

# The zref package

Heiko Oberdiek  
<oberdiek@uni-freiburg.de>

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## Abstract

Package `zref` tries to get rid of the restriction in  $\text{\LaTeX}$ 's reference system that only two properties are supported. The package implements an extensible referencing system, where properties are handled in a more flexible way. It offers an interface for macro programmers for the access to the system and some applications that uses the new reference scheme.

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## 1 Introduction

Standard  $\text{\LaTeX}$ 's reference system with `\label`, `\ref`, and `\pageref` supports two properties, the apperance of the counter that is last incremented by `\refstepcounter` and the page with the `\label` command.

Unhappily  $\text{\LaTeX}$  does not provide an interface for adding another properties. Packages such as `hyperref`, `nameref`, or `titleref` are forced to use ugly hacks to extend the reference system. These ugly hacks are one of the causes for `hyperref`'s difficulty regarding compatibility with other packages.

## 1.1 Standard $\text{\LaTeX}$ behaviour

References are created by the `\label` command:

```
\chapter{Second chapter}
\section{First section on page 7} % section 2.1
\label{myref}
```

Now  $\text{\LaTeX}$  records the section number 2.1 and the page 7 in the reference. Internally the reference is a list with two entries:

```
\r@myref → {2.1}{7}
```

The length of the list is fixed in the  $\text{\LaTeX}$  kernel. An interface for adding new properties is missing.

There are several tries to add new properties:

**hyperref** uses a list of five properties instead of the standard list with two entries. This causes many compatibility problems with  $\text{\LaTeX}$  and other packages.

**titleref** stores its title data into the first entry in the list.  $\text{\LaTeX}$  is happy because it does only see its list with two entries. The situation becomes more difficult, if more properties are added this way. Then the macros form a nested structure inside the first reference argument for the label. Expandable extractions will then become painful.

## 1.2 Basic idea

Some time ago Morten Høgholm sent me an experimental cross referencing mechanism as “`expl3`” code. His idea is:

```
\g_xref_mylabel_plist →
\ xref_dance_key{salsa}\ xref_name_key{Morten}...
```

The entries have the following format:

```
\ xref_{your key}_key{some text}
```

This approach is much more flexible:

- New properties can easily be added, just use a new key.
- The length of the list is not fixed. A reference can use a subset of the keys.
- The order of the entries does not matter.

Unhappily I am not familiar with the experimental code for  $\text{\LaTeX}3$  that will need some time before its first release. Thus I have implemented it as  $\text{\LaTeX}2_{\epsilon}$  package without disturbing the existing  $\text{\LaTeX}$  reference system.

## 1.3 Interfaces

The package provides a generic *interface for programmers*. Commands of this interface are prefixed by `\zref@`.

Option `user` enables the *user interface*. Here the commands are prefixed by `\z` to avoid name clashes with existing macros.

Then the package provides some *modules*. They are applications for the reference system and can also be considered as examples how to use the reference system.

The modules can be loaded as packages. The package name is prefixed with `zref-`, for example:

`\RequirePackage{zref-abspage}`

This is the preferred way if the package is loaded from within other packages to avoid option clashes.

As alternative package `zref` can be used and the modules are given as options:

`\usepackage[perpage,user]{zref}`

## 2 Interface for programmers

The user interface is described in the next section [3](#).

### 2.1 Entities

**Reference.** Internally a reference is a list of key value pairs:

`\Z@R@myref`  $\rightarrow$  `\default{2.1}\page{7}`

The generic format of a entry is:

`\Z@R@<refname>`  $\rightarrow$  `\<propname>\{<value>\}`

`<refname>` is the name that denoted references (the name used in `\label` and `\ref`). `<propname>` is the name of the property or key. The property key macro is never executed, it is used in parameter text matching only.

**Property.** Because the name of a property is used in a macro name that must survive the `.aux` file, the name is restricted to letters and ‘@’.

**Property list.** Often references are used for special purposes. Thus it saves memory if just the properties are used in this reference that are necessary for its purpose.

Therefore this package uses the concept of *property lists*. A property list is a set of properties. The set of properties that is used by the default `\label` command is the *main property list*.

### 2.2 Property list

<sup>exp</sup> means that the implementation of the marked macro is expandable.

`\zref@newlist {<listname>}`

Declares a new empty property list.

`\zref@addprop {<listname>} {<propname>}`

Adds the property `<propname>` to the property list `<listname>`. The property and list must exist.

`\zref@listexists {<listname>} {<then>}`

Executes `<then>` if the property list `<listname>` exists or raise an error otherwise.

`\zref@iflistundefinedexp {<listname>} {<then>} {<else>}`

Executes `<then>` if the list exists or `<else>` otherwise.

`\zref@iflistcontainsprop {<listname>} {<propname>} {<then>} {<else>}`

Executes `<then>` if the property `<propname>` is part of property list `<listname>` or otherwise it runs the `<else>` part.

## 2.3 Property

`\zref@newprop* {<propname>} [{<default>}] {<value>}`

This command declares and configures a new property with name `<propname>`.

In case of unknown references or the property does not exist in the reference, the `<default>` is used as value. If it is not specified here, a global default is used, see `\zref@setdefault`.

The correct values of some properties are not known immediately but at page shipout time. Prominent example is the page number. These properties are declared with the star form of the command.

`\zref@setcurrent {<propname>} {<value>}`

This sets the current value of the property `<propname>`. It is a generalization of setting L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X's `\currentlabel`.

`\zref@getcurrent {<propname>} {<value>}`

This returns the current value of the property `<propname>`. The value may not be correct, especially if the property is bound to a page (start form of `\zref@newprop`) and the right value is only known at shipout time (e.g. property 'page').

`\zref@propexists {<propname>} {<then>}`

Calls `<then>` if the property `<propname>` is available or generates an error message otherwise.

`\zref@ifpropundefinedexp {<propname>} {<then>} {<else>}`

Calls `<then>` or `<else>` depending on the existence of property `<propname>`.

## 2.4 Reference generation

`\zref@label {<refname>}`

This works similar to `\label`. The reference `<refname>` is created and put into the `.aux` file with the properties of the main property list.

`\zref@labelbylist {<refname>} {<listname>}`

Same as `\zref@label` except that the properties are taken from the specified property list `<listname>`.

`\zref@labelbyprops {<refname>} {<propnameA>,<propnameB>,...}`

Same as `\zref@label` except that these properties are used that are given as comma separated list in the second argument.

`\zref@newlabel {⟨refname⟩} {...}`

This is the macro that is used in the `.aux` file. It is basically the same as `\newlabel` apart from the format of the data in the second argument.

## 2.5 Data extraction

`\zref@extractdefaultexp {⟨refname⟩} {⟨proprname⟩} {⟨default⟩}`

This is the basic command that references the value of a property `⟨proprname⟩` for the reference `⟨refname⟩`. In case of errors such as undefined reference the `⟨default⟩` is used instead.

`\zref@extractexp {⟨refname⟩} {⟨proprname⟩}`

The command is an abbreviation for `\zref@extractdefault`. As default the default of the property is taken, otherwise the global default.

Example for page references:

```

LATEX: \pageref{foobar}
zref:    \zref@extract{foobar}{page}
```

Both `\zref@extract` and `\zref@extractdefault` are expandable. That means, these macros can directly be used in expandable calculations, see the example file. On the other side, babel's shorthands are not supported, there are no warnings in case of undefined references.

If an user interface doesn't need expandable macros then it can use `\zref@refused` and `\zref@wrapper@babel` for its user macros.

`\zref@refused {⟨refname⟩}`

This command is not expandable. It causes the warnings if the reference `⟨refname⟩` is not defined. Use the `\zref@extract` commands inside expandable contexts and mark their use outside by `\zref@refused`, see the example file.

`\zref@ifrefundefinedexp {⟨refname⟩} {⟨then⟩} {⟨else⟩}`

A possibility to check whether a reference exists.

`\zref@ifrefcontainspropexp {⟨refname⟩} {⟨proprname⟩} {⟨then⟩} {⟨else⟩}`

Test whether a reference provides a property.

## 2.6 Setup

`\zref@default`

Holds the global default for unknown values.

`\zref@setdefault {⟨value⟩}`

Sets the global default for unknown values. The global default is used, if a property does not specify an own default and the value for a property cannot be extracted. This can happen if the reference is unknown or the reference does not have the property.

`\zref@setmainlist {⟨value⟩}`

Sets the name of the main property list. The package sets and uses `main`.

## 2.7 Declared properties

Modul	Property	Property list	Default
	<code>default</code>	<code>main</code>	<code>&lt;empty&gt;</code>
	<code>page</code>	<code>main</code>	<code>&lt;empty&gt;</code>
<code>abspage, totpages</code>	<code>abspage</code>	<code>main</code>	<code>0</code>
<code>perpage</code>	<code>pagevalue</code>	<code>perpage</code>	<code>0</code>
	<code>page</code>	<code>perpage</code>	<code>&lt;empty&gt;</code>
	<code>abspage</code>	<code>perpage</code>	<code>0</code>
<code>counter</code>	<code>counter</code>	<code>main</code>	<code>&lt;empty&gt;</code>
<code>titleref</code>	<code>title</code>	<code>main</code>	<code>&lt;empty&gt;</code>
<code>savepos</code>	<code>posx</code>	<code>savepos</code>	<code>0</code>
	<code>posy</code>	<code>savepos</code>	<code>0</code>
<code>hyperref</code>	<code>anchor</code>	<code>main</code>	<code>&lt;empty&gt;</code>
	<code>url</code>		<code>&lt;empty&gt;</code>
<code>xr</code>	<code>url</code>		<code>&lt;empty&gt;</code>

## 2.8 Wrapper for advanced situations

`\zref@wrapper@babel {...} {⟨name⟩}`

This macro helps to add shorthand support. The second argument is protected, then the code of the first argument is called with the protected name appended. Examples are in the sources.

`\zref@wrapper@immediate {...}`

There are situations where a label must be written instantly to the `.aux` file, for example after the last page. If the `\label` command is put inside this wrapper, immediate writing is enabled. See the implementation for option `lastpage`.

`\zref@wrapper@unexpanded {...}`

Assuming someone wants to extract a value for property `bar` and store the result in a macro `\foo` without traces of the expanding macros and without expanding the value. This (theoretical?) problem can be solved by this wrapper:

```

\edef\foo{%
  \zref@wrapper@unexpanded{%
    \zref@extract{someref}{bar}%
  }%
}

```

The `\edef` forces the expansion of `\zref@extract`, but the extraction of the value is prevented by the wrapper that uses  $\varepsilon$ -TeX' `\unexpanded` for this purpose.

## 2.9 Counter for unique names

Some modules (`titleref` and `dotfillmin`) need unique names for automatically generated label names.

`\zref@require@unique`

This command creates the unique counter `zref@unique` if the counter does not already exist.

