rather than setting up only letters (which was done using an arbitrary plane 0/plane 1 separation). There are also minor refinements to the existing code setting, particularly splitting the concepts of case and letter/non-letter category codes.

For Xe\TeX{}, users should note that \texttt{\xtxHanGlue} and \texttt{\xtxHanSpace} are no longer defined, that no
assignments are made to `\TeXinterchartoks` and that no `\TeXinterchartclass` data is loaded into the format. The values which were previously inherited from the plain \TeX{} setup files are not suitable for properly typesetting East Asian text. There are third-party packages addressing this area well, notably those in the CTeX bundle. Third-party packages may need adjustment to load the data themselves; see the `unicode-data` package for one possible loader.

**More support for east European accents**

As noted in \TeX{} News 23, comma accent support was added for \texttt{s} and \texttt{t} in the 2015/10/01 release. In this release a matching `\textcommaabove` accent has been added for U+0123 (\texttt{\c{g}}, \texttt{g}) which is the lower case of U+0122 (\texttt{\c{G}}, \texttt{G}). In the OT1 and T1 encodings the combinations are declared as composites with the \texttt{\c{c}} command, which matches the Unicode names “latin \texttt{(capital|small)} letter \texttt{g} with cedilla” and also allows `\MakeUppercase{\c{g}}` to produce `\c{G}`, as required. In T1 encoding, the composite of \texttt{\c{c}} with \texttt{k}, \texttt{n} and \texttt{r} are also declared to use the comma below accent rather than cedilla to match the conventional use of these letters.

The UTF-8 `inputenc` option `utf8` has been extended to support all latin combinations that can be reasonably constructed with a (single) accent command an a base character for the T1 encoding so \texttt{g}, \texttt{u} and similar characters may be directly input using UTF-8 encoding.

**Changes in Graphics**

The changes in \LaTeX{} v0.87 mean that the `color` and `graphics` packages no longer share the `pdftex` file between \LaTeX{} and \pdfTeX. A separate file `luatex.def` (distributed separately) has been produced, and distributions are encouraged to modify `graphics.cfg` and `color.cfg` configuration files to default to the `luatex` option if \LaTeX{} v0.87 or later is being used. The team has contributed suitable `.cfg` files to CTAN to be used as models.

Normally it is best to let the local `graphics.cfg` automatically supply the right option depending on the \TeX{} engine being used; however the `color` and `graphics` (and so `graphics`) packages have been extended to have an explicit `luatex` option comparable to the existing `pdftex` and `xetex` options.

The `trig` package has been updated so that pre-computed values such as \texttt{sin(90)} now expand to digits (1 rather than the internal token `\@one` in this case). This allows them to be used directly in PDF literal strings.

**Changes in Tools**

\LaTeX{} from version v0.87 no longer supports the `\write18` syntax to access system commands. A new package `shellesc` has been added to `tools` that defines a new command `\ShellEscape` that may be used in all \TeX{} variants to provide a consistent access to system commands. The package also defines `\write18` in \LuaTeX{} so that it continues to access system commands as before; see the package documentation for details.

**Improving support for Unicode engines**

Stability concerns are always paramount when considering any change to the \TeX{} $2\varepsilon$ kernel. At the same time, it is important that the format remains usable and gives reliable results for users. For the Unicode \TeX{} engines \XeTeX{} and \LuaTeX{} there are important differences in behavior from classical (8-bit) \TeX{} engines which mean that identical default behaviors are not appropriate. Over the past 18 months the team has addressed the most pressing of these considerations (as detailed above and in \TeX{} News 22 and 23), primarily by integrating existing patches into the kernel. There are, though, important areas which still need consideration, and which \texttt{may} result in refinements to kernel support in this area in future releases.

The default font setup in \TeX{} $2\varepsilon$ at present is to use the OT1 encoding. This assumes that hyphenation patterns have been read using appropriate codes: the T1 encoding is assumed. The commonly-used hyphenation patterns today, `hyph-utf8`, are set up in this way for 8-bit engines (`pdfTeX`) but for Unicode engines use Unicode code points. This means that hyphenation will be incorrect with Unicode engines unless a Unicode font is loaded. This requires a concept of a Unicode font encoding, which is currently provided by the `fontspec` package in two versions, `EU1` and `EU2`. The team is working to fully understand what is meant by a “Unicode font encoding”, as unlike a classical \TeX{} encoding it is essentially impossible to know what glyphs will be provided (though each slot is always defined with the same meaning). There is also an overlap between this area and ideas of language and writing system, most obviously in documents featuring mixed scripts (for example Latin and Cyrillic).

As well as these font considerations, the team is also exploring to what extent it is possible to allow existing (8-bit) documents to compile directly with Unicode engines without requiring changes in the sources. Whether this is truly possible remains an open question.

It is important to stress that changes will only be made in this area where they do not affect documents processed with \TeX/\pdfTeX{} (i.e. documents which are written for “classical” 8-bit \TeX{} engines). Changes will also be made only where they clearly address deficiencies in the current setup for Unicode engines (i.e. where current behaviors are wrong).
This \LaTeX{} release sees several internal changes designed to ensure that the system is still usable with \LaTeX{} versions greater than 0.80, which have introduced many changes into the engine, most notably the removal or renaming of most of the primitive commands introduced by pdf\TeX{}. Also the lists of Lua callbacks handled by the callback allocation mechanism has been updated to match the callbacks defined in \LaTeX{} version 0.90.

These changes have also required updates in tools and \texttt{amsmath} as described below.

This is the first release of \LaTeX{} for which the test suite reports no failures when used with \LaTeX{}.

\subsection*{Documentation checksums}

The \texttt{doc} package has always provided two mechanisms that were mainly intended to guard against file truncation or corruption when files were commonly distributed by email through unreliable mail gateways: a Character Table of the ASCII character set could be inserted (and checked) and a “checksum” (count of the number of backslashes in the code sections) could be checked. These features are not really needed with modern distribution mechanisms and can be a distraction when reading the source code and so have been removed. The \texttt{doc} package has been updated so that if you use a \texttt{\CheckSum} command then, as before, the number is checked; however, if you omit the command then no error or warning is given.

\subsection*{Updates to \texttt{inputenc}}

The UTF-8 support in \texttt{inputenc} has been further extended with support for non-breaking hyphens and more dashes.

\subsection*{Updates in Tools}

The \texttt{varioref} package has been updated with improved documentation of multilingual support, and avoiding unnecessary warnings in some cases with \texttt{\reftextfaraway}.

The \texttt{tabularx} package’s handling of \texttt{\endtabularx} in environment definitions has been fixed to again match its documentation.

The \texttt{bm} package has been updated as required by the changes to \texttt{\mathchardef} in \LaTeX{}.

\subsection*{\texttt{amsmath}}

Since the launch of \LaTeX{} 2ε in 1993, the \texttt{amsmath} bundle has been part of the \texttt{required} packages in the core \LaTeX{} distribution, with bug reports handled by the \LaTeX{} bug database at \url{https://latex-project.org/bugs-upload.html}.

The \texttt{amsmath} packages and the \texttt{amscls} classes have been maintained by the American Mathematical Society.

With this release a new arrangement has been agreed between the American Mathematical Society and the \LaTeX{}3 project. The \LaTeX{}3 project will take over maintenance of the \texttt{amsmath} bundle, with the American Mathematical Society retaining maintenance of \texttt{amscls}.

The recommended installation of these files in the \TeX{} directory structure remains unchanged as \texttt{tex/latex/amsmath} and \texttt{tex/latex/amscls} respectively.

This release of \texttt{amsmath} includes several updates so that \texttt{amsmath} does not generate errors when math is used with \LaTeX{} v0.87+, which has changes to \texttt{\mathchardef} that are incompatible with the previous version of \texttt{amsmath}. It also improves \texttt{\char\dots} handling so that \texttt{\long} macros are correctly handled (for example, \texttt{\long \Rightarrow} now uses centered dots), as well as commands expanding to character tokens (for example, \texttt{\times \dots \times} will use centered dots with \texttt{\times} defined as in the \texttt{unicode-math} package).

\subsection*{Related updates}

In addition to the updates in the core \LaTeX{} release, some files in the CTAN “contrib” area have also been updated. Notably there have been further updates to the \texttt{unicode-data} files; also, the files required to build plain and \LaTeX{} formats have now been submitted to CTAN as tex-ini-files. The addition of a new \texttt{luatex} option for graphics-related packages (\texttt{luatex-def} on CTAN) has required updates to the configuration files to select a default option and these have similarly been uploaded to CTAN as \texttt{graphics-cfg}. (Previously these files were maintained directly in the \TeX{} Live repository, and were not available on CTAN.)


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In \texttt{\textasciitilde}TeX\textit{\textasciitilde} News 16 (December 2003) the team announced

\begin{quote}
We expect that within the next two years, releases of \textit{\textasciitilde}TeX will change modestly in order to run best under an extended \TeX engine that contains the \textit{\textasciitilde}TeX primitives, e.g., \textit{\textasciitilde}TeX or \textit{\textasciitilde}Te\TeX.
\end{quote}

and also said

\begin{quote}
Although the current release does not require \textit{\textasciitilde}TeX features, we certainly recommend using an extended \TeX, especially if you need to debug macros.
\end{quote}

For many years the team have worked on the basis that users will have \textit{\textasciitilde}TeX available but had not revisited the above statements formally. As of the January 2017 release of \texttt{\textasciitilde}TeX 2e, \textit{\textasciitilde}TeX is \textit{required} to build the format, and attempting to build a format without the extensions will fail.

