The **engord** package

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Abstract

The package generates the suffix of English ordinal numbers. It can be used with plain and LaTeX formats.

Contents

*Please report any issues at https://github.com/ho-tex/oberdiek/issues

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1 Usage

`\engord {⟨LATEX counter name⟩}`

It prints the value of the LaTeX counter as English ordinal number. It can be used in the same way as `\arabic`, `\roman`, or `\alph`. The command is not available in plain TeX.

`\engordnumber {⟨any TEX number⟩}`

It prints the number as English ordinal number.

`\engordletters {#1}`

This command formats the English ordinal letters after the number. It defaults to `\textsuperscript`.

`\engorderror {#1}`

It can be redefined, if an other error handling is wanted. The argument is a negative number or zero.

`\engordraisetrue`
`\engordraisefalse`

These commands set the switch `\ifengordraise` that is asked by the default `\engordletters` before raising the ordinal letters.

1.1 Package options

normal: `\engordraisefalse`

raise: `\engordraisetrue`

Default is raise.

1.2 Examples

- `\usepackage[normal]{engord}`
  `\engordnumber{1}` → 1st
  `\engordnumber{12}` → 12th
  `\engordnumber{123}` → 123rd
  `\engord{page}`   → 1st (if page has the value of one)
  `\engordraisetrue`
  `\engordnumber{12}` → 12th

- The default output of a counter can be redefined:

      \newcounter{mycounter}
      \renewcommand{\theengcounter}{\engord{mycounter}}

- Because the implementation of `\engord` and `\engordnumber` is kept expandable, these commands can be used to make command names with an appropriate definition of `\engordletters`:

```
        \renewcommand*{\engordletters}[1]{#1}
        \@namedef{My\engordnumber{3}Command}{...}
```

This generates the command name '\My4rdCommand'. Since version 1.2 the redefinition can be dropped if the letters are not raised.

- If the letters should not be raised, use LaTeX package option normal or use

```
        \engordraisefalse
```

  Also \engordletters could be redefined for this purpose:

```
        \renewcommand*{\engordletters}[1]{#1}
```

2 Implementation

2.1 Reload check and identification

```
 1 ⟨*package⟩
```

Reload check, especially if the package is not used with LaTeX.

```
 2 \begingroup\catcode61\catcode48\catcode32=10\relax%
 3   \catcode13=5 % ^^M
 4   \endlinechar=13 %
 5   \catcode35=6 % #
 6   \catcode39=12 % '
 7   \catcode44=12 % ,
 8   \catcode45=12 % -
 9   \catcode46=12 % .
10   \catcode58=12 % :
11   \catcode64=11 % @
12   \catcode123=1 % {
13   \catcode125=2 % }
14   \expandafter\let\expandafter\x\csname ver@engord.sty\endcsname
15   \ifx\x\relax % plain-TeX, first loading
16   \else
17     \def\empty{}%
18     \ifx\x\empty % LaTeX, first loading,
19       % variable is initialized, but \ProvidesPackage not yet seen
20     \else
21       \expandafter\ifx\csname PackageInfo\endcsname\relax
22         \def\x#1#2{%
23           \immediate\write-1{Package #1 Info: #2.}%
24         }%
25       \else
26         \def\x#1#2{\PackageInfo{#1}{#2, stopped}}%
27       \fi
28       \x{engord}{The package is already loaded}%
29       \aftergroup\endinput
30     \fi
31   \fi
32 \endgroup%
```