`\thezref@unique`

This command is used to generate unique label names.

## 3 User interface

### 3.1 Module user

The user interface for this package and its modules is enabled by `zref`'s package option `user` or package `zref-user`. The names of user commands are prefixed by `z` in order to avoid name clashes with existing macros of the same functionality. Thus the package does not disturb the traditional reference scheme, both can be used together.

The syntax descriptions contain the following markers that are intended as hints for programmers:

<code>babel</code>	Babel shorthands are allowed.
<code>robust</code>	Robust macro.
<code>exp</code>	Expandable version: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• robust, unless the extracted values are fragile,</li><li>• no babel shorthand support.</li></ul>

The basic user interface of the package without modules are commands that mimic the standard L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X behaviour of `\label`, `\ref`, and `\pageref`:

`\zlabel {⟨refname⟩}^babel`

Similar to `\label`. It generates a label with name `⟨refname⟩` in the new reference scheme.

`\zref [⟨propname⟩] {⟨refname⟩}^babel`

Without optional argument similar to `\ref`, it returns the default reference property. This property is named `default`:

$$\text{\code{\zref}\{x\}} \equiv \text{\code{\zref}\[default]\{x\}}$$

`\zpageref {⟨refname⟩}^babel`

Convenience macro, similar to `\pageref`.

$$\text{\code{\zpageref}\{x\}} \equiv \text{\code{\zref}\[page]\{x\}}$$

`\zrefused {⟨refname⟩}^babel`

Some of the user commands in the modules are expandable. The use of such commands do not cause any undefined reference warnings, because inside of expandable contexts this is not possible. However, if there is a place outside of expandable contexts, `\refused` is strongly recommended. The reference `⟨refname⟩` is marked as used, undefined ones will generate warnings.



### 3.2 Module **abspage**

With the help of package `everyshi` [1] a new counter `abspage` with absolute page numbers is provided. Also a new property `abspage` is defined and added to the main property list. Thus you can reference the absolute page number:

```
Section \zref{foo} is on page \zpageref{foo}.
This is page \zref[abspage]{foo} of \zref[abspage]{LastPage}.
```

The example also makes use of option `lastpage`.

### 3.3 Module **lastpage**

Provides the functionality of package `lastpage` [4] in the new reference scheme. The label `LastPage` is put at the end of the document. You can refer the last page number with:

```
\zpageref{LastPage}
```

### 3.4 Module **totpages**

For the total number of pages of a document you need to know the absolute page number of the last page. Both options `abspage` and `lastpage` are necessary and automatically enabled.

`\ztotpagesexp`

Prints the total number of pages or 0 if this number is not yet known. This command can also be used in calculations or counter assignments.

### 3.5 Module **perpage**

With `\@addtoreset` or `\numberwithin` a counter can be reset if another counter is incremented. This does not work well if the other counter is the page counter. The page counter is incremented in the output routine that is often called asynchronous somewhere on the next page. A reference mechanism costs at least two L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X runs, but ensures correct page counter values.

`\zmakeperpage [reset] {counter}`

At the of a new page counter `<counter>` starts counting with value `<reset>` (default is 1). The macro has the same syntax and semantics as `\MakePerPage` of package `perpage` [6]. Also `perpage` of package `footmisc` [2] can easily be simulated by

```
\zmakeperpage{footnote} % \usepackage[perpage]{footmisc}
```

If footnote symbols are used, some people dislike the first symbol †. It can easily be skipped:

```
\zmakeperpage[2]{footnote}
```

`\thezpage`  
counter `zpage`

If the formatted counter value of the counter that is reset at a new page contains the page value, then you can use `\thezpage`, the page number of the current page. Or counter `zpage` can be used, if the page number should be formatted differently from the current page number. Example:

```

\newcounter{foobar}
\zmakeperpage{foobar}
\renewcommand*{\thefoobar}{\thezpage-\arabic{foobar}}
% or
\renewcommand*{\thefoobar}{\roman{zpage}-\arabic{foobar}}

```

`\zunmakeperpage {⟨counter⟩}`

The reset mechanism for this counter is deactivated.

### 3.6 Module **counter**

This option just add the property **counter** to the main property list. The property stores the counter name, that was responsible for the reference. This is the property **hyperref**'s `\autoref` feature uses. Thus this property **counter** may be useful for a reimplementation of the `autoref` feature, see the section 4 with the todo list.

### 3.7 Module **titleref**

This option makes section and caption titles available to the reference system similar to packages **titleref** or **nameref**.

`\ztitleref {⟨refname⟩}^babel`

Print the section or caption title of reference `⟨refname⟩`, similar to `\nameref` or `\titleref`.

`\ztitlerefsetup {key1=value1, key2=value2, ...}`

This command allows to configure the behaviour of modul **titleref**. The following keys are available:

**title=⟨*value*⟩**

Sets the current title.

**stripperperiod=true|false**

Follow package **nameref** that removes a last period. Default: **true**.

**expand=true|false**

Package **\titleref** expands the title first. This way garbage and dangerous commands can be removed, e.g. `\label`, `\index...`. See implementation section for more details. Default is **false**.

**cleanup={...}**

Hook to add own cleanup code, if method **expand** is used. See implementation section for more details.

### 3.8 Module **savepos**

This option supports a feature that pdfTeX provides (and XeTeX). pdfTeX is able to tell the current position on the page. The page position is not instantly known. First the page must be constructed by TeX's asynchronous output routine. Thus the time where the position is known is the page shipout time. Thus a reference system where the information is recorded in the first run and made available for use in the second run comes in handy.

`\zsavepos {⟨refname⟩}`

It generates a reference with name  $\langle refname \rangle$  to the location where the command is executed.

`\zposxexp {⟨refname⟩}`  
`\zposyexp {⟨refname⟩}`

Get the position as number. Unit is sp. Horizontal positions by `\zposx` increase from left to right. Vertical positions by `\zposy` from bottom to top.

Do not rely on absolute page numbers. Because of problems with the origin the numbers may differ in DVI or PDF mode of pdfTeX. Therefore work with relative values by comparisons.

Both `\zposx` and `\zposy` are expandable and can be used inside calculations (`\setcounter`, `\addtocounter`, package `calc`, `\numexpr`). However this property prevents from notifying L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X that the reference is actually used (the notifying is not expandable). Therefore you should mark the reference as used by `\zrefused`.

This module uses pdfTeX's `\pdfsavepos`, `\pdflastxpos`, and `\pdflastypos`. They are available in PDF mode and since version 1.40.0 also in DVI mode.

### 3.9 Module **dotfill**

`\zdotfill`

This package provides the command `\zdotfill` that works similar to `\dotfill`, but can be configured. Especially it suppresses the dots if a minimum number of dots cannot be set.

`\zdotfillsetup {key1=value1, key2=value2, ...}`

This command allows to configure the behaviour of `\zdotfill`. The following keys are available:

`min=⟨count value⟩`

If the actual number of dots are smaller than  $\langle count\ value \rangle$ , then the dots are suppressed. Default: 2.

`unit=⟨dimen value⟩`

The width of a dot unit is given by  $\langle dimen\ value \rangle$ . Default: 0.44em (same as the unit in `\dotfill`).

`dot=⟨value⟩`

The dot itself is given by  $\langle value \rangle$ . Default: . (dot, same as the dot in `\dotfill`).

### 3.10 Module **xr**

This package provides the functionality of package `xr`, see [9]. It also supports the syntax of `xr-hyper`.

`\zexternaldocument * [⟨prefix⟩]babel {⟨external document⟩} [⟨url⟩]`

See `\externaldocument` for a description of this option. The standard reference scheme and the scheme of this package use different name spaces for reference names. If the external document uses both systems. Then one import statement

would put the names in one namespace and probably causing problems with multiple references of the same name. Thus the star form only looks for `\newlabel` in the `.aux` files, whereas without star only `\zref@newlabels` are used.

In the star form it tries to detect labels from `hyperref`, `titleref`, and `ntheorem`. If such an extended property from the packages before cannot be found or are empty, they are not included in the imported reference.

Warnings are given if a reference name is already in use and the item is ignored. Unknown properties will automatically be declared.

If the external references contain `anchor` properties, then we need also a url to be able to address the external file. As default the filename is taken with a default extension.

`\zxrsetup {key1=value1, key2=value2, ...}`

Currently the key `ext` is defined, this sets the url default extension.

`\zref@xr@ext`

If the `<url>` is not specified in `\zref@externaldocument`, then the url will be constructed with the file name and this macro as extension. `\XR@ext` is used if `hyperref` is loaded, otherwise `pdf`.

## 4 ToDo

Among other things the following issues are left for future work:

- The user land macros are not checked for robustness yet. They can be fragile. If this happens, use `\protect` until a later version of this package. The `\protect` will not disturb, if the protected macro become robust in the future.
- Other applications: `autoref`, `hyperref`, ...

## 5 Example

```

1 <*example>
2 \documentclass{book}
3
4 \usepackage[ngerman]{babel}%
5
6 \usepackage[savepos,totpages,titleref,dotfill,counter,user]{zref}
7
```

Chapters are wrapped inside `\ChapterStart` and `\ChapterStop`. The first argument `#1` of `\ChapterStart` is used to form a label id `chap:#1`. At the end of the chapter another label is set by `\zref@wrapper@immediate`, because otherwise at the end of document a deferred write would not be written, because there is no page for shipout.

