TEX in Practice: Volume III: Tokens, Macros #2013 #9781461227243 #656 pages #Stephan v. Bechtolsheim #Springer Science & Business Media, 2013

Documents produced with the commands you have learned up to this point will look acceptable to a large audience. While they are not fancy-looking, they obey all the established rules of good typesetting, which will make them easy to read and pleasant to look at. However, there are situations where LaTeX does not provide a command or environment that matches your needs, or the output produced by some existing command may not meet your requirements. If TEX executes a macro, it searches for argument pattern in the input token list until the rst match is found. If no match can be found, it aborts with a (more or less helpful) error message. Got â€˜gâ€™. \def\macroone abc{\macrotwo} \def\macrotwo def{\macrothree} \def\macrothree#1{Got â€˜#1â€™} \macroone abcdefg. The last example contains three macro denitions. Then, TEX encounters \macroone. The input token list is now. that, inside TeX, a macro definition is stored as continuous sequence of tokens representing the and sections. When you use a macro command TeX will first check to see if it takes any parameters. If so, TeX then has to identify the actual arguments being used in your macro call. TeX has to test your macro call against the â€œtoken templateâ€ definition it has stored in memory. Specifically, TeX uses its internal (stored) definition of your macroâ€™s section as the template through which it can pick out tokens that are the actual