Package identification:

```
33 \begingroup\catcode61\catcode48\catcode32=10\relax%
34   \catcode13=5 % ^^M
35   \endlinechar=13 %
36   \catcode35=6 % #
37   \catcode39=12 % '
```

```
38  \catcode40=12 % (
39  \catcode41=12 % )
40  \catcode44=12 % ,
41  \catcode45=12 % -
42  \catcode46=12 % .
43  \catcode47=12 % /
44  \catcode58=12 % :
45  \catcode64=11 % @
46  \catcode91=12 % [
47  \catcode93=12 % ]
48  \catcode123=1 % {
49  \catcode125=2 % }
50  \expandafter\ifx\csname ProvidesPackage\endcsname\relax
51    \def\x#1#2#3[#4]{\endgroup
52      \immediate\write-1{Package: #3 #4}%
53      \xdef#1{#4}%
54    }%
55  \else
56    \def\x#1#2[#3]{\endgroup
57      #2[{#3}]%
58      \ifx#1\@undefined
59        \xdef#1{#3}%
60      \fi
61      \ifx#1\relax
62        \xdef#1{#3}%
63      \fi
64    }%
65  \fi
66 \expandafter\x\csname ver@engord.sty\endcsname
67 \ProvidesPackage{engord}%
68   [2016/05/16 v1.9 Provides English ordinal numbers (HO)]%
```

2.2 Help commands for plain compatibility

```
69 \begingroup\catcode61\catcode48\catcode32=10\relax%
70  \catcode13=5 % ^^M
71  \endlinechar=13 %
72  \catcode123=1 % {
73  \catcode125=2 % }
74  \catcode64=11 % @
75  \def\x{\endgroup
76    \expandafter\edef\csname EO@AtEnd\endcsname{%
77      \endlinechar=\the\endlinechar\relax
78      \catcode13=\the\catcode13\relax
79      \catcode32=\the\catcode32\relax
80      \catcode35=\the\catcode35\relax
81      \catcode61=\the\catcode61\relax
82      \catcode64=\the\catcode64\relax
83      \catcode123=\the\catcode123\relax
84      \catcode125=\the\catcode125\relax
85    }%
86  }%
87 \x\catcode61\catcode48\catcode32=10\relax%
88 \catcode13=5 % ^^M
89 \endlinechar=13 %
90 \catcode35=6 % #
91 \catcode64=11 % @
92 \catcode123=1 % {
93 \catcode125=2 % }
```

```
94 \def\TMP@EnsureCode#1#2{%
95   \edef\EO@AtEnd{%
96     \EO@AtEnd
97     \catcode#1=\the\catcode#1\relax
98   }%
99   \catcode#1=#2\relax
100 }
101 \TMP@EnsureCode{33}{12}% !
102 \TMP@EnsureCode{36}{3}% $
103 \TMP@EnsureCode{39}{12}% '
104 \TMP@EnsureCode{42}{12}% *
105 \TMP@EnsureCode{46}{12}% .
106 \TMP@EnsureCode{47}{12}% /
107 \TMP@EnsureCode{60}{12}% <
108 \TMP@EnsureCode{91}{12}% [
109 \TMP@EnsureCode{93}{12}% ]
110 \TMP@EnsureCode{94}{7}% ^(superscript)
111 \TMP@EnsureCode{96}{12}% `
112 \edef\EO@AtEnd{\EO@AtEnd\noexpand\endinput}
```

\EO@def   Definitions, \newcommand does not exist in plain TeX.

```
113 \begingroup\expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\endgroup
114 \expandafter\ifx\csname newcommand\endcsname\relax
115   \def\EO@def{\def}%
116 \else
117   \def\EO@def#1{%
118     \newcommand*{#1}{}%
119     \def#1%
120   }%
121 \fi
122 \begingroup\expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\endgroup
123 \expandafter\ifx\csname RequirePackage\endcsname\relax
124   \input infwarerr.sty\relax
125   \input ltxcmds.sty\relax
126 \else
127   \RequirePackage{infwarerr}[2007/09/09]%
128   \RequirePackage{ltxcmds}[2016/05/16]%
129 \fi
```

2.3 User macros

\ifengordraise   The switch \ifengordraise, whether the ordinal letters are raised or not. Default is raised because of compatibility.

```
130 \ltx@newif\ifengordraise
131 \engordraisetrue
```