Practically, modern \TeX distributions provide the extensions in all engines other than the “pure” Knuth \texttt{\textasciitilde}TeX, and indeed parts of the format-building process already require \textit{\textasciitilde}TeX, most notably some of the UTF-8 hyphenation patterns. As such, there should be no noticeable effect on users of this change.

The team expect to make wider use of \textit{\textasciitilde}TeX within the kernel in future; details will be announced where they impact on end users in a visible way.

\section*{Default encodings in X\texttt{\textasciitilde}Te\TeX\textit{\textasciitilde} and Lua\texttt{\textasciitilde}Te\TeX}

The default encoding in \textit{\textasciitilde}TeX has always been the original 128-character encoding \texttt{OT1}. For Unicode based \TeX engines, this is not really suitable, and is especially problematic with \texttt{X\texttt{\textasciitilde}Te\TeX} as in the major distributions this is built with Unicode based hyphenation patterns in the format. In practice this has not been a major problem as documents use the contributed \texttt{fontspec} package in order to switch to a Unicode encoded font.

In this release we are adding \texttt{TU} as a new supported encoding in addition to the previously supported encodings such as \texttt{OT1} and \texttt{T1}. This denotes a Unicode based font encoding. It is essentially the same as the \texttt{TU} encoding that has been on trial with the experimental \texttt{tuenc} option to \texttt{fontspec} for the past year.

The \texttt{X\texttt{\textasciitilde}Te\TeX} and Lua\texttt{\textasciitilde}Te\TeX formats will now default to \texttt{TU} encoding and \texttt{lmr} (Latin Modern) family. In the case of Lua\texttt{\textasciitilde}Te\TeX the contributed \texttt{luaotfload} Lua module will be loaded at the start of each run to enable the loading of OpenType fonts.

The \texttt{fontspec} package is being adjusted in a companion release to recognise the new encoding default arrangements.

Note that in practice no font supports the full Unicode range, and so \texttt{TU} encoded fonts, unlike fonts specified for \texttt{T1}, may be expected to be incomplete in various ways. In the current release the file \texttt{tuenc.def} that implements the \texttt{TU} encoding-specific commands has made some basic assumptions for (for example) default handling of accent commands, and the set of command names is derived from the command names used for the UTF-8 support in the \texttt{inputenc} package, restricted roughly to the character ranges classically provided by the \texttt{T1} and \texttt{TS1} encodings, but is part of a longer term plan seen over recent releases to increase support for Unicode based \TeX engines into the core \textit{\textasciitilde}TeX support.

If for any reason you need to process a document with the previous default \texttt{OT1} encoding, you may switch encoding in the usual ways, for example

\begin{verbatim}
\usepackage[OT1]{fontenc}
\end{verbatim}

or you may roll back all the changes for this release by starting the document with

\begin{verbatim}
\RequirePackage[2016/12/31]{latexrelease}
\end{verbatim}
\showhyphens in Xe\TeX

Due to the way Xe\TeX interfaces to font libraries, the standard definition of \showhyphens does not work. A variant definition has been available in the contributed xitxtra package, however a (slightly different) definition for \showhyphens is now included in Xe\TeX by default. As usual this change will be undone if an earlier release is specified using the latexrelease package.

The fixltx2e package

As described in \TeX News 22, the fixltx2e package has become obsolete with the new update policy. Since 2015 it has just made a warning and exited. In this release we have re-introduced all the code from the original fixes in the 2014 \TeX but guarded by \IncludeInRelease{2015/01/01}. So for current releases fixltx2e still just displays a warning but for old releases, whether that is an old format, or a format with the version date reset via the latexrelease package, the fixes in the original fixltx2e will be applied.

This improves the ability to run old documents in a way that is compatible with contemporary formats. If you have a 2014 document that used \usepackage{fixltx2e} and you add \RequirePackage{2014/01/01}{latexrelease} and process it with the current format then latexrelease will undo most changes made since 2014, but now when the document includes fixltx2e it will act like a 2014 version of the package and apply the code fixes, not just give a warning that the package is obsolete.

The latexbug package

As explained in more detail at the \TeX Project website\footnote[1]{https://www.latex-project.org/bugs/} a new package, latexbug, has been produced to help produce test files to accompany bug reports on the core \TeX distribution. This is being published separately to CTAN at the same time as this release. By using the latexbug package you can easily check that the packages involved in the test are all part of the core release. The \TeX project cannot handle bug reports on contributed packages, which should be directed to the package maintainer as given in the package documentation.

Updates to amsmath

The amsmath package has two updates at this release.

- The large delimiters around generalised fractions (for example in the \binom construct) did not work in previous releases if using Lua\TeX or Xe\TeX with OpenType math fonts. This is related to the lack of specific metrics for this use in the OpenType Math table. In principle Lua\TeX has two additional named metrics to control the delimiters but these are not initialised by default, and in Xe\TeX it does not seem possible to make them work at all. So for Unicode \TeX systems, a new implementation of \genfrac is used at this release that uses \left\right internally but parameterised to give spacing as close to the original as possible. The implementation in (pdf)\TeX is unaffected.

- The array package has been updated to fix a longstanding but previously unreported issue with unwanted interactions between tables in the page head or foot and the body of the page, as reported in PR tools/4488. There is also an update to the Lua\TeX support in bm.

An addendum to the release changes in 2015: page breaks and vertical spacing

In 2015 we announced the introduction of the roll-back/roll-forward concept to manage bug fixes and additions to core \TeX in a manageable way. We also announced at that time that we now incorporate all fixes from fixltx2e into the kernel (as the old mechanism produced problems instead of improving the situation). Refer to \ltnews22.pdf for details.

One of the fixes from fixltx2e was for a glaring bug in \addvspace that was originally detected in the mid-nineties and back then added to the fixltx2e support package. In certain situations \addvspace would result in a page/column break below the baseline of the last line. As a result documents using \flushbottom would show a clear misalignment (even more prominent when typesetting in two-column mode).

Starting with release 2015/01/01 this is now finally corrected already in the kernel and not only in fixltx2e. In nearly all circumstances this will either make no difference to existing documents, or it will locally improve the visual appearance of that document without changing anything on other pages. However, by the nature of the change it is also possible that there are further non-local changes to the page breaks due to the different break positions introduced by the fix.

Thus, for documents that have been written before 2015 and that should be preserved unchanged at all costs you may have to add \RequirePackage{2014/01/01}{latexrelease} at the top of the document, to roll back the format to a date before the policy change.

---

\footnotetext[1]{https://www.latex-project.org/bugs/}
ISO 8601 Date format

Since before the first releases of \LaTeX\2\epsilon, \LaTeX\ has used a date format in the form MMM/DD/YY. This has many advantages over more conventional formats, as it is easy to sort and avoids the unfortunate ambiguity between different communities as to whether 01/02/2017 is the 1st of February or 2nd of January.

However there is another date format, formalised by the International Standard ISO 8601. The basic format defined by this standard is functionally equivalent to the \LaTeX\ format, but using - rather than /. This date format is now supported in many Operating Systems and applications (for example the date --iso-8601 command in Linux and similar systems).

From this release, \LaTeX\ will accept ISO format date strings in the date argument of \ProvidesPackage, \usepackage, etc. Currently we recommend that you do not use this format in any packages that need to work with older \LaTeX\ releases; the \latexrelease\ package may be used with older releases to add this functionality.

This change is handled in a special way by \latexrelease: The package always adds support for ISO dates whatever format date is requested; this is required so that the necessary date comparisons may be made.

The new functionality can be seen in the startup banner which advertises \LaTeX2e <2017-04-15>.

Further TU encoding improvements

The 2017/01/01 release saw the introduction of the new TU encoding for specifying Unicode fonts with \LuaTeX\ and \XeTeX\. There were a number of small corrections and additions in the patch releases updating 2017/01/01, and a further addition in this release, notably extended support for the dot-under accent, \&d.

Disabling hyphenation

The existing \LaTeX\ code for \verb and \verbatim had some issues when used with fonts that were not loaded with hyphenation disabled via setting \hyphenchar\ to –1. In this release these verbatim environments use a \language setting, \@nophyphenation, that has no hyphenation patterns associated.

The format ensures that a language has been allocated with this name. For most users this will in fact be no change as the standard babel language has for a long time allocated a language with this name.

In order that page breaks in \verbatim do not influence the language used in the page head and foot, the format now normalises the language used in the output routine to a default language as described below.

Discretionary hyphenation

The \LaTeX\ definition of \neg has been adjusted so that it will insert the current font’s \hyphenchar, as would the \TeX\ primitive. A comment in source2e has given this new definition since the first releases of \LaTeX\2\epsilon, and in this release we finally acted upon this comment. Previously \neg always inserted a – at a break point even if a different character would be used for automatic hyphenation with the current font.

Default document language

A new integer parameter \document@default@language is introduced; this is initialised to –1 but is set at \begin{document} to the language in force at that time if it has not been set by preamble code. This is very similar to the handling of the default color, and is used in a similar way to normalise the settings for page head and foot as described above. Users should not normally need to set this explicitly but it is expected that language packages such as babel may set this if the default behaviour is not suitable.