Also this example shows how chapter titles can be recorded. A new property `chaptitle` is declared and added to the main property list. In `\ChapterStart` the current value of the property is updated.

```

8 \makeatletter
9 \zref@newprop{chaptitle}{}
10 \zref@addprop{main}{chaptitle}
11
12 \newcommand*{\ChapterStart}[2]{%
13   \cleardoublepage
14   \def\current@chapid{#1}%

```

```

15 \zref@setcurrent{chaptitle}{#2}%
16 \chapter{#2}%
17 \zlabel{chap:#1}%
18 }
19 \newcommand*{\ChapterStop}{%
20 \cleardoublepage
21 \zref@wrapper@immediate{%
22 \zref@labelbyprops{chapend:\current@chapid}{abspage}%
23 }%
24 }

```

`\ChapterPages` calculates and returns the number of pages of the referenced chapter.

```

25 \newcommand*{\ChapterPages}[1]{%
26 \zrefused{chap:#1}%
27 \zrefused{chapend:#1}%
28 \number\numexpr
29 \zref@extract{chapend:#1}{abspage}%
30 -\zref@extract{chap:#1}{abspage}%
31 +1\relax
32 }
33 \makeatother
34 \begin{document}

```

As exception we use `\makeatletter` here, because this is just an example file that also should show some of programmer's interface.

```

35 \makeatletter
36
37 \frontmatter
38 \zlabel{documentstart}
39
40 \begin{itemize}
41 \item
42 The frontmatter part has
43 \number\numexpr\zref@extract{chap:first}{abspage}-1\relax~pages.
44 \item
45 Chapter \zref{chap:first} has \ChapterPages{first} page(s).
46 \item
47 Section \zref{hello} is on the
48 \ifcase\numexpr
49 \zref@extractdefault{hello}{page}{0}%
50 -\zref@extractdefault{chap:first}{page}{0}%
51 +1\relax
52 ??\or first\or second\or third\or forth\fi
53 ~page inside its chapter.
54 \item
55 The document has
56 \zref[abspage]{LastPage} pages.
57 This number is \ifodd\ztotpages odd\else even\fi.
58 \item
59 The last page is labeled with \zpageref{LastPage}.
60 \item
61 The title of chapter \zref{chap:next} is ‘‘\zref[chaptitle]{chap:next}’’.
62 \end{itemize}
63
64 \tableofcontents
65
66 \mainmatter
67 \ChapterStart{first}{First chapter}
68

```

The user level commands should protect babel shorthands where possible. On the other side, expandable extracting macros are useful in calculations, see above the examples with `\numexpr`.

```

69 \section{Test}
70 \zlabel{a"o}
71 Section \zref{a"o} on page
72 \zref@wrapper@babel\zref@extract{a"o}{page}.
73
74 Text.
75 \newpage
76
77 \section{Hello World}
78 \zlabel{hello}
79
80 \ChapterStop
81
82 \ChapterStart{next}{Next chapter with \emph{umlauts}: "a"o"u"s}
83

```

Here an example follows that makes use of pdfTeX's "savepos" feature. The position on the page is not known before the page is constructed and shipped out. Therefore the position is stored in references and are available for calculations in the next L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X compile run.

```

84 The width of the first column is
85 \the\dimexpr \zposx{secondcol}sp - \zposx{firstcol}sp\relax,\\
86 the height difference of the two baselines is
87 \the\dimexpr \zposy{firstcol}sp - \zposy{secondline}sp\relax:\\
88 \begin{tabular}{ll}
89 \zsavapos{firstcol}Hello&\zsavapos{secondcol}World\\
90 \zsavapos{secondline}Second line&foobar\\
91 \end{tabular}
92

```

With \zrefused L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X is notified, if the references are not yet available and L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X can generate the rerun hint.

```

93 \zrefused{firstcol}
94 \zrefused{secondcol}
95 \zrefused{secondline}
96
97 \ChapterStop

```

Test for module \dotfill.

```

98 \ChapterStart{dotfill}{Test for dotfill feature}
99 \newcommand*{\dfptest}[1]{%
100   #1&
101   [\makebox[#1]{\dotfill}]&
102   [\makebox[#1]{\zdotfill}]\}
103 }
104 \begin{tabular}{rll}
105 & [\verb|\dotfill|] & [\verb|\zdotfill|]\}
106 \dfptest{0.43em}
107 \dfptest{0.44em}
108 \dfptest{0.45em}
109 \dfptest{0.87em}
110 \dfptest{0.88em}
111 \dfptest{0.89em}
112 \dfptest{1.31em}
113 \dfptest{1.32em}
114 \dfptest{1.33em}
115 \end{tabular}
116 \ChapterStop
117 \end{document}
118 </example>

```

## 6 Implementation

### 6.1 Package zref

#### 6.1.1 Identification

```
119 <*package>
120 \NeedsTeXFormat{LaTeX2e}
121 \ProvidesPackage{zref}
122 [2007/02/18 v1.5 New reference scheme for LaTeX2e (H0)]
```

#### 6.1.2 Load basic module

```
123 \RequirePackage{zref-base}[2007/02/18]
```

Abort package loading if zref-base could not be loaded successfully.

```
124 \@ifundefined{ZREF@baseok}{\endinput}{}%
```

#### 6.1.3 Process options

Known modules are loaded and the release date is checked.

```
125 \def\ZREF@temp#1{%
126   \DeclareOption{#1}{%
127     \AtEndOfPackage{%
128       \RequirePackage{zref-#1}[2007/02/18]%
129     }%
130   }%
131 }
132 \ZREF@temp{abspage}
133 \ZREF@temp{counter}
134 \ZREF@temp{dotfill}
135 \ZREF@temp{hyperref}
136 \ZREF@temp{lastpage}
137 \ZREF@temp{perpage}
138 \ZREF@temp{savepos}
139 \ZREF@temp{titleref}
140 \ZREF@temp{totpages}
141 \ZREF@temp{user}
142 \ZREF@temp{xr}

143 \ProcessOptions\relax
144 </package>
```

### 6.2 Module base

#### 6.2.1 Prefixes

This package uses the following prefixes for macro names:

**\zref@:** Macros of the programmer's interface.

**\ZREF@:** Internal macros.

**\Z@L@listname:** The properties of the list *<listname>*.

**\Z@D@propname:** The default value for property *<propname>*.

**\Z@E@propname:** Extract function for property *<propname>*.

**\Z@X@propname:** Information whether a property value for property *<propname>* is expanded immediately or at shipout time.

**\Z@C@propname:** Current value of the property *<propname>*.

**\Z@R@labelname:** Data for reference *<labelname>*.

**\ZREF@org@:** Original versions of patched commands.

`\z`: For macros in user land, defined if option `user` is set.

The following family names are used for keys defined according to the `keyval` package:

`ZREF@TR`: Setup for `titleref`.

### 6.2.2 Identification

```
145 <*base>
146 \NeedsTeXFormat{LaTeX2e}
147 \ProvidesPackage{zref-base}%
148 [2007/02/18 Module base for zref (H0)]
```

### 6.2.3 Utilities

`\ZREF@name` Several times the package name is used, thus we store it in `\ZREF@name`.

```
149 \def\ZREF@name{zref}
```

`\ZREF@ErrorNoLine` An error message for this package without line information is generated by `\ZREF@ErrorNoLine`

```
150 \def\ZREF@ErrorNoLine#1#2{%
151   \begingroup
152     \let\on@line\@empty
153     \PackageError\ZREF@name{#1}{#2}%
154   \endgroup
155 }
```

`\ZREF@UpdatePdfTeX` `\ZREF@UpdatePdfTeX` is used as help message text in error messages.

```
156 \def\ZREF@UpdatePdfTeX{Update pdfTeX.}
```

`\ifZREF@found` The following switch is used in list processing.

```
157 \newif\ifZREF@found
```

`\ZREF@patch` Macro `\ZREF@patch` first checks the existence of the command and saves it.

```
158 \def\ZREF@patch#1{%
159   \begingroup\expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\endgroup
160   \expandafter\ifx\csname #1\endcsname\relax
161     \expandafter\@gobble
162   \else
163     \expandafter\let\csname ZREF@org@#1\endcsname
164     \csname #1\endcsname
165     \expandafter\@firstofone
166   \fi
167 }
```

### 6.2.4 Check for $\varepsilon$ -TeX

The use of  $\varepsilon$ -TeX should be standard nowadays for L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X. We test for  $\varepsilon$ -TeX in order to use its features later.

```
168 \begingroup
169   \@ifundefined{eTeXversion}{%
170     \ZREF@ErrorNoLine{%
171       Missing support for eTeX; package is abandoned%
172     }{%
173       Use a TeX compiler that support eTeX and enable eTeX %
174       in the format.%
175     }%
176   \endgroup
177   \endinput
178 }{}
179 \endgroup
```



### 6.2.5 Auxiliary file stuff

We are using some commands in the .aux files. However sometimes these auxiliary files are interpreted by L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X processes that haven't loaded this package (e.g. package xr). Therefore we provide dummy definitions.

```
180 \RequirePackage{auxhook}
181 \AddLineBeginAux{%
182   \string\providecommand\string\zref@newlabel[2]{}%
183 }
```

`\zref@newlabel` For the implementation of `\zref@newlabel` we call the same internal macro `\@newl@bel` that is used in `\newlabel`. Thus we have for free:

- `\Z@R@labelname` is defined.
- L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X's check for multiple references.
- L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X's check for changed references.

```
184 \def\zref@newlabel{%
185   \@newl@bel{Z@R}%
186 }
```

### 6.2.6 Property lists

`\zref@newlist` Property lists are stored as list of property names enclosed in curly braces. `\zref@newlist` creates a new list as empty list. Assignments to property lists are global.

```
187 \def\zref@newlist#1{%
188   \zref@iflistundefined{#1}{%
189     \ifdefinable{Z@L@#1}{%
190       \global\expandafter\let\csname Z@L@#1\endcsname\@empty
191       \PackageInfo{zref}{New property list: #1}%
192     }%
193   }{%
194     \PackageError{ZREF@name}{%
195       Property list '#1' already exists%
196     }\@ehc
197   }%
198 }
```

`\zref@iflistundefined` `\zref@iflistundefined` checks the existence of the property list #1. If the property list is present, then #2 is executed and #3 otherwise.

```
199 \def\zref@iflistundefined#1{%
200   \expandafter\ifx\csname Z@L@#1\endcsname\relax
201     \expandafter\@firstoftwo
202   \else
203     \expandafter\@secondoftwo
204   \fi
205 }
```

`\zref@listexists` `\zref@listexists` only executes #2 if the property list #1 exists and raises an error message otherwise.

```
206 \def\zref@listexists#1{%
207   \zref@iflistundefined{#1}{%
208     \PackageError{ZREF@name}{%
209       Property list '#1' does not exist%
210     }\@ehc
211   }%
212 }
```

`\zref@listcontainsprop` `\zref@listcontainsprop` checks, whether a property #2 is already present in a property list #1.

```

213 \def\zref@listcontainsprop#1{%
214   \expandafter\ZREF@listcontainsprop\csname Z@L@#1\endcsname
215 }
216 \def\ZREF@listcontainsprop#1#2{%
217   \begingroup
218     \ZREF@foundfalse
219     \edef\y{#2}%
220     \@tfor\x:=#1\do{%
221       \edef\x{\x}%
222       \ifx\x\y
223         \ZREF@foundtrue
224       \fi
225     }%
226   \expandafter\endgroup
227   \ifZREF@found
228     \expandafter\@firstoftwo
229   \else
230     \expandafter\@secondoftwo
231   \fi
232 }
```

`\zref@addprop` `\zref@addprop` adds the property #2 to the property list #1, if the property is not already in the list. Otherwise a warning is given.

```

233 \def\zref@addprop#1#2{%
234   \zref@listexists{#1}{%
235     \zref@propexists{#2}{%
236       \zref@listcontainsprop{#1}{#2}{%
237         \PackageWarning\ZREF@name{%
238           Property ‘#2’ is already in list ‘#1’%
239         }%
240       }%
241       \expandafter\g@addto@macro\csname Z@L@#1\endcsname{{#2}}%
242     }%
243   }%
244 }%
245 }
```

## 6.2.7 Properties

`\zref@ifpropundefined` `\zref@ifpropundefined` checks the existence of the property #1. If the property is present, then #2 is executed and #3 otherwise.

```

246 \def\zref@ifpropundefined#1{%
247   \expandafter\ifx\csname Z@E@#1\endcsname\relax
248     \expandafter\@firstoftwo
249   \else
250     \expandafter\@secondoftwo
251   \fi
252 }
```

`\zref@propexists` Some macros rely on the existence of a property. `\zref@propexists` only executes #2 if the property #1 exists and raises an error message otherwise.

```

253 \def\zref@propexists#1{%
254   \zref@ifpropundefined{#1}{%
255     \PackageError\ZREF@name{%
256       Property ‘#1’ does not exist%
257     }\@ehc
258   }%
259 }
```

`\zref@newprop` A new property is declared by `\zref@newprop`, the property name  $\langle propname \rangle$  is given in #1. The property is created and configured. If the star form is given, then the expansion of the property value is delayed to page shipout time, when the reference is written to the `.aux` file.