In LaTeX this also can be controlled by option normal or raise.

```
132 \begingroup\expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\endgroup
133 \expandafter\ifx\csname DeclareOption\endcsname\relax
134 \else
135   \DeclareOption{normal}{\engordraisefalse}%
136   \DeclareOption{raise}{\engordraisetrue}%
137   \ProcessOptions*\relax
138 \fi
```

\engordletters   \engordletters is called with one argument, the english ordinal letters, and contains the code to format them. It defaults to \textsuperscript depending on \ifengordraise.

```
139 \expandafter\ifx\csname engordletters\endcsname\relax
140   \EO@def\engordletters{%
141     \ifengordraise
142       \expandafter\engordtextsuperscript
143     \fi
144   }%
145 \fi
```

\engordtextsuperscript   For plain TeX the definition is quite ugly, redefine \engordtextsuperscript if
you have a better one.

```
146 \expandafter\ifx\csname engordtextsuperscript\endcsname\relax
147   \begingroup\expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\endgroup
148   \expandafter\ifx\csname textsuperscript\endcsname\relax
149     \def\engordtextsuperscript#1{%
150       \relax
151       \ifmmode
152         ^{\rm#1}%
153       \else
154         $^{\rm#1}$%
155       \fi
156     }%
157   \else
158     \def\engordtextsuperscript{\textsuperscript}%
159   \fi
160 \fi
```

\engorderror   \engorderror is called, if the number is zero or negative.

```
161 \expandafter\ifx\csname engorderror\endcsname\relax
162   \EO@def\engorderror#1{%
163     #1\engordletters{!ERROR!}%
164     \@PackageWarning{engord}{%
165       '#1' is not an ordinal number%
166     }%
167   }%
168 \fi
```

\engord   \engord expects a LaTeX counter name as argument and calls \engordnumber. It
is defined only, if LaTeX is used.

```
169 \begingroup\expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\endgroup
170 \expandafter\ifx\csname newcounter\endcsname\relax
171 \else
172   \EO@def\engord#1{%
173     \engordnumber{\value{#1}}%
174   }%
175 \fi
```

\engordnumber   \engordnumber is the user command to print a number as english ordinal number.
The argument can be any TeX number like explicit numbers, register values, …

In a safe way it converts the TeX number argument into a form that only
consists of decimal digits.

```
176 \EO@def\engordnumber#1{%
177   \expandafter\EO@number\expandafter{\number#1}%
178 }
```

2.4 Suffix generation

\EO@number   \EO@number expects a number with decimal digits as argument and looks at the
size of the number and the count of the digits:

```
179 \def\EO@number#1{%
180   \ifnum#1<1 % handle the error case
181     \engorderror{#1}%
182   \else
183     \ifnum#1<21 %
184       \EO@ord{#1}%
185     \else
186       \ifnum#1<100 %
187         \EO@twodigits#1%
188       \else
189         \@ReturnAfterFi{%
190           \EO@reverse#1\@nil{}\EO@afterreverse
191         }%
192       \fi
193     \fi
194   \fi
195 }
```

\@ReturnAfterFi   An internal help macro to prevent a too deep \if nesting.

```
196 \long\def\@ReturnAfterFi#1\fi{\fi#1}
```

\EO@ord   \EO@ord prints the number with ord letters.
           #1: decimal digits, #1 < 21

```
197 \def\EO@ord#1{%
198   #1%
199   \expandafter\engordletters
200   \ifcase#1{th}\or
201     {st}\or
202     {nd}\or
203     {rd}\else
204     {th}%
205   \fi
206 }
```

\EO@twodigits   \EO@twodigits expects a number with two digits,
                 20 < number < 100

```
207 \def\EO@twodigits#1#2{%
208   #1\EO@ord{#2}%
209 }
```

\EO@reverse   \EO@reverse reverses the digits of the number.
               #1: next digit
               #2: rest of the digits
               #3: already reversed digits
               #4: next command to call with the reversed number as argument

```
210 \def\EO@reverse#1#2\@nil#3#4{%
211   \ifx\\#2\\%
212     #4{#1#3}%
213   \else
214     \@ReturnAfterFi{%
215       \EO@reverse#2\@nil{#1#3}{#4}%
216     }%
217   \fi
218 }
```

\EO@afterreverse   \EO@afterreverse calls \EO@reverseback so that \EO@reverseback can inspect
                    the digits of the number.

```
219 \def\EO@afterreverse#1{%
220   \EO@reverseback#1\@nil
221 }
```

\EO@reverseback   \EO@reverseback reverses the reversion.