Line spacing in parboxes

Inside a \parbox \LaTeX\ normalises the baseline spacing. However it has not previously reset \lineskiplimit. This meant that lines of a paragraph that have ascenders or descenders could be set with closer line spacing than lines without. This can easily happen if you use a \parbox in an AMS alignment, as they use a relatively large value of \lineskiplimit. As usual, the \latexrelease package may be used to force the older behavior.
A new home for \LaTeX{} 2ε sources

In the past the development version of the \LaTeX{} 2ε source files has been managed in a Subversion source control system with read access for the public. This way it was possible to download in an emergency the latest version even before it was released to CTAN and made its way into the various distributions.

We have recently changed this setup and now manage the sources using Git and placed the master sources on GitHub at

https://github.com/latex3/latex2e

where we already store the sources for expl3 and other work. As before, direct write access is restricted to \LaTeX{} Project Team members, but everything is publicly accessible including the ability to download, clone (using Git) or checkout (using SVN). More details are given in [1].

Bug reports for core \LaTeX{} 2ε

For more than two decades we used GNATS, an open source bug tracking system developed by the FSF. While that has served us well in the past it started to show its age more and more. So as part of this move we also decided to finally retire the old \LaTeX{} bug database and replace it with the standard “Issue Tracker” available at Github.

The requirements and the workflow for reporting a bug in the core \LaTeX{} software is documented at

https://www.latex-project.org/bugs/

and with further details also discussed in [1].

UTF-8: the new default input encoding

The first \TeX{} implementations only supported reading 7-bit ASCII files—any accented or otherwise “special” character had to be entered using commands, if it could be represented at all. For example to obtain an “ä” one would enter \texttt{"a}, and to typeset a “ß” the command \texttt{\ss}. Furthermore fonts at that time had 128 glyphs inside, holding the ASCII characters, some accents to build composite glyphs from a letter and an accent, and a few special symbols such as parentheses, etc.

With 8-bit \TeX{} engines such as pdf\TeX{} this situation changed somewhat: it was now possible to process 8-bit files, i.e., files that could encode 256 different characters. However, 256 is still a fairly small number and with this limitation it is only possible to encode a few languages and for other languages one would need to change the encoding (i.e., interpret the character positions 0–255 in a different way). The first code points 0–127 were essentially normed (corresponding to ASCII) while the second half 128–255 would vary by holding different accented characters to support a certain set of languages.

Each computer used one of these encodings when storing or interpreting files and as long as two computers used the same encoding it was (easily) possible to exchange files between them and have them interpreted and processed correctly.

But different computers may have used different encodings and given that a computer file is simply a sequence of bytes with no indication for which encoding is intended, chaos could easily happen and has happened. For example, the German word “Größe” (height) entered on a German keyboard could show up as “Gr"aße” on a different computer using a different encoding by default.

So in summary the situation wasn’t at all good and it was clear in the early nineties that \LaTeX{} 2ε (that was being developed to provide a \LaTeX{} version usable across the world) had to provide a solution to this issue.

The \LaTeX{} 2ε answer was the introduction of the \texttt{inputenc} package [2] through which it is possible to
provide support for multiple encodings. It also allows to correctly process a file written in one encoding on a computer using a different encoding and even supports documents where the encoding changes midway.

Since the first release of \LaTeX{} 2ε in 1994, \LaTeX{} documents that used any characters outside ASCII in the source (i.e., any characters in the range of 128–255) were supposed to load \texttt{inputenc} and specify in which file encoding they were written and stored. If the \texttt{inputenc} package was not loaded then \LaTeX{} used a “raw” encoding which essentially took each byte from the input file and typeset the glyph that happened to be in that position in the current font—something that sometimes produces the right result but often enough will not.

In 1992 Ken Thompson and Rob Pike developed the UTF-8 encoding scheme which enables the encoding of all Unicode characters within 8-bit sequences. Over time this encoding has gradually taken over the world, replacing the legacy 8-bit encodings used before. These days all major computer operating systems use UTF-8 to store their files and it requires some effort to explicitly store files in one of the legacy encodings.

As a result, whenever \LaTeX{} users want to use any accented characters from their keyboard (instead of resorting to "a and the like) they always have to use 

```
\usepackage[utf8]{inputenc}
```

in the preamble of their documents as otherwise \LaTeX{} will produce gibberish.

\textit{The new default}

With this release, the default encoding for \LaTeX{} files has been changed from the “fall through raw” encoding to UTF-8 if used with classic \TeX{} or pd\TeX{}. The implementation is essentially the same as the existing UTF-8 support from \texttt{usepackage[utf8]{inputenc}}.

The Lua\TeX{} and Xe\TeX{} engines always supported the UTF-8 encoding as their native (and only) input encoding, so with these engines \texttt{inputenc} was always a no-op.

This means that with new documents one can assume UTF-8 input and it is no longer required to always specify \texttt{usepackage[utf8]{inputenc}}. But if this line is present it will not hurt either.

\textit{Compatibility}

For most existing documents this change will be transparent:

• documents using only ASCII in the input file and accessing accented characters via commands;

• documents that specified the encoding of their file via an option to the \texttt{inputenc} package and then used 8-bit characters in that encoding;

• documents that already had been stored in UTF-8 (whether or not specifying this via \texttt{inputenc}).

Only documents that have been stored in a legacy encoding and used accented letters from the keyboard \textit{without} loading \texttt{inputenc} (relying on the similarities between the input used and the T1 font encoding) are affected.

These documents will now generate an error that they contain invalid UTF-8 sequences. However, such documents may be easily processed by adding the new command \texttt{\textbackslash UseRawInputEncoding} as the first line of the file. This will re-instantiate the previous “raw” encoding default.

\texttt{\textbackslash UseRawInputEncoding} may also be used on the command line to process existing files without requiring the file to be edited

\texttt{pdflatex '\textbackslash UseRawInputEncoding \input' file}

will process the file using the previous default encoding. Possible alternatives are reencoding the file to UTF-8 using a tool (such as recode or iconv or an editor) or adding the line

\texttt{\textbackslash usepackage[(encoding)]{inputenc}}

to the preamble specifying the \texttt{(encoding)} that fits the file encoding. In many cases this will be \texttt{latin1} or \texttt{cp1252}. For other encoding names and their meaning see the \texttt{inputenc} documentation.

As usual, this change may also be reverted via the more general \texttt{latexrelease} package mechanism, by specifying a release date earlier than this release.

\textit{BOM: byte order mark handling}

When using Unicode the first bytes of a file may be \texttt{a}, so called, BOM character (byte order mark) to indicate the byte order used in the file. While this is not required with UTF-8 encoded files (where the byte order is known) it is nevertheless allowed by the standard and some editors add that byte sequence to the beginning of a file. In the past such files would have generated a “Missing begin document” error or displayed strange characters when loaded at a later stage.

With the addition of UTF-8 support to the kernel it is now possible to identify and ignore such BOMs characters even before \texttt{\documentclass} so that these issues will no longer be showing up.

\textit{A general rollback concept for packages and classes}

In 2015 a rollback concept for the \LaTeX{} kernel was introduced. Providing this feature allowed us to make corrections to the software (which more or less didn’t happen for nearly two decades) while continuing to maintain backward compatibility to the highest degree.
In this release we have now extended this concept to the world of packages and classes which was not covered initially. As the classes and the extension packages have different requirements compared to the kernel, the approach is different (and simplified). This should make it easy for package developers to apply it to their packages and authors to use when necessary.

The documentation of this new feature is given in an article submitted to TUGboat and also available from our website [3].

Integration of remreset and chngcntx packages into the kernel

With the optional argument to \newcounter LATEX offers to automatically reset counters when some counter is stepped, e.g., stepping a chapter counter resets the section counter (and recursively all other heading counters). However, what was until now missing was a way to undo such a link between counters or to link two counters after they have been defined.

This can be now be done with \counterwithin and \counterwithout, respectively. In the past one had to load the chngcntx package for this. For the programming level we also added \@removefromreset as the counterpart of the already existing \@addtoreset command. Up to now this was offered by the remreset package.

Testing for undefined commands

LATEX packages often use a test \@ifundefined to test if a command is defined. Unfortunately this had the side effect of defining the command to \relax in the case that it had no definition. The new release uses a modified definition (using extra testing possibilities available in \e-TEX). The new definition is more natural, however code that was relying on the side effect of the command being tested being defined if it was previously undefined may have to add \let\langlecommand\rangle\relax.

Changes to packages in the tools category

LATEX table columns with fixed widths
Frank published a short paper in TUGboat [4] on producing tables that have columns with fixed widths. The outlined approach using column specifiers “w” and “W” has now been integrated into the array package.

Obscure overprinting with multicol fixed
A rather peculiar bug was reported on StackExchange for multicol. If the column/page breaking was fully controlled by the user (through \columnbreak) instead of letting the environment do its job and if then more \columnbreak commands showed up on the last page then the balancing algorithm was thrown off track. As a result some parts of the columns did overprint each other.

The fix required a redesign of the output routines used by multicol and while it “should” be transparent in other cases (and all tests in the regression test suite came out fine) there is the off-chance that code that hooked into internals of multicol needs adjustment.

