

texosquery: query OS information from TeX

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Abstract

The `texosquery` bundle provides the `texosquery.jar` application (and variations `texosquery-jre8.jar` and `texosquery-jre5.jar`) This is a cross-platform Java application to query certain operating system (OS) and locale information. The application is specifically designed for use within TeX's shell escape mechanism, through the `\TeXOSQuery` command provided by the `texosquery` package (`texosquery.tex` and `texosquery.sty`).

The `\TeXOSQuery` command performs more than a simple piped input as it first changes category codes of various problematic characters and locally defines some short control sequences that are used in the application's result. These commands aren't defined outside of `\TeXOSQuery`, so a direct piped input may cause undefined control sequences. If you really want to use this direct method rather than using `\TeXOSQuery`, then you will need to run `texosquery` in backward compatibility mode 0 or 1 (using `--compatible 1`). The first two versions of `texosquery` didn't use those short commands.

Important Note: You will need TeX's piped shell escape enabled and you will also need the Java Runtime Environment (JRE) installed. MiKTeX users will need to add `--enable-pipes` to TeX's command line options. (Alternatively, use `\TeXOSQueryFromFile` if you can't use the piped shell escape.) The configuration file `texosquery.cfg` should be edited to reflect your system set-up before use.

There are three variations of the `texosquery` application provided:

- `texosquery.jar`: requires at least Java 7, has medium locale support, obeys `openin_any` but has additional restrictions imposed for security reasons (no listings outside the current working directory path); Note that Java 7 has reached its [end of life](#) and is now deprecated.
- `texosquery-jre8.jar`: requires at least Java 8, has best locale support, obeys `openin_any` but has additional restrictions imposed for security reasons (no listings outside the current working directory path);
- `texosquery-jre5.jar`: requires at least Java 5, has poor locale support (language scripts not recognised), doesn't have the walk action, obeys `openin_any` but doesn't

have the extra restrictions of the Java 7 and 8 versions for the listing functions. Note that Java 5 and 6 are deprecated. Old deprecated versions are considered a security risk.

The default is `texosquery.jar`. Throughout this document `texosquery` is used to reference the application, regardless which of these three jar files you've chosen to use. See section 1.1 for further details.

The aim of the original version of `texosquery` was to provide a way of accessing the operating system's locale information. Version 1.3 of the `tracklang` package provides `\TrackLangQueryEnv` which uses `kpsewhich` to query the appropriate locale environment variable (such as `$LANG` or `LC_ALL`). Unfortunately this doesn't work under Windows as the locale information there is stored in the registry. The Lua `os.setlocale(nil)` function can simply return C or POSIX, which isn't helpful from `tracklang`'s point of view. Although Java has its drawbacks, it's one of the most ubiquitous platform-independent methods to obtain this information. Since it seemed overkill to write a Java application that simply returned the locale, I decided to add a few extra functions that might be of use, but accessing locale information was, and still is, the primary purpose of this application.

Although the **POSIX** environment variables, such as `$LC_ALL`, are easy to read with `kpsewhich`, these days the **IETF BCP 47** language tag is the more appropriate way of identifying a locale, so version 1.2 has added the `--bcp47` function to support this. The `tracklang` package has similarly added `\TrackLanguageTag{<IETF tag>}`.

The `locale` package occasionally referenced in this document is still under development at the time of writing. The `--numeric`, `--locale-data`, `--date-time` and `--time-zones` options are designed to interface with the `locale` package, so although `texosquery` and `locale` will be distributed separately, version 1.2 of `texosquery` is being developed alongside version 1.0 of the `locale` package. The aim of the `locale` package is to use both `tracklang` and `texosquery` to automatically set up the document language. For example, in the following L^AT_EX document