`\Z@D@propname`: Stores the default value for this property.

`\Z@E@propname`: Extract function.

`\Z@X@propname`: Information whether the expansion of the property value is delayed to shipout time.

`\Z@C@propname`: Current value of the property.

```

260 \def\zref@newprop{%
261   \ifstar{%
262     \let\ZREF@X\noexpand
263     \ZREF@newprop
264   }{%
265     \let\ZREF@X\empty
266     \ZREF@newprop
267   }%
268 }
269 \def\ZREF@newprop#1{%
270   \PackageInfo{zref}{New property: #1}%
271   \def\ZREF@P{#1}%
272   \ifnextchar[\ZREF@@newprop{\ZREF@@newprop[\zref@default]}%
273 }
274 \def\ZREF@@newprop[#1]{%
275   \global\@namedef{Z@D@\ZREF@P}{#1}%
276   \global\expandafter\let\csname Z@X@\ZREF@P\endcsname\ZREF@X
277   \expandafter\ZREF@@@newprop\csname\ZREF@P\endcsname
278   \zref@setcurrent\ZREF@P
279 }
280 \def\ZREF@@@newprop#1{%
281   \expandafter\gdef\csname Z@E@\ZREF@P\endcsname##1#1##2##3\ZREF@nil{##2}%
282 }

```

`\zref@setcurrent` `\zref@setcurrent` sets the current value for a property.

```

283 \def\zref@setcurrent#1{%
284   \expandafter\def\csname Z@C@#1\endcsname
285 }

```

`\zref@getcurrent` `\zref@getcurrent` gets the current value for a property.

```

286 \def\zref@getcurrent#1{%
287   \csname Z@C@#1\endcsname
288 }

```

## 6.2.8 Reference generation

`\zref@label` Label macro that uses the main property list.

```

289 \def\zref@label#1{%
290   \zref@labelbylist{#1}\ZREF@mainlist
291 }

```

`\zref@labelbylist` Label macro that stores the properties, specified in the property list #2.

```

292 \def\zref@labelbylist#1#2{%
293   \@bsphack
294   \zref@listexists{#2}{%
295     \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\ZREF@label
296     \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter{%
297       \csname Z@L@#2\endcsname

```

```

298     }{#1}%
299   }%
300   \@esphack
301 }

```

`\zref@labelbyprops` The properties are directly specified in a comma separated list.

```

302 \def\zref@labelbyprops#1#2{%
303   \@bsphack
304   \begingroup
305     \edef\l{#2}%
306     \toks@{}%
307     \@for\x:=#2\do{%
308       \zref@ifpropundefined{\x}{%
309         \PackageWarning\ZREF@name{%
310           Property ‘\x’ is not known%
311         }%
312       }{%
313         \toks@\expandafter\expandafter\expandafter{%
314           \expandafter\the\expandafter\toks@\expandafter{\x}%
315         }%
316       }%
317     }%
318   \expandafter\endgroup
319   \expandafter\ZREF@label\expandafter{\the\toks@}{#1}%
320   \@esphack
321 }

```

`\ifZREF@immediate` The switch `\ifZREF@immediate` tells us, whether the label should be written immediately or at page shipout time. `\ZREF@label` need to be notified about this, because it must disable the deferred execution of property values, if the label is written immediately.

```

322 \newif\ifZREF@immediate

```

`\zref@wrapper@immediate` The argument of `\zref@wrapper@immediate` is executed inside a group where `\write` is redefined by adding `\immediate` before its execution. Also `\ZREF@label` is notified via the switch `\ifZREF@immediate`.

```

323 \long\def\zref@wrapper@immediate#1{%
324   \begingroup
325     \ZREF@immediatetrue
326     \let\ZREF@org@write\write
327     \def\write{\immediate\ZREF@org@write}%
328     #1%
329   \endgroup
330 }

```

`\ZREF@label` `\ZREF@label` writes the data in the `.aux` file. `#1` contains the list of valid properties, `#2` the name of the reference. In case of immediate writing, the deferred execution of property values is disabled. Also `\ZREF@label` is made expandable in this case.

```

331 \def\ZREF@label#1#2{%
332   \if@filesw
333     \begingroup
334       \ifZREF@immediate
335         \let\ZREF@org@thepage\thepage
336       \fi
337       \protected@write\@auxout{%
338         \ifZREF@immediate
339           \let\thepage\ZREF@org@thepage
340         \fi
341         \let\ZREF@temp\@empty
342         \@tfor\ZREF@P:=#1\do{%
343           \expandafter\ifx

```

```

344         \csname\ifZREF@immediate relax\else Z@X@\ZREF@P\fi\endcsname
345         \noexpand
346         \expandafter\let\csname Z@C@\ZREF@P\endcsname\relax
347     \fi
348     \toks@\expandafter{\ZREF@temp}%
349     \edef\ZREF@temp{%
350         \the\toks@
351         \expandafter\string\csname\ZREF@P\endcsname{%
352             \expandafter\noexpand\csname Z@C@\ZREF@P\endcsname
353         }%
354     }%
355 }%
356 }{%
357     \string\zref@newlabel{#2}{\ZREF@temp}%
358 }%
359 \endgroup
360 \fi
361 }
362 \def\ZREF@addtoks#1{%
363     \toks@\expandafter\expandafter\expandafter{%
364         \expandafter\the\expandafter\toks@#1%
365     }%
366 }

```

## 6.2.9 Reference querying and extracting

Design goal for the extracting macros is that the extraction process is full expandable. Thus these macros can be used in expandable contexts. But there are problems that cannot be solved by full expandable macros:

- In standard L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X undefined references sets a flag and generate a warning. Both actions are not expandable.
- Babel's support for its shorthand uses commands that use non-expandable assignments. However currently there is hope, that primitives are added to pdfT<sub>E</sub>X that allows the detection of contexts. Then the shorthand can detect, if they are executed inside `\csname` and protect themselves automatically.

`\zref@ifrefundefined` If a reference #1 is undefined, then macro `\zref@ifrefundefined` calls #2 and #3 otherwise.

```

367 \def\zref@ifrefundefined#1{%
368     \expandafter\ifx\csname Z@R@#1\endcsname\relax
369         \expandafter\@firstoftwo
370     \else
371         \expandafter\@secondoftwo
372     \fi
373 }

```

`\zref@refused` The problem with undefined references is addressed by the macro `\zref@refused`. This can be used outside the expandable context. In case of an undefined reference the flag is set to notify L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X and a warning is given.

```

374 \def\zref@refused#1{%
375     \begingroup
376     \csname @safe@activetrue\endcsname
377     \zref@ifrefundefined{#1}{%
378         \protect\G@refundefinedtrue
379         \@latex@warning{%
380             Reference ‘#1’ on page \thepage \space undefined%
381         }%
382     }{}%
383 \endgroup
384 }

```

`\zref@extract` `\zref@extract` is an abbreviation for the case that the default of the property is used as default value.

```

385 \def\zref@extract#1#2{%
386   \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\ZREF@extract
387   \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter{%
388     \csname Z@D@#2\endcsname
389   }{#1}{#2}%
390 }
391 \def\ZREF@extract#1#2#3{%
392   \zref@extractdefault{#2}{#3}{#1}%
393 }
```

`\zref@ifrefcontainsprop` `\zref@ifrefcontainsprop` looks, if the reference #1 has the property #2 and calls then #3 and #4 otherwise.

```

394 \def\zref@ifrefcontainsprop#1#2{%
395   \zref@ifrefundefined{#1}{%
396     \@secondoftwo
397   }{%
398     \expandafter\ZREF@ifrefcontainsprop
399     \csname Z@E@#2\expandafter\endcsname
400     \csname#2\expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\endcsname
401     \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter{%
402       \csname Z@R@#1\endcsname
403     }%
404   }%
405 }
406 \def\ZREF@ifrefcontainsprop#1#2#3{%
407   \expandafter\ifx\expandafter\ZREF@novalue
408   #1#3#2\ZREF@novalue\ZREF@nil\@empty
409   \expandafter\@secondoftwo
410   \else
411   \expandafter\@firstoftwo
412   \fi
413 }
414 \def\ZREF@novalue{\ZREF@NOVALUE}
```

`\zref@extractdefault` The basic extracting macro is `\zref@extractdefault` with the reference name in #1, the property in #2 and the default value in #3 in case for problems.

```

415 \def\zref@extractdefault#1#2#3{%
416   \zref@ifrefundefined{#1}{%
417     \ZREF@unexpanded{#3}%
418   }{%
419     \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\ZREF@unexpanded
420     \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter{%
421       \csname Z@E@#2\expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\endcsname
422       \csname Z@R@#1\expandafter\endcsname
423       \csname#2\endcsname{#3}\ZREF@nil
424     }%
425   }%
426 }
```

`\zref@wrapper@unexpanded`

```

427 \long\def\zref@wrapper@unexpanded#1{%
428   \let\ZREF@unexpanded\unexpanded
429   #1%
430   \let\ZREF@unexpanded\@firstofone
431 }
432 \let\ZREF@unexpanded\@firstofone
```

## 6.2.10 Compatibility with babel

`\zref@wrapper@babel`

```

433 \long\def\zref@wrapper@babel#1#2{%
434   \begingroup
435     \csname @safe@activetrue\endcsname
436     \edef\x{#2}%
437   \expandafter\endgroup
438   \expandafter\ZREF@wrapper@babel\expandafter\x{#1}%
439 }
440 \def\ZREF@wrapper@babel#1#2{%
441   #2{#1}%
442 }

```

### 6.2.11 Unique counter support

`\zref@require@unique` Generate the counter `zref@unique` if the counter does not already exist.

```

443 \def\zref@require@unique{%
444   \@ifundefined{c@zref@unique}{%
445     \newcounter{zref@unique}%

```

`\thezref@unique` `\thezref@unique` is used for automatically generated unique labelnames.

```

446   \renewcommand*\thezref@unique{%
447     zref@number\c@zref@unique
448   }%
449 }{}%
450 }

```

### 6.2.12 Setup

`\zref@setdefault` Standard L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X prints “??” in bold face if a reference is not known. `\zref@default` holds the text that is printed in case of unknown references and is used, if the default was not specified during the definition of the new property by `\ref@newprop`. The global default value can be set by `\zref@setdefault`.

```

451 \def\zref@setdefault#1{%
452   \def\zref@default{#1}%
453 }

```

`\zref@default` Now we initialize `\zref@default` with the same value that L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X uses for its undefined references.

```

454 \zref@setdefault{%
455   \nfss@text{\reset@font\bfseries ??}%
456 }

```

#### Main property list.

`\zref@setmainlist` The name of the default property list is stored in `\ZREF@mainlist` and can be set by `\zref@setmainlist`.

```

457 \def\zref@setmainlist#1{%
458   \def\ZREF@mainlist{#1}%
459 }
460 \zref@setmainlist{main}

```

Now we create the list.

```

461 \zref@newlist\ZREF@mainlist

```

**Main properties.** The two properties `default` and `page` are created and added to the main property list. They store the data that standard L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X uses in its references created by `\label`.