Changes to packages in the amsmath category

With this release of LATEX a few minor issues with amsmath have been corrected.

Updated user’s guide

Furthermore, amsldoc.pdf, the AMS user’s guide for the amsmath package [5], has been updated from version 2.0 to 2.1 to incorporate changes and corrections made between 2016 and 2018.

References

Introduction

The December 2018 release of \LaTeX{} is a maintenance release in which we have fixed a few bugs in the software: some are old, some newer, and they are mostly rather obscure.

Bug reports for core \LaTeX{} 2ε and packages maintained by the Project Team

In Spring 2018 we established a new issue tracking system (Github issues at https://github.com/latex3/latex2e/issues) for both the \LaTeX{} core and the packages maintained by the \LaTeX{} Project Team, with an updated procedure for how to report a bug or problem.

Initial experience with this system is good, with people who report problems following the guidelines and including helpful working examples to show the problem—thanks for doing this.

The detailed requirements and the workflow for reporting a bug in the core \LaTeX{} software is documented at

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Changes to the \LaTeX{} kernel

UTF-8: updates to the default input encoding

In the April 2018 release of \LaTeX{} we changed the default encoding from 7-bit ascii to utf-8 when using classic \TeX{} or pdf\TeX{}; see \LaTeX{} News 28 [2] for details.

Now, after half a year of experience with this new default, we have made a small number of adjustments to further improve the user experience. These include:

- Some improvements when displaying error messages about utf-8 characters that have not been set up for use with \LaTeX{}, or are invalid for some other reason; (github issues 60, 62 and 63)
- The addition of a number of previously missing declarations for characters that are in fact available with the default fonts, e.g., \verb|\j| (0237), \verb|\SS| (1E9E), \verb|\k| (02DB) and \verb|\.| (02D9);
- Correcting the names for \verb|\guillemetleft| “`” and \verb|\guillemetright| “’” in all encoding files. These correct names are in addition to the old (but wrong) Adobe names: Adobe mistakenly called them Guillemot, which is a sea bird. (github issue 65)
- Added \verb|\Hwithstroke| (“H”) and \verb|\hwithstroke| (“h”) necessary for typesetting Maltese.

(https://tex.stackexchange.com/q/460110)

Fixed \verb* and friends in Xe\TeX{} and Lua\TeX{}

The original \verb* and \verbatim* in \LaTeX{} were coded under the assumption that the position of the space character (i.e., ASCII 32) in a typewriter font contains a visible space glyph “ _ ”. This is correct for pdf\TeX{} with the most used font encodings OT1 and T1. However, this unfortunately does not work for Unicode engines using the \TU encoding since the space character slot (ASCII 32) then usually contains a real (normal) space, which

Changes to the packages in the tools category

Sometimes the \trace{} package turned off too much

Update to \xr

Column data for \multicols* sometimes vanished

Extension to \docolaction in multirow

Prevent color leak in \array

Support fragile commands in \array or \tabular column templates

Changes to packages in the amsmath category

Website updates

Publications area reorganized and extended

Japanese translations of the user’s guide

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has the effect that \verb* produces the same results as \verb.

The \verb* code now always uses the newly introduced command \verbvisiblespace to produce the visible space character and this command will get appropriate definitions for use with the different engines. With pdf\TeX{} it will simply use \texttt{\textvisiblespace}, which is a posh name for “select character 32 in the current font”, but with Unicode engines the default definition is

\begin{verbatim}
\DeclareRobustCommand\verbvisiblespace
{\leavevmode
 {\usefont{OT1}{cmtt}{m}{n}\textvisiblespace}}
\end{verbatim}

which uses the visible space from the font Computer Modern Typewriter, regardless of the currently chosen typewriter font. Internally the code ensures that the character used has exactly the same width as the other characters in the current (monospaced) font; thus, for example, code displays line up properly.

It is possible to redefine this command to select your own character, for example

\begin{verbatim}
\DeclareRobustCommand\verbvisiblespace
{\textvisiblespace}
\end{verbatim}

will select the “official” visible space character of the current font. This may look like the natural default, but it wasn’t chosen as our default because many fonts just don’t have that Unicode character, or they have one with a strange shape. (github issues 69 and 70)

Error message corrected

Trying to redefine an undefined command could in a few cases generate an error message with a missing space, e.g., \verb{\renewcommand\1{\ldots}} gave

\begin{verbatim}
LaTeX Error: \lundefined.
\end{verbatim}

This is now fixed. (github issue 41)

Fixed fatal link error with hyperref

If an \href link text gets broken across pages, pdf\TeX{} and Lua\TeX{} will generate a fatal error unless both parts of the link are internally at the same boxing level. In two-column mode that was not the case if one of the pages had spanning top floats. This has now been changed so that the error is avoided. (github issue 94)

Avoid page breaks caused by invisible commands

Commands like \label or \index could generate a potential page break in places where a page break was otherwise prohibited, e.g., when used between two consecutive headings. This has now been corrected. If for some reason you really want a break and you relied on this faulty behavior, you can always add one using \pagebreak, with or without an optional argument. (github issue 81)

---

\textbf{Prevent spurious spaces when reading table of contents data}

When table of contents data is read in from a .toc file, the new-line character at the end of each line is converted by \TeX{} to a space. In normal processing this is harmless (as \TeX{} is doing this input reading whilst in vertical mode and each line in the file represents a single line (paragraph) in the table of contents. If, however, this is done in horizontal mode, which is sometimes the case, then these spaces will appear in the output. If you then omit some of the input lines (e.g., because you do not display TOC data below a certain level), then these spaces accumulate in the typeset output and you get surprising, and unwanted, gaps inside the text.

The new code now adds a % sign at the end of problematic lines in the .toc file so that \TeX{} will not generate such spaces that may survive to spoil the printed result. As some third party packages have augmented or changed the core \TeX{} functionality in that area (for example, by adding additional arguments to the commands in TOC files) the code uses a conservative approach and the % signs are added only when certain conditions are met. Therefore some packages might require updates if they want to benefit from this correction, especially if they unconditionally overwrite \TeX{}’s \addcontentsline definition. (github issue 73)

\textbf{Prevent protrusion in table of contents lines}

In \TeX{}’s internal processing model, paragraph data is one of the major data structures. As a result, many things are internally modeled as paragraphs even if they are not conceptually “text paragraphs” in the traditional sense. In a few cases this has some surprising effects that are not always for the better. One example is standard TOC entries, where you have heading data followed by some dot leaders and a page number at the right, produced, for example, from this:

\begin{verbatim}
\label{...}
\end{verbatim}

Error message corrected . . . . . . . . . . 2

The space reserved for the page number is of a fixed width, so that the dots always end in the same place. Well, they did end in the same place until the advent of protrusion support in the \TeX{} engines. Now, with the microtype package loaded, it is possible that the page number will protrude slightly into the margin (even though it’s typeset inside a box) and as a result this page number box gets shifted. With enough bad luck this can get you another dot in the line, sticking out like the proverbial sore thumb, as exhibited in the question on StackExchange that triggered the correction.

\TeX{} now takes care that there will be no protrusion happening on such lines, even if it is generally enabled for the whole document. (https://tex.stackexchange.com/q/172785)
Start L-R mode for \thinspace space and friends

In \LaTeX, commands that are intended only for paragraph (L-R) mode are generally careful to start paragraph mode if necessary; thus they can be used at the start of a paragraph without surprising and unwanted consequences. This important requirement had been overlooked for a few horizontal spacing commands, such as \thinspace (a.k.a. “\;”), and for some other support commands such as \smash or \phantom. Thus they ended up adding vertical space when used at the beginning of a paragraph or, in the case of \smash, creating a paragraph of their own. This has now been corrected, and a corresponding update has been made to the amsmath package, in which these commands are also defined. \textit{(github issues 49 and 50)}

Guarding \pfill in doc

For presenting index entries pointing to code fragments and the like, the doc package has a \pfill command that generates within the index a line of dots leading from the command name to the page or code line numbers. If necessary it would automatically split the entry over two lines. That worked well enough for a quarter century, but we discovered recently that it is broken inside the \ltugboat class, where it sometimes produces bad spacing within continuation lines.

The reason turned out to be a redefinition of the \LaTeX command \nobreakspace (-) inside the class \ltugboat, which removed any preceding space (and thus unfortunately also removed the dots on the continuation line). While one can argue that this is a questionable redefinition (if only done by a single class and not generally), it has been in the class so long that changing it would certainly break older documents. So instead we now guard against that removal of space. \textit{(github issues 25 and 75)}

Changes to packages in the tools category

Sometimes the trace package turned off too much

The trace package is a useful little tool for tracing macro execution: it hides certain lengthy and typically uninteresting expansions resulting from font changes and similar activities. However, it had the problem that it also reset other tracing settings such as \showoutput in such situations, so that you couldn’t use \showoutput in the preamble to get symbolic output of all the pages in the document. This has now been corrected.

Update to xr

The xr package has been updated so that the code that reads the .aux file has been made more robust. It now correctly ignores conditionals (added by hyperref and other packages) rather than generating low level parsing errors. \textit{(https://tex.stackexchange.com/a/452321)}

Column data for multicols* sometimes vanished

In certain situations involving multicols*, when there are more explicit \columnbreak requests than there are columns on the current page, data could vanish due to the removal of an internal penalty marking the end of the environment. This has been corrected by explicitly reinserting that penalty if necessary. \textit{(github issue 53)}

Extension to \docolaction in multicol

The \docolaction command can be used to carry out actions depending on the column you are currently in, i.e., first, any inner one (if more than two) or last. However, if the action generates text then there is the question: is this text part of the current column or the one after? That is, on the next run, do we test before or after it, to determine in which column we are?