#1: the last digit of the number
#2: the second last digit of the number
#3: first digits of the number in reversed order, it is not empty, because
\EO@reverseback is only called with numbers > 100.

```
222 \def\EO@reverseback#1#2#3\@nil{%
223   \EO@reverse#3\@nil{}\@firstofone
224   \ifnum#2#1<21 %
225     \EO@ord{#2#1}%
226   \else
227     #2\EO@ord{#1}%
228   \fi
229 }
```

```
230 \EO@AtEnd%
```

```
231 ⟨/package⟩
```

3 Installation

3.1 Download

Package.   This package is available on CTAN[1]:

CTAN:macros/latex/contrib/oberdiek/engord.dtx The source file.

CTAN:macros/latex/contrib/oberdiek/engord.pdf Documentation.

Bundle.   All the packages of the bundle 'oberdiek' are also available in a TDS compliant ZIP archive. There the packages are already unpacked and the documentation files are generated. The files and directories obey the TDS standard.

CTAN:install/macros/latex/contrib/oberdiek.tds.zip

TDS refers to the standard "A Directory Structure for TeX Files" (CTAN:pkg/tds). Directories with `texmf` in their name are usually organized this way.

3.2 Bundle installation

Unpacking.   Unpack the `oberdiek.tds.zip` in the TDS tree (also known as `texmf` tree) of your choice. Example (linux):

```
unzip oberdiek.tds.zip -d ~/texmf
```

3.3 Package installation

Unpacking.   The `.dtx` file is a self-extracting `docstrip` archive. The files are extracted by running the `.dtx` through plain TeX:

```
tex engord.dtx
```

---

[1][CTAN:pkg/engord](CTAN:pkg/engord)

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

```
engord.sty → tex/generic/oberdiek/engord.sty
engord.pdf → doc/latex/oberdiek/engord.pdf
engord.dtx → source/latex/oberdiek/engord.dtx
```

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`.

3.4 Refresh file name databases

If your TeX distribution (TeX Live, MiKTeX, . . .) relies on file name databases, you must refresh these. For example, TeX Live users run `texhash` or `mktexlsr`.

3.5 Some details for the interested

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{engord.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 pdfLaTeX:

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

4 History

[2000/05/23 v1.0]

- First public release, published in newsgroup de.comp.text.tex: "Re: Ordinalzahlen in LaTeX?"[2]

[2003/04/28 v1.1]

- Bug fix for 30, 40, 50, . . . , 100, 130, . . .

- `\ordletters` renamed to documented `\engordletters`.

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[2]Url: https://groups.google.com/group/de.comp.text.tex/msg/738e2cb4c51759d6

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[2006/02/20 v1.2]

- Support for plain TeX.
- Switch `\ifengordraise` added.
- Package options raise and normal added.
- DTX framework.

[2007/04/11 v1.3]

- Line ends sanitized.

[2007/04/26 v1.4]

- Use of package infwarerr.

[2007/09/09 v1.5]

- Catcode section added.

[2007/09/20 v1.6]

- Short description fixed (George White).

[2008/08/11 v1.7]

- Code is not changed.
- URLs updated.

[2010/03/01 v1.8]

- Compatibility with iniTeX.

[2016/05/16 v1.9]

- Documentation updates.

5   Index

Numbers written in italic refer to the page where the corresponding entry is described; numbers underlined refer to the code line of the definition; plain numbers refer to the code lines where the entry is used.