`default` the appearance of the latest counter that is incremented by `\refstepcounter`

`page` the appearance of the page counter

```

462 \zref@newprop{default}{\@currentlabel}
463 \zref@newprop*{page}{\thepage}
464 \zref@addprop\ZREF@mainlist{default}
465 \zref@addprop\ZREF@mainlist{page}

```

### Mark successful loading

```

466 \let\ZREF@baseok\@empty
467 </base>

```

## 6.3 Module user

```

468 <*user>
469 \NeedsTeXFormat{LaTeX2e}
470 \ProvidesPackage{zref-user}%
471 [2007/02/18 v1.5 Module user for zref (H0)]
472 \RequirePackage{zref-base}[2007/02/18]
473 \@ifundefined{ZREF@baseok}{\endinput}{}

```

Option `zuser` enables a small user interface. All macros are prefixed by `\z`.

First we define the pendants to the standard L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X referencing commands `\label`, `\ref`, and `\pageref`.

`\zlabel` Similar to `\label` the macro `\zlabel` writes a reference entry in the `.aux` file. The main property list is used. Also we add the `babel` patch. The `\label` command can also be used inside section titles, but it must not go into the table of contents. Therefore we have to check this situation.

```

474 \newcommand*\zlabel{%
475   \ifx\label\@gobble
476     \expandafter\@gobble
477   \else
478     \expandafter\zref@wrapper@babel\expandafter\zref@label
479   \fi
480 }%

```

`\zref` Macro `\zref` is the corresponding macro for `\ref`. Also it provides an optional argument in order to select another property.

```

481 \newcommand*\zref}[2][default]{%
482   \zref@propexists{#1}{%
483     \zref@wrapper@babel\ZREF@zref{#2}{#1}%
484   }%
485 }%
486 \def\ZREF@zref#1{%
487   \zref@refused{#1}%
488   \zref@extract{#1}%
489 }%

```

`\zpageref` For macro `\zpageref` we just call `\zref` with property `page`.

```

490 \newcommand*\zpageref{%
491   \zref[page]%
492 }%

```

`\zrefused` For the following expandible user macros `\zrefused` should be used to notify L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X in case of undefined references.

```

493 \newcommand*\zrefused{\zref@refused}%
494 </user>

```

## 6.4 Module abspage

```

495 <*abspage>
496 \NeedsTeXFormat{LaTeX2e}
497 \ProvidesPackage{zref-abspage}%

```



```

498 [2007/02/18 v1.5 Module abspage for zref (H0)]
499 \RequirePackage{zref-base}[2007/02/18]
500 \@ifundefined{ZREF@baseok}{\endinput}{}

```

Module `abspage` adds a new property `abspage` to the main property list for absolute page numbers. These are recorded by the help of package `everyshi`.

```

501 \RequirePackage{everyshi}%
502 \newcounter{abspage}%
503 \setcounter{abspage}{0}%
504 \EveryShipout{%
505   \stepcounter{abspage}%
506 }%
507 \zref@newprop*{abspage}[0]{\the\c@abspage}%
508 \zref@addprop\ZREF@mainlist{abspage}%

```

Note that counter `abspage` shows the previous page during page processing. Before shipout the counter is incremented. Thus the property is correctly written with deferred writing. If the counter is written using `\zref@wrapper@immediate`, then the number is too small by one.

```

509 \</abspage>

```

## 6.5 Module counter

```

510 \<*counter>
511 \NeedsTeXFormat{LaTeX2e}
512 \ProvidesPackage{zref-counter}%
513 [2007/02/18 v1.5 Module counter for zref (H0)]
514 \RequirePackage{zref-base}[2007/02/18]
515 \@ifundefined{ZREF@baseok}{\endinput}{}

```

For features such as `hyperref`'s `\autoref` we need the name of the counter. The property `counter` is defined and added to the main property list.

```

516 \zref@newprop{counter}{}
517 \zref@addprop\ZREF@mainlist{counter}

```

`\refstepcounter` is the central macro where we know which counter is responsible for the reference.

```

518 \AtBeginDocument{%
519   \ZREF@patch{refstepcounter}{%
520     \def\refstepcounter#1{%
521       \zref@setcurrent{counter}{#1}%
522       \ZREF@org@refstepcounter{#1}%
523     }%
524   }%
525 }
526 \</counter>

```

## 6.6 Module lastpage

```

527 \<*lastpage>
528 \NeedsTeXFormat{LaTeX2e}
529 \ProvidesPackage{zref-lastpage}%
530 [2007/02/18 v1.5 Module lastpage for zref (H0)]
531 \RequirePackage{zref-base}[2007/02/18]
532 \@ifundefined{ZREF@baseok}{\endinput}{}

```

The Module `lastpage` implements the service of package `lastpage` by setting a reference `LastPage` at the end of the document. If option `abspage` is given, also the absolute page number is available, because the properties of the main property list are used.

```

533 \AtBeginDocument{%
534   \AtEndDocument{%
535     \if@filesw
536       \clearpage
537       \begingroup
538         \advance\c@page\m@ne

```

```

539         \zref@wrapper@immediate{\zref@label{LastPage}}}%
540     \endgroup
541     \fi
542 }%
543 }
544 </lastpage>

```

## 6.7 Module `totpages`

```

545 <*totpages>
546 \NeedsTeXFormat{LaTeX2e}
547 \ProvidesPackage{zref-totpages}%
548 [2007/02/18 v1.5 Module totpages for zref (H0)]
549 \RequirePackage{zref-base}[2007/02/18]
550 \@ifundefined{ZREF@baseok}{\endinput}{}

```

The absolute page number of the last page is the total page number.

```

551 \RequirePackage{zref-abspage}[2007/02/18]
552 \RequirePackage{zref-lastpage}[2007/02/18]

```

`\ztotpages` Macro `\ztotpages` contains the number of pages. It can be used inside expandable calculations. It expands to zero if the reference is not yet available.

```

553 \newcommand*{\ztotpages}{%
554     \zref@extractdefault{LastPage}{abspage}{0}%
555 }

```

Also we mark the reference `LastPage` as used:

```

556 \AtBeginDocument{%
557     \zref@refused{LastPage}%
558 }
559 </totpages>

```

## 6.8 Module `perpage`

```

560 <*perpage>
561 \NeedsTeXFormat{LaTeX2e}
562 \ProvidesPackage{zref-perpage}%
563 [2007/02/18 v1.5 Module perpage for zref (H0)]
564 \RequirePackage{zref-base}[2007/02/18]
565 \@ifundefined{ZREF@baseok}{\endinput}{}

```

This module resets a counter at page boundaries. Because of the asynchronous output routine page counter properties cannot be asked directly, references are necessary.

For detecting changed pages module `abspage` is loaded.

```

566 \RequirePackage{zref-abspage}[2007/02/18]

```

We group the properties for the needed references in the property list `perpage`.

The property `pagevalue` records the correct value of the page counter.

```

567 \zref@newprop*{pagevalue}[0]{\number\c@page}
568 \zref@newlist{perpage}
569 \zref@addprop{perpage}{abspage}
570 \zref@addprop{perpage}{page}
571 \zref@addprop{perpage}{pagevalue}

```

The page value, known by the reference mechanism, will be stored in counter `zpage`.

```

572 \newcounter{zpage}

```

Counter `zref@unique` helps in generating unique reference names.

```

573 \zref@require@unique

```

In order to be able to reset the counter, we hook here into `\stepcounter`. In fact two nested hooks are used to allow other packages to use the first hook at the beginning of `\stepcounter`.

```

574 \let\ZREF@org@stepcounter\stepcounter

```

```

575 \def\stepcounter#1{%
576   \ifcsname @stepcounterhook@#1\endcsname
577     \csname @stepcounterhook@#1\endcsname
578   \fi
579   \ZREF@org@stepcounter{#1}%
580 }

```

`\zmakeperpage` Makro `\zmakeperpage` resets a counter at each page break. It uses the same syntax and semantics as `\MakePerPage` from package `perpage` [6]. The initial start value can be given by the optional argument. Default is one that means after the first `\stepcounter` on a new page the counter starts with one.

```

581 \newcommand*{\zmakeperpage}{%
582   \@ifnextchar[\ZREF@makeperpage@opt{\ZREF@makeperpage[\z@]}%
583 }

```

We hook before the counter is incremented in `\stepcounter`, package `perpage` afterwards. Thus a little calculation is necessary.

```

584 \def\ZREF@makeperpage@opt[#1]{%
585   \begingroup
586     \edef\x{\endgroup
587       \noexpand\ZREF@makeperpage[\number\numexpr#1-1\relax]%
588     }%
589   \x
590 }

591 \def\ZREF@makeperpage[#1]#2{%
592   \@ifundefined{@stepcounterhook@#2}{%
593     \expandafter\gdef\csname @stepcounterhook@#2\endcsname{%
594       }-%
595     \expandafter\gdef\csname ZREF@perpage@#2\endcsname{%
596       \ZREF@perpage@step{#2}{#1}%
597     }%
598     \expandafter\g@addto@macro\csname @stepcounterhook@#2\endcsname{%
599       \ifcsname ZREF@perpage@#2\endcsname
600         \csname ZREF@perpage@#2\endcsname
601       \fi
602     }%
603 }

```

`\ZREF@perpage@step` The heart of this module follows.

```

604 \def\ZREF@perpage@step#1#2{%

```

First the reference is generated.

```

605   \global\advance\c@zref@unique\@ne
606   \begingroup
607     \expandafter\zref@labelbylist\expandafter{\thezref@unique}{perpage}%

```

The `\expandafter` commands are necessary, because `\ZREF@temp` is also used inside of `\zref@labelbylist`.