This is now resolved as follows: if you use \docolaction* any generated text by the chosen action is considered to be after the test point. But if you use the command without the star then all the material it generates will be placed before the test point to determine the current column, i.e., the text will become part of the current column and may affect the test result on the next run.

Prevent color leak in array

In some cases the color used inside a \tabular cell could “leak out” into the surrounding text. This has been corrected. \textit{(github issue 72)}

Support fragile commands in array or tabular column templates

The preamble specifiers p, m and b each receives a user supplied argument: the width of the paragraph column. Normally that is something harmless, like a length or a simple length expression. But in more complicated settings involving the \calc package it could break with a low-level error message. This has now been corrected. \textit{(https://tex.stackexchange.com/q/459285)}

Changes to packages in the amsmath category

The changes in the kernel made for \thinspace, \smash, etc. (see above) have been reflected in the amsmath package code, so that loading this package doesn’t revert them. \textit{(github issues 49 and 50)}

Website updates

Publications area reorganized and extended

To help readers to find relevant information in more convenient and easy ways, the area of the website covering publications by the \LaTeX Project Team was reorganized and extended (many more abstracts added). We now provide the articles, talks and supplementary data structured both by year and also by major topics [4]. Feel free to take a look.
Japanese translations of the user's guide
Yukitoshi Fujimura has kindly translated into Japanese two documents that are distributed with standard \LaTeX. These are:

- \LaTeX\texttt{2e} for authors;
- User’s Guide for the \texttt{amsmath} Package [5],

They can be found on the website documentation page [3]. You will now also find there a typeset version of the full \LaTeX\texttt{2e} source code (with index etc.) and a number of other goodies.

References
[3] \LaTeX documentation on the \LaTeX Project Website. https://latex-project.org/documentation/
[4] \LaTeX Project publications on the \LaTeX Project Website. https://latex-project.org/publications/
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- `\LaTeXX base` and `doc` distribution reunited

Now have a development branch of `\LaTeXX` on GitHub containing development code for the upcoming release. When this code is ready for wider consumption and testing, we generate a pre-release of `\LaTeXX` from this development branch and make it available on CTAN.

For users of the \TeX{} Live and MiK\TeX{} distributions it is therefore now straightforward to test their documents and code against the upcoming `\LaTeXX` release with ease, simply by selecting a different program name (when using the command line) or by selecting a menu entry (after setting it up; see below).

If you do this then the latest version of the `\LaTeXX` development format will be used to process your document, allowing you to test the upcoming release with your own documents and packages. For example, if you run

```
\pdflatex-dev myfile
```

then you will be greeted on the screen with something like `\LaTeXXe <2019-10-01> pre-release-2` (identifying the pre-release format) instead of the normal `\LaTeXXe <2018-12-01>`. In this pre-release you will find the latest new features that we have developed.

**Our hopes**

We don’t expect everybody to start using the development formats to participate in testing, but we hope that people with a strong interest in a stable `\LaTeXX` environment (especially developers and maintainers of important packages) will use the new facilities and help us to ensure that future public releases of `\LaTeXX` do not (as has happened in the past) require some immediate patches because of issues that were not identified by our internal regression test suite or by other testing we do.

Any issue identified when using the development format should preferably be logged as an issue on GitHub, following the procedure outlined on our website at [https://www.latex-project.org/bugs/](https://www.latex-project.org/bugs/) including the use of the `latexbug` package as described.

Our bug reporting process normally states that issues involving third-party software are out of scope as we can’t correct external packages; see [1]. However, in the particular case of the development format showing an incompatibility with a third-party package, it is fine to open an issue with us (in addition, please, to informing the maintainer of that package) so that we know about the problem and can jointly work on resolving it.
Details please...

More details and some background information about the concepts and the process are available in an upcoming TUGboat article: “The \LaTeX{} release workflow and the \LaTeX{} dev formats” [2].

Setting up menu items

While the command line call works out of the box if you have a recent \TeX{} Live or MiK\TeX{} installation, its use within an integrated editing environment doesn’t at this point in time (maybe the developers of these editors will include it in the future). However, it is normally fairly simple to enable it as most (or even all?) of them provide simple ways to call your own setup. How this works in detail depends very much on the environment you use, so we can’t give much help here.

But as an example: to provide an additional menu entry for XeLa\TeX{}-dev on a MacBook all that is necessary is to copy the file XeLa\TeX{}-engine to XeLa\TeX{}-dev.engine and change the call from xelatex to xelatex-dev inside.

Improving Unicode handling in \pdf\TeX{}

Perhaps the most important improvement in this release is even better support for UTF-8 characters when using \pdf\TeX{}.

When using a “Unicode engine”, any Unicode character (that is not acting as a command, i.e., is not “active”) can be used as part of the \texttt{\label/\ref} mechanism or can be displayed in a message or written to a file. In 8-bit engines, however, this was severely restricted: essentially you had to limit yourself to using ASCII letters, digits and a few punctuation symbols. With the new release, most of these restrictions have been removed and you now can write labels such as

\begin{quote}
\texttt{\label{eq:größer}}
\end{quote}

or use accented characters, etc., as part of a \texttt{\typeout} message. The only requirement remaining is that only those UTF-8 characters that are also available for typesetting can be used, i.e., only those characters for which adequate font support is loaded. Otherwise you will get an error message stating that the particular Unicode character is not set up for use with \LaTeX{}.

Note, however, that the restrictions on what characters can be used in the names of commands have not changed.

What is not possible when using an 8-bit engine such as \pdf\TeX{} is to use characters other than ASCII letters as part of a command name. This is due to the fact that all other characters in such engines are not single character tokens, but in fact consist of a sequence of bytes and this is not supported in command names.

Improving file name handling in \pdf\TeX{}

A related change is that file names used as part of \texttt{\input}, \texttt{\includegraphics}, etc., commands can now contain any Unicode characters allowed by the file system in use, including spaces. In this case, even characters that can’t be typeset (due to lack of font support) can be used.

Improving the \texttt{\texttt{\texttt{filecontents}}} environment

The \texttt{\texttt{\texttt{filecontents}}} environment now supports an optional argument in which you can specify that it is allowed to \texttt{\texttt{\texttt{overwrite}}} an already existing file; by default nothing is written if a file with the given name exists anywhere in the search tree. An alternative name for this option is \texttt{force}. Even then the environment will refuse to write to \texttt{\jobname.tex} to avoid clobbering its own input file. However, if you use a different extension on your input file you could still overwrite it (there is no way to test for that).

There is also an option \texttt{nosearch}, which specifies that only the current directory is examined for an existing file, not the whole \TeX{} inputs tree. This is useful if you want to write a local copy of a standard system file. Finally, \texttt{noheader} prevents writing a preamble to the file (this is the same as using the star form of the environment).

Another change is that this environment is now allowed anywhere in the document, which means it provides everything (and more) of what the now obsolete \texttt{\texttt{\texttt{filecontents}}} package provided.

Making more user commands robust

In the early days of \LaTeX{} many commands were fragile, i.e., they needed \texttt{\protect} in front of them when used in places such as section headings and other “moving arguments”, etc. In \LaTeX{}\texttt{\texttt{\texttt{2}}} many of these commands were made robust, but still a fairly large number remained unnecessarily fragile.

In this release of \LaTeX{}\texttt{\texttt{\texttt{2}}} we have now made a lot more commands robust. There is a very small collection of commands that must stay fragile because their expansion (maybe partially) at just the right time is critical. Yet others are unlikely to ever be needed in a “moving argument”.

Doing this for \texttt{\begin} and \texttt{\end} was rather tricky as the standard mechanism with \texttt{\DeclareRobustCommand} doesn’t work here, at least not for \texttt{\end} as that needs to expand during typesetting without generating a \texttt{\relax} (from the \texttt{\protect}). Such a token would start a new row in table environments, such as \texttt{\texttt{\texttt{tabular}}}, etc. Furthermore, some packages try to look into the definition of \texttt{\end} by expanding it several times. Thus expansion with \texttt{\expandafter} had to produce exactly the same result as before. But in the end we overcame

---
that hurdle too, so now environments are automatically robust if used in places like headings or `\texttt{typeout}` and so forth.

What hasn’t been tackled yet is the redefinitions in `amsmath`: this package redefines a number of basic math constructs that are now robust, so that they become fragile again once the package is loaded. This area will be addressed in a followup release.  

**Other changes to the \LaTeX{} kernel**

**Guard against `\unskip` in tabular cells**

If a `tabular` or `array` cell started with a command that started with an `\unskip` then centering the column broke because the stretching glue on the left got removed. The fix for this was to add a minuscule, and hence unnoticeable, additional space after the stretching space: removing this extra space causes no problems.

This change was also applied in the `array` package.  

**Fix Unicode table data**

The Unicode slots `\u+012F` which is “i with ogonek” produced a “dotless i with ogonek” by mistake. This has been corrected.

**Improve interface for cross-references**

The packages `fncylab` and `varioref` provided a slightly improved definition of `\refstepcounter` which allowed the internal `\@...` commands to receive the counter value as an argument, instead of acting as a simple prefix. This supports more complex formatting of the value in the reference.

These packages also provided the command `\labelformat` to help in the specification of such formatting in an easy way. For example, `\labelformat{equation}{eq.--(#1)}` specifies that references to equations automatically come out as “eq. (5)" or similar. As such a `\labelformat` declaration means a `\ref` command can no longer be successfully used at the start of a sentence, the packages also provided `\Ref` for such scenarios.

Both of these commands, `\labelformat` and `\Ref`, are now removed from the packages and instead made available in the kernel so there is no need to load additional packages.

**Improve wording of a warning message**

The kernel now says “‘Trying to load …’” instead of “Try loading …” in one of its informal messages to match style of similar messages.

**Avoid bad side-effects of `\DeclareErrorFont`**

As a side effect of setting up the error font for `nfss`, this declaration also changed the current font size back to 10pt. In most circumstances that doesn’t matter, because that declaration was meant to be used only during the format generation and not during a \LaTeX{} run. However, it has turned out to be used by some developers in other places (incorrectly in fact: e.g., inside some `.fd` files) where resetting the size causes havoc seemingly at random. The command has now changed to not produce such side effects.

**nfssfont: Make font table generation the default action**

With the small file `nfssfont.tex` it is possible to produce font tables and other font tests in the style set up by Don Knuth. In nearly all cases a font table is wanted, so this action has been made the default. Now one can simply hit enter instead of having to write `\table\bye`.

**trace: Add package support in the kernel**

The `trace` package implements the commands `\traceon` and `\traceoff` that work like `\tracingall` but skip certain code blocks that produce a lot of tracing output. This is useful when debugging, to suppress uninteresting tracing from, for example, loading a font. Code blocks that should not be traced need to be surrounded by the commands `\conditionally@\traceoff` and `\conditionally@\traceon`.

The \LaTeX{} kernel now provides dummy definitions for these two commands so that package writers can use them in their packages regardless of `trace` being loaded or not.
Changes to packages in the tools category

array: Warn if primitive column specifiers are overwritten
With \newcolumntype it is possible to define your own column specifiers for a \tabular preamble; it is also possible to change existing ones. However, doing that for a primitive column specifier, such as c, is seldom a good idea, since then its functionality becomes unavailable. The package was therefore supposed to warn the user in this case, but due to a missing \expandafter in the code it never did—now it does. (github issue 148)

multicol: Introduce minrows counter for balancing
When there are only a few lines of text on a page at the end of a \multicols environment, balancing the columns often looks rather odd: such as three columns each containing a single line. The balancing behavior can now be controlled through the counter \minrows (default is 1) which specifies that, after balancing, there must be at least that many lines in the first column. Thus, if you set \minrows to 2 then you would get a distribution of 2+1+0 lines and if set to three, the result would be 3+0+0 instead of the default 1+1+1.

What is most appropriate really depends on the circumstances, but this now gives you the tools to make local or global adjustments.

varioref: Better support for cleveref
The \varioref package has been internally updated to provide better interfaces for packages such as \hyperref and \cleveref.

It also has a new package option \nospace that stops \varioref from meddling with space in front of its commands. The original behavior was always somewhat problematical and it is suggested that all new documents use this option (which should really have been the default).

Support was also added for the Arabic language through the option \arabic.

xr: Support citations to bibliographies in external documents
The xr package can be used to cross-reference an external \LaTeX document. This means that even when a work is split over different documents (that need to be processed separately), \ref or \pageref can use labels from any document, creating links between them. This facility has now been extended so that \cite commands and their cousins can now also reference bibliographies in external documents; this feature was first provided in the package xcite by Enrico Gregorio.

Note that for technical reasons xr doesn’t work with \hyperref. Use xr-hyper instead if you need the latter package.

Changes to packages in the amsmath category

amsmath: Introduce \overunderset command
The amsmath package has always offered the commands \overset and \underset to produce binary operators with something set above or below. But sometimes one needs to put something above and something below: The newly added \overunderset makes this easily possible.

Documentation updates
There are a number of documentation updates in files on the documentation page of the project website [4].

Highlighting the standard \NFFS codes for series
The Font Selection Guide [3] has been updated to strongly recommend that the standard codes should be used when providing font support. The reason for this recommendation is explained here.

The font selection scheme uses a number of standard codes for \fontseries and \fontshape to ensure that different fonts are comparable, e.g., that you get a “light” weight if you specify 1 and “extra bold” when you write \eb, etc. Over the years people came up with a number of other creative short codes like k, j, t and others with the result that changing a font family required different codes and thus prevented users from easily mixing and matching different families. Some work has been undertaken to get back to a coherent scheme and all the font families supported through the program \autoinst are now producing the standard codes again.

\LaTeX base and doc distribution reunited
For a long time the \LaTeX distribution available from \ctan was split into several parts to allow them to be uploaded or downloaded separately. As this is these days more confusing than helpful we have recombined the base part with the documentation part (as both are anyway always updated together). Thus the package latex-doc is no longer separately available from \ctan but contained in the latex-base distribution.

References
[3] \LaTeX Project Team: \LaTeX 2ε font selection. https://latex-project.org/documentation/
[4] \LaTeX documentation on the \LaTeX Project Website. https://latex-project.org/documentation/
The current release has been tested by a number of people, and we have had valuable feedback on a range of the new ideas. This has allowed us to fix issues in several of the new features, as described below.

We wish to thank all the dedicated users who have been trying out the development formats, and we encourage others to do so. Pre-testing in this way does mean that, for the vast majority of users, problems are solved before they even appear!

Concerning this release ...(Lua\LaTeX{} engine)

The new LuaHB\TeX{} engine is Lua\TeX{} with an embedded HarfBuzz library. HarfBuzz can be used by setting a suitable renderer in the font declaration. A basic interface for that is provided by fontspec. This additional font renderer will greatly improve the shaping of various scripts when using Lua\TeX{}, many of which are currently handled correctly only by Xe\TeX{}, which always uses HarfBuzz.

To simplify testing of the new engine, binaries have already been added to MiKTeX and \TeX{} Live 2019 and both distributions have already now changed the Lua\TeX{}-dev format to use it.

Going forward, Lua\TeX{} (and Lua\TeX{}-dev) will both use the LuaHB\TeX{} engine. The timing of the switch to the LuaHB\TeX{} engine depends on the distribution you use (for \TeX{} Live this will be with \TeX{} Live 2020).

Improved load-times for expl3

The \LaTeX{}3 programming layer, expl3, has over the past decade moved from being largely experimental to broadly stable. It is now used in a significant number of third-party packages, most notably xparse, for defining interfaces in cases where no expl3 code is “visible”. In addition, most \LaTeX{} documents compiled using Xe\TeX{} or Lua\TeX{} load fontspec, which is written using expl3.

The expl3 layer contains a non-trivial number of macros, and when used with the Xe\TeX{} and Lua\TeX{} engines, it also loads a large body of Unicode data. This means that even on a fast computer, there is a relatively large load time when using expl3.

For this release, the team have made adjustments in the \LaTeX{}ε kernel to pre-load a significant portion of expl3 when the format is built. This is transparent to the user, other than the significant decrease in document processing time: there will be no “pause” whilst loading...
the Unicode data files. Loading expl3 in documents and packages can continue to be done as usual; eventually, it will be possible to omit
\RequirePackage{expl3}
entirely but, to support older formats, this is still recommended at present.

**Improvements to \LaTeX{}’s font selection mechanism (NFSS)**

**Extending the shape management in NFSS**

Over time, more and more fonts have become available for use with \LaTeX. Many such font families offer additional shapes such as small caps italic (scit), small caps slanted (scls1) or swash (sw). By using \texttt{\fontshape} those shapes can be explicitly selected. For the swash shapes there is also \texttt{\swshape} and \texttt{\textsw} available.

In the original font selection implementation a request to select a new shape always overrode the current shape. With the 2020 release of \LaTeX{} this has changed and \texttt{\fontshape} can now be used to combine small capitals with italic, slanted or swash letters, either by explicitly asking for \texttt{scit}, etc., or by asking for italics when typeset already in small caps, and so forth.

Using \texttt{\upshape} will still change italics or slanted back to an upright shape but will not any longer alter the small caps setting. To change small capitals back to upper/lower case you can now use \texttt{\ulshape} (or \texttt{\textul}) which in turn will not change the font with respect to italics, slanted or swash. There is one exception: for compatibility reasons \texttt{\upshape} will change small capitals back to upright (n shape), if the current shape is sc. This is done so that something like \texttt{\acsshape...\upshape} continues to work as before, but we suggest that you don’t use that deprecated method in new documents.

Finally, if you want to reset the shape back to normal you can use \texttt{\normalshape} which is a shorthand for \texttt{\upshape\ulshape}.

The way that shapes combine with each other is not hardwired; it is customizable and extensible if there is ever a need for this. The mappings are defined through \texttt{\DeclareFontShapeChangeRule} and the details for developers are documented in source2e.pdf.

The ideas for this interface extension have been pioneered in fontspec by Will Robertson for Unicode engines, and in fontaxes by Andreas Bühmann and Michael Ummels for pdf\LaTeX; they are by now used in many font support packages.