The evaluation of the reference follows. If the reference is not yet known, we use the page counter as approximation.

```

608     \zref@ifrefundefined\thezref@unique{%
609       \global\c@zpage=\c@page
610       \global\let\thezpage\thepage
611       \expandafter\xdef\csname ZREF@abspage@#1\endcsname{\number\c@abspage}%
612     }%

```

The reference is used to set `\thezpage` and counter `zpage`.

```

613     \global\c@zpage=\zref@extract\thezref@unique{pagevalue}\relax
614     \xdef\thezpage{\noexpand\zref@extract{\thezref@unique}{page}}%
615     \expandafter\xdef\csname ZREF@abspage@#1\endcsname{%
616       \zref@extractdefault\thezref@unique{abspage}{\number\c@abspage}%
617     }%
618   }%

```

Page changes are detected by a changed absolute page number.

```

619 \expandafter\ifx\csname ZREF@abspage@#1\expandafter\endcsname
620 \csname ZREF@currentabspage@#1\endcsname
621 \else
622 \global\csname c@#1\endcsname=#2\relax
623 \global\expandafter\let
624 \csname ZREF@currentabspage@#1\expandafter\endcsname
625 \csname ZREF@abspage@#1\endcsname
626 \fi
627 \endgroup
628 }
```

`\zunmakeperpage` Macro `\zunmakeperpage` cancels the effect of `\zmakeperpage`.

```

629 \newcommand*{\zunmakeperpage}[1]{%
630 \global\expandafter\let\csname ZREF@perpage@#1\endcsname\@undefined
631 }

632 </perpage>
```

## 6.9 Module `titleref`

```

633 <*titleref>
634 \NeedsTeXFormat{LaTeX2e}
635 \ProvidesPackage{zref-titleref}%
636 [2007/02/18 v1.5 Module titleref for zref (HO)]
637 \RequirePackage{zref-base}[2007/02/18]
638 \@ifundefined{ZREF@baseok}{\endinput}{}
```

### 6.9.1 Implementation

```
639 \RequirePackage{keyval}
```

This module makes section and caption titles available for the reference system. It uses some of the ideas of package `nameref` and `titleref`.

`\zref@titleref@current` Later we will redefine the section and caption macros to catch the current title and remember the value in `\zref@titleref@current`.

```
640 \let\zref@titleref@current\@empty
```

Now we can add the property `title` is added to the main property list.

```

641 \zref@newprop{title}{\zref@titleref@current}%
642 \zref@addprop{ZREF@mainlist}{title}%
```

The title strings go into the `.aux` file, thus they need some kind of protection. Package `titleref` uses a protected expansion method. The advantage is that this can be used to cleanup the string and to remove `\label`, `\index` and other macros unwanted for referencing. But there is the risk that fragile stuff can break.

Therefore package `nameref` does not expand the string. Thus the entries can safely be written to the `.aux` file. But potentially dangerous macros such as `\label` remain in the string and can cause problems when using the string in references.

`\ifzref@titleref@expand` The switch `\ifzref@titleref@expand` distinguishes between the both methods. Package `nameref`'s behaviour is achieved by setting the switch to false, otherwise `titleref`'s expansion is used. Default is false.

```
643 \newif\ifzref@titleref@expand
```

`\ZREF@titleref@hook` The hook `\ZREF@titleref@hook` allows to extend the cleanup for the expansion method. Thus unnecessary macros can be removed or dangerous commands removed. The hook is executed before the expansion of `\zref@titleref@current`.

```
644 \let\ZREF@titleref@hook\@empty
```

`\zref@titleref@cleanup` The hook should not be used directly, instead we provide the macro `\zref@titleref@cleanup` to add stuff to the hook and prevents that a previous non-empty content is not discarded accidentally.

```

645 \def\zref@titleref@cleanup#1{%
646   \begingroup
647   \toks@\expandafter{%
648     \ZREF@titleref@hook
649     #1%
650   }%
651   \expandafter\endgroup
652   \expandafter\def\expandafter\ZREF@titleref@hook\expandafter{%
653     \the\toks@
654   }%
655 }%

```

`\ifzref@titleref@stripperiod` Sometimes a title contains a period at the end. Package `nameref` removes this. This behaviour is controlled by the switch `\ifzref@titleref@stripperiod` and works regardless of the setting of option `expand`. Period stripping is the default.

```

656 \newif\ifzref@titleref@stripperiod
657 \zref@titleref@stripperiodtrue

```

`\zref@titleref@setcurrent` Macro `\zref@titleref@setcurrent` sets a new current title stored in `\zref@titleref@current`. Some cleanup and expansion is performed that can be controlled by the previous switches.

```

658 \def\zref@titleref@setcurrent#1{%
659   \def\zref@titleref@current{#1}%
660   \ifzref@titleref@expand
661     \begingroup
662     \let\label\@gobble
663     \let\index\@gobble
664     \let\glossary\@gobble
665     \let\markboth\@gobbletwo
666     \let\@mkboth\@gobbletwo
667     \let\markright\@gobble
668     \let\protect\@unexpandable@protect
669     \ZREF@titleref@hook
670     \edef\x{\endgroup
671       \noexpand\def\noexpand\zref@titleref@current{%
672         \zref@titleref@current
673       }%
674     }%
675     \x
676   \fi
677   \edef\zref@titleref@current{%
678     \detokenize\expandafter{\zref@titleref@current}%
679   }%
680   \ifzref@titleref@stripperiod
681     \edef\zref@titleref@current{%
682       \expandafter\ZREF@stripperiod\zref@titleref@current
683       \@empty.\@empty\@nil
684     }%
685   \fi
686 }%

```

`\ZREF@stripperiod` If `\ZREF@stripperiod` is called, the argument consists of space tokens and tokens with catcode 12 (other), because of  $\varepsilon$ -TeX's `\detokenize`.

```

687 \def\ZREF@stripperiod#1.\@empty#2\@nil{#1}%

```

### 6.9.2 User interface

`\ztitlerefsetup` The behaviour of option `titleref` is controlled by switches and a hook. They can be set by `\ztitlerefsetup` with a key value interface, provided by package `keyval`.

Also the current title can be given explicitly by the key `title`.

```

688 \define@key{ZREF@TR}{expand}[true]{%
689   \csname zref@titleref@expand#1\endcsname
690 }%
691 \define@key{ZREF@TR}{stripperperiod}[true]{%
692   \csname zref@titleref@stripperperiod#1\endcsname
693 }%
694 \define@key{ZREF@TR}{cleanup}{%
695   \zref@titleref@cleanup{#1}%
696 }%
697 \define@key{ZREF@TR}{title}{%
698   \def\zref@titleref@current{#1}%
699 }%
700 \newcommand*{\ztitlerefsetup}{%
701   \setkeys{ZREF@TR}%
702 }%

```

`\ztitleref` The user command `\ztitleref` references the title. For safety `\label` is disabled to prevent multiply defined references.

```

703 \newcommand*{\ztitleref}{%
704   \zref@wrapper@babel\ZREF@titleref
705 }%
706 \def\ZREF@titleref#1{%
707   \begingroup
708     \zref@refused{#1}%
709     \let\label\gobble
710     \zref@extract{#1}{title}%
711   \endgroup
712 }%

```

### 6.9.3 Patches for section and caption commands

The section and caption macros are patched to extract the title data.

Captions of figures and tables.

```

713 \AtBeginDocument{%
714   \ZREF@patch{@caption}{%
715     \long\def\@caption#1[#2]{%
716       \zref@titleref@setcurrent{#2}%
717       \ZREF@org@@caption{#1}[#2]}%
718   }%
719 }%

```

Section commands without star. The title version for the table of contents is used because it is usually shorter and more robust.

```

720 \ZREF@patch{@part}{%
721   \def\@part[#1]{%
722     \zref@titleref@setcurrent{#1}%
723     \ZREF@org@@part[#1]}%
724   }%
725 }%
726 \ZREF@patch{@chapter}{%
727   \def\@chapter[#1]{%
728     \zref@titleref@setcurrent{#1}%
729     \ZREF@org@@chapter[#1]}%
730   }%
731 }%
732 \ZREF@patch{@sect}{%
733   \def\@sect#1#2#3#4#5#6[#7]{%
734     \zref@titleref@setcurrent{#7}%
735     \ZREF@org@@sect{#1}{#2}{#3}{#4}{#5}{#6}[#7]}%
736   }%
737 }%

```

The star versions of the section commands.

```

738 \ZREF@patch{@spart}{%
739   \def\@spart#1{%
740     \zref@titleref@setcurrent{#1}%
741     \ZREF@org@@spart{#1}%
742   }%
743 }%
744 \ZREF@patch{@schapter}{%
745   \def\@schapter#1{%
746     \zref@titleref@setcurrent{#1}%
747     \ZREF@org@@schapter{#1}%
748   }%
749 }%
750 \ZREF@patch{@ssect}{%
751   \def\@ssect#1#2#3#4#5{%
752     \zref@titleref@setcurrent{#5}%
753     \ZREF@org@@ssect{#1}{#2}{#3}{#4}{#5}%
754   }%
755 }%

Package titlesec.
756 \@ifpackageloaded{titlesec}{%
757   \ZREF@patch{ttl@sect@i}{%
758     \def\ttl@sect@i#1#2[#3]#4{%
759       \zref@titlesec@setcurrent{#4}%
760       \ZREF@org@ttl@sect@i{#1}{#2}[#3]{#4}%
761     }%
762   }%
763 }{}%
764 }%
765 \</titleref>

```

## 6.10 Module xr

```

766 <xr>
767 \NeedsTeXFormat{LaTeX2e}
768 \ProvidesPackage{zref-xr}%
769 [2007/02/18 v1.5 Module xr for zref (HO)]
770 \RequirePackage{zref-base}[2007/02/18]
771 \@ifundefined{ZREF@baseok}{\endinput}{}
772 \RequirePackage{keyval}

```

We declare property `url`, because this is added, if a reference is imported and has not already set this field. Or if `hyperref` is used, then this property can be asked.

```
773 \zref@newprop{url}{}%
```

Most code, especially the handling of the `.aux` files are taken from David Carlisle's `xr` package. Therefore I drop the documentation for these macros here.