**Extending the font series management in NFSS**

Many of the newer font families also come provided with additional weights (thin, semi-bold, ultra-bold, etc.) or several running widths, such as condensed or extra-condensed. In some cases the number of different values for series (weight plus width) is really impressive: for example, Noto Sans offers 36 fonts, from ultra-light extra condensed to ultra-bold medium width.

Already in its original design, NFSS supported 9 weight levels, from ultra-light (ul) to ultra-bold (ub), and also 9 width levels, from ultra-condensed (uc) to ultra-expanded (ux): more than enough, even for a font family like Noto Sans. Unfortunately, some font support packages nevertheless invented their own names, so in recent years you have been able to find all kinds of non-standard series names (k, i, j and others), making it impossible to combine different fonts successfully using the standard NFSS mechanisms.

Over the course of the last year a small number of individuals, notably, Bob Tennent, Michael Sharpe and Marc Penninga, have worked hard to bring this unsatisfactory situation back under control; so today we are happy to report that the internal font support files for more than a hundred font families are all back to following the standard NFSS conventions. Combining them is now again rather nice and easy, and from a technical perspective they can now be easily matched; but, of course, there is still the task of choosing combinations that visually work well together.

In the original font selection implementation, a request to select a new series always overrode the current one. This was reasonable because there were nearly no fonts available that offered anything other than a medium or a bold series. Now that this has changed and families such as Noto Sans are available, combining weight and width into a single attribute is no longer appropriate. With the 2020 release of \LaTeX, the management of series therefore changed to allow independent settings of the weight and the width attributes of the series.

For most users this change will be largely transparent as \LaTeX{} offers only \texttt{\textbf} or \texttt{\bfseries} to select a bolder face (and \texttt{\textmd} and \texttt{\mdseries} to return to a medium series): there is no high-level command for selecting a condensed face, etc. However, using the NFSS low-level interface it is now possible to ask for, say, \texttt{\fontsize{c}\selectfont} to get a condensed face (suitable for a marginal note) and that would still allow the use of \texttt{\textbf} inside the note, which would select a bold-condensed face (and not a rather odd-looking bold-extended face in the middle of condensed type).

The expectation is that this functionality will be used largely by class and package designers but, given that the low-level NFSS commands are usable on the document level and that they are not really difficult to apply, there are probably also a number of users who will enjoy using these new possibilities that bring \LaTeX{} back into the premier league for font usage.

The ways in which the different series values combine with each other is not hardwired but is again
customizable and extensible. The mappings are defined through \DeclareFontSeriesChangeRule and the details for developers are documented in source2e.pdf.

Font series defaults per document family
With additional weights and widths now being available in many font families, it is more likely that somebody will want to match, say, a medium weight serif family with a semi-light sans serif family, or that with one family one wants to use the bold-extended face when \textbf is used, while with another it should be bold (not extended) or semibold, etc.

In the past this kind of extension was provided by Bob Tennent’s mweights package, which has been used in many font support packages. With the 2020 release of \LaTeXX this feature is now available out of the box. In addition we also offer a document-level interface to adjust the behavior of the high-level series commands \textbf, \textmd, and of their declaration forms \bfseries and \mdseries, so that they can have different effects for the serif, sans serif and typewriter families used in a document.

For example, specifying
\begin{verbatim}
\DeclareFontSeriesDefault{rm}{bf}{sb}
\DeclareFontSeriesDefault{tt}{md}{lc}
\end{verbatim}
in the document preamble would result in \textbf producing semi-bold (sb) when typesetting in a roman typeface. The second line says that the typewriter default face (i.e., the medium series md) should be a light-condensed face. The optional argument here can be either \texttt, \textsf or \texttt{tt} to indicate one of the three main font families in a document; if omitted you will change the overall document default instead. In the first mandatory argument you specify either \texttt{md} or \texttt{bf} and the second mandatory argument then gives the desired series value in NFSS nomenclature.

Handling of nested emphasis
In previous releases of \LaTeX, nested \texttt{emph} commands automatically alternated between italics and upright. This mechanism has now been generalised so that you can now specify for arbitrary nesting levels how emphasis should be handled.

The declaration \DeclareEmphSequence expects a comma separated list of font declarations corresponding to increasing levels of emphasis. For example,
\begin{verbatim}
\DeclareEmphSequence{\itshape,\%
\upshape,s\shape,\itshape}
\end{verbatim}
uses italics for the first, small capitals for the second, and italic small capitals for the third level (provided you use a font that supports these shapes). If there are more nesting levels than provided, \LaTeX uses the declarations stored in \texttt{\emreset} (by default \texttt{\ulshape\upshape}) for the next level and then restarts the list.

The mechanism tries to be “smart” by verifying that the given declarations actually alter the current font. If not, it continues and tries the next level—the assumption being that there was already a manual font change in the document to the font that is now supposed to be used for emphasis. Of course, this only works if the declarations in the list’s entries actually change the font and not, for example, just the color. In such a scenario one has to add \texttt{\emforce} to the entry, which directs the mechanism to use the entry, even if the font attributes appear to be unchanged.

Providing font family substitutions
Given that pd\LaTeX can only handle fonts with up to 256 glyphs, a single font encoding can only support a few languages. The \texttt{T1} encoding, for example, does support many Latin-based scripts, but if you want to write in Greek or Cyrillic then you will need to switch encodings to \texttt{LGR} or \texttt{T2A}. Given that not every font family offers glyphs in such encodings, you may end up with some default family (e.g., Computer Modern) that doesn’t blend in well with the chosen document font. For such cases NFSS now offers \DeclareFontFamilySubstitution, for example:
\begin{verbatim}
\DeclareFontFamilySubstitution{LGR}{Montserrat-LF}{IBMPlexSans-TLF}
\end{verbatim}
tells \LaTeX that if you are typesetting in the sans serif font \texttt{Montserrat-LF} and the Greek encoding \texttt{LGR} is asked for, then \LaTeX should use \texttt{IBMPlexSans-TLF} to fulfill the encoding request.

The code is based on ideas from the substitutefont package by Günter Milde, but the implementation is different.

Providing all text companion symbols by default
The text companion encoding \texttt{T1} was originally not available by default, but only when the textcomp package was loaded. The main reason for this was limited availability of fonts with this encoding other than Computer Modern; another was the memory restrictions back in the nineties. These days neither limitation remains, so with the 2020 release all the symbols provided with the textcomp package are available out of the box.

Furthermore, an intelligent substitution mechanism has been implemented so that glyphs missing in some fonts are automatically substituted with default glyphs that are sans serif if you typeset in \texttt{\textsf} and monospaced if you typeset using \texttt{\texttt}. In the past they were always taken from Computer Modern Roman if substitution was necessary.

This is most noticeable with \texttt{\texttt} which are now taken from \texttt{T1} so that you no longer get 1234 but 1234 when typesetting in sans serif fonts and 1234 when using typewriter fonts.
If there ever is a need to use the original (inferior) definition, then that remains available as \legacyoldstylenums; and to fully revert to the old behavior there is also \UseLegacyTextSymbols. The latter declaration reverts \oldstylenums and also changes the footnote symbols, such as \textdagger, \textparagraph, etc., to pick up their glyphs from the math fonts instead of the current text font (this means they always keep the same shape and do not nicely blend in with the text font).

With the text companion symbols as part of the kernel, it is normally no longer necessary to load the textcomp package, but for backwards compatibility this package will remain available. There is, however, one use case where it remains useful: if you load the package with the option error or warn then substitutions will change their behavior and result in a \TeX error or a \LTEX warning (on the terminal), respectively. Without the package the substitution information only appears in the .log file. If you use the option quiet, then even the information in the transcript is suppressed (which is not really recommended).

New alias size function for use in .fd files
Most of the newer fonts supported in \TeX have been set up with the autoinst tool by Marc Penninga. In the past, this program set up each font using the face name chosen by that font’s designer, e.g., “regular”, “bold”, etc. These face names were then mapped by substitution to the standard NFSS series names, i.e., “m” or “b”. As a result one got unnecessary substitution warnings such as “Font T1/abc/bold/n not found, using T1/abc/b/n instead”.

We now provide a new NFSS size function, alias, that can and will be used by autoinst in the future. It provides the same functionality as the subst function but is less vocal about its actions, so that only significant font substitutions show up as warnings.

Suppress unnecessary font substitution warnings
Many sans serif fonts do not have real italics but usually only oblique/slanted shapes, so the substitution of slanted for italics is natural and in fact many designers talk about italic sans serif faces even if in reality they are oblique.

With nearly all sans serif font families, the \LATEX support files therefore silently substitute slanted if you ask for \itshape or \textit. This is also true for Computer Modern in T1 encoding but in OT1 you got a warning on the terminal even though there is nothing you can do about it. This has now been changed to an information message only, written to the .log file. (github issue 172)

Other changes to the \LATEX kernel

UTF-8 characters in package descriptions
In 2018 we made UTF-8 the default input encoding for \LATEX but we overlooked the case of non-ASCII characters in the short package descriptions used in declarations, e.g., in the optional argument to \ProvidesPackage. They worked (sometimes) before, but the switch to UTF-8 made them always generate an error. This has been corrected. (github issue 52)

Fix inconsistent hook setting when loading packages
As part of loading a package, the command \package.sty-h@@k gets defined. However, attempting to load a package a second time resulted in this hook becoming undefined again. Now the hook remains defined so that extra loading attempts do not change the state of \LATEX (relevant only to package developers). (github issue 198)

Avoid spurious warning if LY1 is made the default encoding
Making LY1 the default encoding, as is done by some font support packages, gave a spurious warning even if \rmdefault was changed first. This was corrected. (github issue 199)

Ensure that \\ remains robust
In the last release we made most document-level commands robust, but \\ became fragile again whenever \raggedright or similar typesetting was used. This has been fixed. (github issue 203)

Make math delimiters robust in a different way
Making math delimiters robust caused an issue in some situations. This has been corrected. This also involved a correction to amsmath. (github issue 251)

Allow more write streams with filecontents in \LaTeX
Most \TeX engines only support a maximum of sixteen concurrently open write streams, and when those have been used up, then filecontents or any other code trying to open one will fail. In \LaTeX more write streams are available and those can also now be utilised. (github issue 238)

Allow spaces in filecontents option list
Leaving spaces or newlines in the option list prevented the options from being correctly recognized. This has been corrected. (github issue 256)

New reverselist Lua callback type
A new callback type, reverselist, was added: \post_mlist_to_hlist_filter and \post_linebreak_filter are now of this type.
Changes to packages in the graphics category

Make color & graphics user-level commands robust
Some of the user-level commands in color, graphics and graphicx, such as \textcolor or \includegraphics, were still fragile so didn’t work in moving arguments. All of these are now robust. (github issue 208)

Changes to packages in the tools category

Fixed column depth in boxed multicols
The multicols environment was setting \maxdepth when splitting allocated boxes; but, due to the way the internal interfaces of \LaTeX{} are designed, it should have used \maxdepth instead. As a result, balanced boxed multicols sometimes ended up having different heights even if they had exactly the same content. (github issue 190)

Ensure that multicols does not lose text
The multicols environment needs a set of consecutively numbered boxes to collect column material. The way those got allocated could result in disaster if other packages allocated most boxes below box 255 (which \TeX{} always uses for the output page). In the original implementation that problem was avoided because one could only allocate box numbers below 255, but nowadays the \LaTeX{} allocation routine allows allocating box numbers both below and above 255. So the assumption that when asking for, say, 20 boxes you always get a consecutive sequence of 20 box register numbers became no longer true: some of the column material could end up in box 255, where it would get overwritten. This has now been corrected by allocating all necessary boxes with numbers above 255 whenever there aren’t enough lower-numbered registers available. (github issue 237)

Allow spaces in \hline arguments
The \hline command, which allows the specification of rule segments in tabular environments, now allows (but ignores) spaces between its tokens: so \hline\{ = : =\} is now allowed and is equivalent to \hline\{=:=\}. This matches similar token arguments in \LaTeX{} such as the \{h t p\} argument on floats. A similar change has been made to the extended \hline command in the colortbl package. (github issue 242)

\LaTeX{} requirements on engine primitives
Since the finalization of \vTeX{} in 1999, a number of additional ‘utility’ primitives have been added to pdf\TeX{}. Several of these are broadly useful and have been required by expl3 for some time, most notably \texttt{\textbackslash pdfstrcmp}. Over time, a common set of these ‘post-\vTeX{}’ primitives have been incorporated into \XeTeX{} and (u)p-\TeX{}: they were already available in Lua\TeX{}. A number of these additional primitives are needed to support new or improved functionality in \LaTeX{}. This is seen for example in the improved UTF-8 handling, which uses \texttt{\textbackslash ifincsname}. The following primitive functionality (which in Lua\TeX{} may be achieved using Lua code) will therefore be required by the \LaTeX{} kernel and core packages from the start of 2021:

- \texttt{\textbackslash ifincsname}
- \texttt{\textbackslash ifpdfprimitive}
- \texttt{\textbackslash ifpdfcreationdate}
- \texttt{\textbackslash pdffiledump}
- \texttt{\textbackslash pdffilemoddate}
- \texttt{\textbackslash pdffilesize}
- \texttt{\textbackslash pdflastxpos}
- \texttt{\textbackslash pdflastypos}
- \texttt{\textbackslash pdfmdfivesum}
- \texttt{\textbackslash pdfnormaldeviate}
- \texttt{\textbackslash pdfpageheight}
- \texttt{\textbackslash pdfpagewidth}
- \texttt{\textbackslash pdfprimitivewidth}
- \texttt{\textbackslash pdfsetrandomseed}
- \texttt{\textbackslash pdfshellescape}
- \texttt{\textbackslash pdfsetrandomseed}
- \texttt{\textbackslash pdffilesize}
- \texttt{\textbackslash pdffilemoddate}
- \texttt{\textbackslash pdffield}
- \texttt{\textbackslash pdfdependent}
- \texttt{\textbackslash pdfsavesavpos}
- \texttt{\textbackslash pdfsavesavpos}
- \texttt{\textbackslash pdfprimitivewidth}
- \texttt{\textbackslash pdfsetrandomseed}
- \texttt{\textbackslash pdfuniformdeviate}

For ease of reference, these primitives will be referred to as the ‘pdf\TeX{} utilities’. With the exception of \texttt{\textbackslash expanded}, these have been present in pdf\TeX{} since the release of version 1.40.0 in 2007; \texttt{\textbackslash expanded} was added for \TeX{} Live 2019. Similarly, the full set of these utility primitives has been available in \XeTeX{} from the 2019 \TeX{} Live release, and has always been available in Lua\TeX{} (some by Lua emulation). The Japanese p\TeX{} and up\TeX{} gained all of the above (except \texttt{\textbackslash ifincsname}) for \TeX{} Live 2019 and will both have that primitive also from the 2020 release onward.

At the same time, engines which are fully Unicode-capable must provide the following three primitives:

- \texttt{\textbackslash Uchar}
- \texttt{\textbackslash Ucharcat}
- \texttt{\textbackslash Umathcode}

Note that it has become standard practice to check for Unicode-aware engines by using the existence of the \texttt{\textbackslash Umathcode} primitive. As such, this is already a requirement: engines lacking these primitives cannot use Unicode features of the \LaTeX{}\v2 kernel or expl3. Note also that up\TeX{} can handle Unicode but it is not classed as a Unicode engine by the base \LaTeX{} code.

References

https://latex-project.org/publications/

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[3] \LaTeX{} documentation on the \LaTeX{} Project Website.
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Introduction

This document is under construction ...

Other changes to the \LaTeX\ kernel
\symbol\ in math mode for large Unicode values
The \LaTeX\ 2ε kernel defines the command \symbol, which allows characters to be typeset by entering their ‘slot number’. With the Lua\TeX\ and Xe\TeX\ engines, these slot numbers can extend to very large values to accommodate Unicode characters in the upper Unicode planes (e.g., bold mathematical capital A is slot number "1D400 in hex or 119808 in decimal). The Xe\TeX\ engine did not allow \symbol\ in math mode for values above 2^{16}, and this limitation has now been lifted.

Spacing issues when using \texttt{linethickness}
In some circumstances the use of \texttt{linethickness} introduced a spurious space that shifted objects in a \texttt{picture} environments to the right. This has been corrected.

Better support for uncommon font series defaults
If a font family was set up with fairly unusual font series defaults, e.g.,
\renewcommand\ttdefault{lmvtt}
\DeclareFontSeriesDefault[tt]{md}{lm}
\DeclareFontSeriesDefault[tt]{bf}{bm}
then a switch between the main document families, e.g., \texttt{ttfamily}...\texttt{rmfamily} did not always correctly continued typesetting in medium or bold series if that involved adjusting the values used by \texttt{mdseries} or \texttt{bfseries}. This has now been corrected.

Adjusting \texttt{fleqn}
In \texttt{amsmath} the \texttt{mathindent} parameter used with the \texttt{fleqn} design is a rubber length parameter allowing for setting it to a value such as \texttt{1em minus 1em}, i.e., so the the normal indentation can be reduced in case of very wide math displays. This is now also supported by the \LaTeX\ standard classes.

In addition a compressable space between formula and equation number in the \texttt{equation} environment got added when the \texttt{fleqn} option is used so that a very wide formula doesn’t bump into the equation number.

Changes to packages in the \texttt{graphics} category
Generate a warning if existing color definition is changed
If a color is defined twice using \texttt{DefineNamedColor}, no info text \texttt{Redefining color ... in named color model ...} is written to the log file, because of a typo in the check. This has been corrected.

Changes to packages in the \texttt{tools} category
Support stretchable glue in \texttt{w}-columns
If stretchable glue, e.g., \texttt{\dotfill}, is used in \texttt{tabular} columns made with the \texttt{array} package, it stretches as it would in normal paragraph text. The one exception were \texttt{w}-columns (but not \texttt{W}-columns) were it got forced to its nominal width (which in case if \texttt{hfll} or \texttt{dotfill} is 0 pt). This has been corrected and now \texttt{w}-columns behave like all other column types in this respect.

Changes to packages in the \texttt{amsmath} category
Placement corrections for two accent commands
The accent commands \texttt{\dddot} and \texttt{\ddddot} (producing triple and quadruple dot accents) moved the base character vertically in certain situations if it was a
single glyph, e.g., $\dddot{Q}$ were not at the same baseline. This has been corrected. (github issue 126)