`\zref@xr@ext` If the URL is not specied, then assume processed file with a guessed extension. Use the setting of `hyperref` if available.

```

774 \providecommand*\zref@xr@ext{%
775   \@ifundefined{XR@ext}{pdf}{\XR@ext}%
776 }%

```

`\ifZREF@xr@zreflabel` The use of the star form of `\xexternaldocument` is remembered in the switch `\ifZREF@xr@zreflabel`.

```
777 \newif\ifZREF@xr@zreflabel
```

`\xexternaldocument` In its star form it looks for `\newlabel`, otherwise for `\zref@newlabel`. Later we will read `.aux` files that expects `@` to have catcode 11 (letter).

```
778 \newcommand*\xexternaldocument{%
```

```

779 \begingroup
780   \csname @safe@actives@true\endcsname
781   \makeatletter
782   \@ifstar{%
783     \ZREF@xr@zreflabelfalse
784     \@testopt\ZREF@xr@externaldocument{}%
785   }{%
786     \ZREF@xr@zreflabeltrue
787     \@testopt\ZREF@xr@externaldocument{}%
788   }%
789 }%

```

If the `\include` featur was used, there can be several `.aux` files. These files are read one after another, especially they are not recursively read in order to save read registers. Thus it can happen that the read order of the `newlabel` commands differs from L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X's order using `\input`.

`\ZREF@xr@externaldocument` It reads the remaining arguments. `\newcommand` comes in handy for the optional argument.

```

790 \def\ZREF@xr@externaldocument[#1]#2{%
791   \def\ZREF@xr@prefix{#1}%
792   \let\ZREF@xr@filelist\@empty
793   \edef\ZREF@xr@file{#2.aux}%
794   \filename@parse{#2}%
795   \@testopt\ZREF@xr@graburl{#2.\zref@xr@ext}%
796 }%
797 \def\ZREF@xr@graburl[#1]{%
798   \edef\ZREF@xr@url{#1}%
799   \ZREF@xr@checkfile
800 \endgroup
801 }%

```

`\ZREF@xr@processfile` We follow `xr` here, `\IfFileExists` offers a nicer test, but we have to open the file anyway.

```

802 \def\ZREF@xr@checkfile{%
803   \openin\@inputcheck\ZREF@xr@file\relax
804   \ifeof\@inputcheck
805     \PackageWarning{zref/xr}{%
806       File '\ZREF@xr@file' not found or empty,\MessageBreak
807       labels not imported%
808     }%
809   \else
810     \PackageInfo{zref/xr}{%
811       Label \ifZREF@xr@zreflabel (zref) \fi import from '\ZREF@xr@file'%
812     }%
813     \def\ZREF@xr@found{0}%
814     \def\ZREF@xr@ignored{0}%
815     \ZREF@xr@processfile
816     \closein\@inputcheck
817     \begingroup
818     \let\on@line\@empty
819     \PackageInfo{zref/xr}{%
820       Statistics for '\ZREF@xr@file':
821       \ZREF@xr@found\space found, %
822       \ZREF@xr@ignored\space ignored%
823     }%
824   \endgroup
825 \fi
826 \ifx\ZREF@xr@filelist\@empty
827 \else
828   \edef\ZREF@xr@file{\expandafter\@car\ZREF@xr@filelist\@nil}%
829   \edef\ZREF@xr@filelist{\expandafter\@cdr\ZREF@xr@filelist\@nil}%

```



```

830     \expandafter\ZREF@xr@checkfile
831   \fi
832 }%

\ZREF@xr@processfile

833 \def\ZREF@xr@processfile{%
834   \read\@inputcheck to\ZREF@xr@line
835   \expandafter\ZREF@xr@processline\ZREF@xr@line..\ZREF@nil
836   \ifeof\@inputcheck
837   \else
838     \expandafter\ZREF@xr@procesfile
839   \fi
840 }%

\ZREF@xr@processline The most work must be done for analyzing the arguments of \newlabel.

841 \long\def\ZREF@xr@processline#1#2#3\ZREF@nil{%
842   \def\x{#1}%
843   \toks@{#2}%
844   \ifZREF@xr@zreflabel
845     \ifx\x\ZREF@xr@zref@newlabel
846       \expandafter\ZREF@xr@process@zreflabel\ZREF@xr@line..\ZREF@nil
847     \fi
848   \else
849     \ifx\x\ZREF@xr@newlabel
850       \expandafter\ZREF@xr@process@label\ZREF@xr@line...[]\ZREF@nil
851     \fi
852   \fi
853   \ifx\x\ZREF@xr@@input
854     \edef\ZREF@xr@filelist{%
855       \unexpanded\expandafter{\ZREF@xr@filelist}%
856       {\filename@area\the\toks@}%
857     }%
858   \fi
859   \ifeof\@inputcheck
860   \else
861     \expandafter\ZREF@xr@processfile
862   \fi
863 }%
864 \def\ZREF@xr@process@zreflabel\zref@newlabel#1#2#3\ZREF@nil{%
865   \def\ZREF@xr@refname{Z@R@\ZREF@xr@prefix#1}%
866   \edef\ZREF@xr@found{\the\numexpr\ZREF@xr@found+1\relax}%
867   \def\x{#2}%
868   \@ifundefined{\ZREF@xr@refname}{%
869     \let\ZREF@xr@list\x
870     \ifx\ZREF@xr@list\@empty
871       \PackageWarningNoLine{zref/xr}{%
872         Label ‘#1’ without properties ignored\MessageBreak
873         in file ‘\ZREF@xr@file’%
874       }%
875     \edef\ZREF@xr@ignored{\the\numexpr\ZREF@xr@ignored+1\relax}%
876   \else
877     \expandafter\ZREF@xr@checklist\x\ZREF@nil
878     \expandafter\global\expandafter\let
879     \csname \ZREF@xr@refname\endcsname\x
880   \fi
881   \ZREF@xr@urlcheck{\ZREF@xr@prefix#1}%
882 }{%
883   \ZREF@xr@ignorewarning{\ZREF@xr@prefix#1}%
884 }%
885 }%
886 \def\ZREF@xr@process@label\newlabel#1#2#3[#4]#5\ZREF@nil{%
887   \def\ZREF@xr@refname{Z@R@\ZREF@xr@prefix#1}%

```

```

888 \edef\ZREF@xr@found{\the\numexpr\ZREF@xr@found+1\relax}%
889 \def\x{#2}%
890 \ifundefined{\ZREF@xr@refname}{%
891   \expandafter\ZREF@xr@scanparams
892     \csname\ZREF@xr@refname\expandafter\endcsname
893     \x{}{}{}{}{}\ZREF@nil
894   \ifx\#4\%
895   \else
896     % ntheorem knows an optional argument at the end of \newlabel
897     \zref@ifpropundefined{theotype}{%
898       \zref@newprop{theotype}{}%
899     }{}%
900     \expandafter\g@addto@macro
901       \csname\ZREF@xr@refname\endcsname{\theotype{#4}}%
902   \fi
903   \ZREF@xr@urlcheck{\ZREF@xr@prefix#1}%
904 }{%
905   \ZREF@xr@ignorewarning{\ZREF@xr@prefix#1}%
906 }%
907 }
908 \def\ZREF@xr@zref@newlabel{\zref@newlabel}%
909 \def\ZREF@xr@newlabel{\newlabel}%
910 \def\ZREF@xr@@input{\@input}%

```

\ZREF@xr@ignorewarning

```

911 \def\ZREF@xr@ignorewarning#1{%
912   \PackageWarningNoLine{zref/xr}{%
913     Label ‘#1’ is already in use\MessageBreak
914     in file ‘\ZREF@xr@file’%
915   }%
916   \edef\ZREF@xr@ignored{\the\numexpr\ZREF@xr@ignored+1\relax}%
917 }%

```

\ZREF@xr@checklist

```

918 \def\ZREF@xr@checklist#1#2#3\ZREF@nil{%
919   \ifx\@undefined#1\relax
920     \expandafter\ZREF@xr@checkkey\string#1\@nil
921   \fi
922   \ifx\#3\%
923   \else
924     \@ReturnAfterFi{%
925       \ZREF@xr@checklist#3\ZREF@nil
926     }%
927   \fi
928 }%
929 \long\def\@ReturnAfterFi#1\fi{\fi#1}%
930 \def\ZREF@xr@checkkey#1#2\@nil{%
931   \zref@ifpropundefined{#2}{%
932     \zref@newprop{#2}{}%
933   }{}%
934 }%

```

\ZREF@xr@scanparams

```

935 \def\ZREF@xr@scanparams#1#2#3#4#5#6#7\ZREF@nil{%
936   \global\let#1\@empty
937   \ZREF@foundfalse
938   \ZREF@xr@scantitleref#1#2\TR@TitleReference{}{}\ZREF@nil
939   \ifZREF@found
940   \else
941     \g@addto@macro#1{\default{#2}}%
942   \fi
943   % page

```

```

944 \g@addto@macro#1{\page{#3}}%
945 % nameref title
946 \ifZREF@found
947 \else
948 \ifx\\#4\\%
949 \else
950 \zref@ifpropundefined{title}{%
951 \zref@newprop{title}{}%
952 }{}%
953 \g@addto@macro#1{\title{#4}}%
954 \fi
955 \fi
956 % anchor
957 \ifx\\#5\\%
958 \else
959 \zref@ifpropundefined{anchor}{%
960 \zref@newprop{anchor}{}%
961 }{}%
962 \g@addto@macro#1{\anchor{#5}}%
963 \fi
964 \ifx\\#6\\%
965 \else
966 \zref@ifpropundefined{url}{%
967 \zref@newprop{url}{}%
968 }{}%
969 \g@addto@macro#1{\url{#6}}%
970 \fi
971 }%

```

\ZREF@xr@scantitleref

```

972 \def\ZREF@xr@scantitleref#1#2\TR@TitleReference#3#4#5\ZREF@nil{%
973 \ifx\\#5\\%
974 \else
975 \g@addto@macro#1{%
976 \default{#3}%
977 \title{#4}%
978 }%
979 \ZREF@foundtrue
980 \fi
981 }%

```

\ZREF@xr@urlcheck

```

982 \def\ZREF@xr@urlcheck#1{%
983 \zref@ifrefcontainsprop{#1}{anchor}{%
984 \zref@ifrefcontainsprop{#1}{url}{%
985 }{}%
986 \expandafter\g@addto@macro\csname Z@R@#1\expandafter\endcsname
987 \expandafter{%
988 \expandafter\url\expandafter{\ZREF@xr@url}%
989 }%
990 }%
991 }{}%
992 }%
993 }%

```

\zxrsetup Just one key for setting the default extension is currently used.

```

994 \define@key{ZREF@XR}{ext}{%
995 \def\zref@xr@ext{#1}%
996 }%
997 \newcommand*\zxrsetup{%
998 \setkeys{ZREF@XR}%
999 }%

```

```
1000 </xr>
```

## 6.11 Module `hyperref`

```
UNFINISHED :-(
```

```
1001 <*hyperref>
1002 \NeedsTeXFormat{LaTeX2e}
1003 \ProvidesPackage{zref-hyperref}%
1004 [2007/02/18 v1.5 Module hyperref for zref (H0)]
1005 \RequirePackage{zref-base}[2007/02/18]
1006 \@ifundefined{ZREF@baseok}{\endinput}{}

1007 \zref@newprop{anchor}[]{}%
1008 \@ifundefined{@currentHref}{}{\@currentHref}%
1009 }%
1010 \zref@addprop{ZREF@mainlist}{anchor}%
1011 </hyperref>
```

## 6.12 Module `savepos`

Option `savepos` provides an interface for pdfTeX's `\pdfsavepos`, see the manual for pdfTeX.

### 6.12.1 Identification

```
1012 <*savepos>
1013 \NeedsTeXFormat{LaTeX2e}
1014 \ProvidesPackage{zref-savepos}%
1015 [2007/02/18 v1.5 Module savepos for zref (H0)]
1016 \RequirePackage{zref-base}[2007/02/18]
1017 \@ifundefined{ZREF@baseok}{\endinput}{}%
```

### 6.12.2 Availability

First we check, whether the feature is available.

```
1018 \begingroup
1019 \@ifundefined{pdfsavepos}{%
1020   \ZREF@ErrorNoLine{%
1021     \string\pdfsavepos\space is not supported.\MessageBreak
1022     It is provided by pdfTeX (1.40) or XeTeX%
1023   }\ZREF@UpdatePdfTeX
1024   \endgroup
1025   \endinput
1026 }{}%
1027 \endgroup
```

In PDF mode we are done. However support for DVI mode was added later in version 1.40.0. In earlier versions `\pdfsavepos` is defined, but its execution raises an error. Note that XeTeX also provides `\pdfsavepos`.

```
1028 \RequirePackage{ifpdf}
1029 \ifpdf
1030 \else
1031   \begingroup\expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\endgroup
1032   \expandafter\ifx\csname pdftexversion\endcsname\relax
1033   \else
1034     \ifnum\pdftexversion<140 %
1035       \ZREF@ErrorNoLine{%
1036         \string\pdfsavepos\space is not supported in DVI mode\MessageBreak
1037         of this pdfTeX version%
1038       }\ZREF@UpdatePdfTeX
1039       \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\endinput
1040     \fi
1041   \fi
```

1042 \fi

### 6.12.3 Setup

```
1043 \zref@newlist{savepos}
1044 \zref@newprop*{posx}[0]{\the\pdflastxpos}
1045 \zref@newprop*{posy}[0]{\the\pdflastypos}
1046 \zref@addprop{savepos}{posx}
1047 \zref@addprop{savepos}{posy}
```

### 6.12.4 User macros

`\zsavapos` The current location is stored in a reference with the given name.

```
1048 \def\zsavapos#1{%
1049   \@bsphack
1050   \if@files
1051     \pdfsavepos
1052     \zref@labelbylist{#1}{savepos}%
1053   \fi
1054   \@esphack
1055 }
```

`\zposx` The horizontal and vertical position are available by `\zposx` and `\zposy`. Do not  
`\zposy` rely on absolute positions. They differ in DVI and PDF mode of pdfTeX. Use  
differences instead. The unit of the position numbers is sp.

```
1056 \newcommand*{\zposx}[1]{%
1057   \zref@extract{#1}{posx}%
1058 }%
1059 \newcommand*{\zposy}[1]{%
1060   \zref@extract{#1}{posy}%
1061 }%
```

Typically horizontal and vertical positions are used inside calculations. Therefore the extracting macros should be expandable and babel's patch is not applicable.

Also it is in the responsibility of the user to marked used positions by `\zrefused` in order to notify L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X about undefined references.

1062 `\</savepos>`

## 6.13 Module dotfill

```
1063 \<dotfill>
1064 \NeedsTeXFormat{LaTeX2e}
1065 \ProvidesPackage{zref-dotfill}%
1066 [2007/02/18 v1.5 Module dotfill for zref (H0)]
1067 \RequirePackage{zref-base}[2007/02/18]
1068 \ifundefined{ZREF@baseok}{\endinput}{}
```

For measuring the width of `\zdotfill` we use the features provided by module `savepos`.

1069 \RequirePackage{zref-savepos}[2007/02/18]

For automatically generated label names we use the unique counter of module `base`.

1070 \zref@require@unique

Configuration is done by the key value interface of package `keyval`.

1071 \RequirePackage{keyval}

The definitions of the keys follow.

```
1072 \define@key{ZREF@DF}{unit}{%
1073   \def\ZREF@df@unit{#1}%
1074 }
1075 \define@key{ZREF@DF}{min}{%
```

```

1076 \def\ZREF@df@min{#1}%
1077 }
1078 \define@key{ZREF@DF}{dot}{%
1079 \def\ZREF@df@dot{#1}%
1080 }

Defaults are set, see user interface.
1081 \providecommand\ZREF@df@min{2}
1082 \providecommand\ZREF@df@unit{.44em}
1083 \providecommand\ZREF@df@dot{.}

\zdotfillsetup Configuration of \zdotfill is done by \zdotfillsetup.
1084 \newcommand*{\zdotfillsetup}{\setkeys{ZREF@DF}}

\zdotfill \zdotfill sets labels at the left and the right to get the horizontal position.
\zsavepos is not used, because we do not need the vertical position.
1085 \newcommand*{\zdotfill}{%
1086 \leavevmode
1087 \global\advance\c@zref@unique\@ne
1088 \begingroup
1089 \def\ZREF@temp{zref@\number\c@zref@unique}%
1090 \pdfsavepos
1091 \zref@labelbyprops{\thezref@unique L}{posx}%
1092 \setlength{\dimen@}{\ZREF@df@unit}%
1093 \zref@ifrefundefined{\thezref@unique R}{%
1094 \ZREF@dotfill
1095 }{%
1096 \ifnum\numexpr\zposx{\thezref@unique R}-\zposx{\thezref@unique L}\relax
1097 <\dimexpr\ZREF@df@min\dimen@\relax
1098 \hfill
1099 \else
1100 \ZREF@dotfill
1101 \fi
1102 }%
1103 \pdfsavepos
1104 \zref@labelbyprops{\thezref@unique R}{posx}%
1105 \endgroup
1106 \kern\z@
1107 }

\ZREF@dotfill Help macro that actually sets the dots.
1108 \def\ZREF@dotfill{%
1109 \cleaders\hb@xt@\dimen@{\hss\ZREF@df@dot\hss}\hfill
1110 }

1111 </dotfill>

```

## 7 Installation

**CTAN.** This package is available on CTAN<sup>1</sup>:

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

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

**Unpacking.** The .dtx file is a self-extracting docstrip archive. The files are extracted by running the .dtx through plain- $\text{\TeX}$ :

```
tex zref.dtx
```

---

<sup>1</sup>[ftp://ftp.ctan.org/tex-archive/](http://ftp.ctan.org/tex-archive/)

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

<code>zref.sty</code>	→	<code>tex/latex/oberdiek/zref.sty</code>
<code>zref-base.sty</code>	→	<code>tex/latex/oberdiek/zref-base.sty</code>
<code>zref-abspage.sty</code>	→	<code>tex/latex/oberdiek/zref-abspage.sty</code>
<code>zref-counter.sty</code>	→	<code>tex/latex/oberdiek/zref-counter.sty</code>
<code>zref-dotfill.sty</code>	→	<code>tex/latex/oberdiek/zref-dotfill.sty</code>
<code>zref-hyperref.sty</code>	→	<code>tex/latex/oberdiek/zref-hyperref.sty</code>
<code>zref-lastpage.sty</code>	→	<code>tex/latex/oberdiek/zref-lastpage.sty</code>
<code>zref-perpage.sty</code>	→	<code>tex/latex/oberdiek/zref-perpage.sty</code>
<code>zref-savepos.sty</code>	→	<code>tex/latex/oberdiek/zref-savepos.sty</code>
<code>zref-titleref.sty</code>	→	<code>tex/latex/oberdiek/zref-titleref.sty</code>
<code>zref-totpages.sty</code>	→	<code>tex/latex/oberdiek/zref-totpages.sty</code>
<code>zref-user.sty</code>	→	<code>tex/latex/oberdiek/zref-user.sty</code>
<code>zref-xr.sty</code>	→	<code>tex/latex/oberdiek/zref-xr.sty</code>
<code>zref.pdf</code>	→	<code>doc/latex/oberdiek/zref.pdf</code>
<code>zref-example.tex</code>	→	<code>doc/latex/oberdiek/zref-example.tex</code>
<code>zref.dtx</code>	→	<code>source/latex/oberdiek/zref.dtx</code>

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

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

## 7.1 Some details for the interested

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

```
pdftk zref.pdf unpack_files output .
```

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

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

**$\LaTeX$ :** Generate the documentation.

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

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

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

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

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

An example follows how to generate the documentation with `pdf $\LaTeX$` :

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

## 8 References

- [1] Package `everyshi`, Martin Schröder, 2001/05/15 v3.00.[CTAN:macros/latex/contrib/ms/everyshi.dtx](#)
- [2] Package `footmisc`, Robin Fairbairns, 2004/01/23 v5.3a.[CTAN:macros/latex/contrib/footmisc/footmisc.dtx](#)
- [3] Package `hyperref`, Sebastian Rahtz, Heiko Oberdiek, 2006/08/16 v6.75c.[CTAN:macros/latex/contrib/hyperref/](#)
- [4] Package `lastpage`, Jeff Goldberg, 1994/06/25 v0.1b.[CTAN:macros/latex/contrib/lastpage/](#)
- [5] Package `nameref`, Sebastian Rahtz, Heiko Oberdiek, 2006/02/12 v2.24.[CTAN:macros/latex/contrib/hyperref/nameref.dtx](#)
- [6] Package `perpage`, David Kastrup, 2002/12/20 v1.0.[CTAN:macros/latex/contrib/bigfoot/perpage.dtx](#)
- [7] Package `titleref`, Donald Arseneau, 2001/04/05 v3.1.[CTAN:macros/latex/contrib/misc/titleref.sty](#)
- [8] Package `totpages`, Wilhelm Müller, 1999/07/14 v1.00.[CTAN:macros/latex/contrib/totpages/](#)
- [9] Package `xr`, David Carlisle, 1994/05/28 v5.02.[CTAN:macros/latex/required/tools/xr.pdf](#)
- [10] Package `xr-hyper`, David Carlisle, 2000/03/22 v6.00beta4.[CTAN:macros/latex/contrib/hyperref/xr-hyper.sty](#)

## 9 History

**[2006/02/20 v1.0]**

- First version.

**[2006/05/03 v1.1]**

- Module `perpage` added.
- Module redesign as packages.

**[2006/05/25 v1.2]**

- Module `dotfillmin` added.
- Module base: macros `\zref@require@unique` and `\thezref@unique` added (used by modules `titleref` and `dotfillmin`).

**[2006/09/08 v1.3]**

- Typo fixes and English cleanup by Per Starback.

**[2007/01/23 v1.4]**

- Typo in macro name fixed in documentation.

**[2007/02/18 v1.5]**

- `\zref@getcurrent` added (suggestion of Igor Akkerman).
- Modul `savepos` also supports XeTeX.



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