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{locale}
\begin{document}
Language: \CurrentLocaleLanguageNativeName.
Region: \CurrentLocaleRegionNativeName.
Today: \CurrentLocaleDate. (Compare with \today.)
Time: \CurrentLocaleTime.
Currency Symbol: \CurrentLocaleCurrency
Integer:
\texosqueryfmtnumber{\CurrentLocaleIntegerPattern}{123456}{0}{0}
Decimal:
\texosqueryfmtnumber{\CurrentLocaleDecimalPattern}{123456}{78}{0}
Percentage:
\texosqueryfmtnumber{\CurrentLocalePercentPattern}{0}{65}{0}
Currency:
\texosqueryfmtnumber{\CurrentLocaleCurrencyPattern}{1234567}{0}{0}
\end{document}
```

the `locale` package will automatically:

- load the `textcomp` package for currency symbols (package option `symbols=fontawesome` will use `fontawesome` instead);
- if X_E^AT_EX or L_AU_ET_EX:
 - load `fontspec` (unless option `fontspec=false` is used);
 - load `polyglossia` and use `\setmainlanguage` with options that can be determined from the language tag (use package option `support=babel` to use `babel` regardless of the L^AT_EX format);
- otherwise:
 - load `inputenc` (default file encoding obtained from `texosquery`'s `--codeset-lcs` action);
 - load `fontenc` (font encoding obtained using `tracklang` to query the language script);
 - load `babel` with the appropriate language label (use `support=none` to prevent this);
- load `datetime2` with the `useregional=text` option (use `datetime2=false` to prevent this).

The generic `locale.tex` code doesn't load the above packages, but can still obtain information about the locale:

```
\input locale

Language: \CurrentLocaleLanguageNativeName.
Region: \CurrentLocaleRegionNativeName.
Today: \CurrentLocaleDate. (Compare with \today.)
Time: \CurrentLocaleTime.
Currency Symbol: \CurrentLocaleCurrency
Integer:
\texosqueryfmtnumber{\CurrentLocaleIntegerPattern}{123456}{0}{0}
Decimal:
\texosqueryfmtnumber{\CurrentLocaleDecimalPattern}{123456}{78}{0}
Percentage:
\texosqueryfmtnumber{\CurrentLocalePercentPattern}{0}{65}{0}
Currency:
\texosqueryfmtnumber{\CurrentLocaleCurrencyPattern}{1234567}{0}{0}
\bye
```

So that's the reasoning behind the new v1.2 actions. Hopefully the new `locale` package will be uploaded to CTAN shortly after the new version of `texosquery`.

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1 texosquery.jar: the Java application

The `texosquery` Java command line application looks up certain system information that may be of use in `TEX` documents. This information can be obtained using native commands, but the Java application allows an OS-independent approach with results that can easily be captured by `TEX`'s shell-escape without having to strip formatting information. It also uses control sequence markup to indicate whether characters should be interpreted literally (such as in file names) or if they should obey their current category code (such as punctuation occurring in textual information) or if they should be interpreted in some other way (such as pattern markup). This markup is expanded by `\TeXOSQuery` when it performs the piped shell escape.

Important Note: `texosquery` provides read-only actions, and I don't intend adding any actions that modify system settings or files.

Since the application is designed to work with `TEX` (through `\TeXOSQuery` defined in `texosquery.tex`) each action (indicated by a command line switch) will display the result on a single line. For multiple results, each line is grouped. A blank line (or empty group) will be displayed if the information isn't available or is prohibited. A forward slash (`\fslh`) is always used as a directory divider, regardless of the operating system, so the result can be used, for example, in `\input` or `\includegraphics`.

For example, I have a 64-bit Linux operating system installed on my computer, so I could use `uname` in a bash terminal:

```
uname -o -r
```

which (for me) produces:

```
4.1.13-100.fc21.x86_64 GNU/Linux
```

I could also run `texosquery` directly from the bash terminal:

```
texosquery -o -r
```

which produces the rather more cryptic:

```
{Linux}  
{4\fdot 1\fdot 13\fhy 100\fdot fc21\fdot x86\fus 64}
```

However `texosquery` isn't intended for this direct use. It's intended for use with `\TeXOSQuery` provided by `texosquery.tex`. Here's a plain `TEX` document:

```
\input texosquery  
\TeXOSQuery{\result}{-o -r}  
\def\parseresult#1#2{OS Name: {\tt #1}. OS Version: {\tt #2}.}  
\ifx\result\empty  
  Query failed!  
\else  
  \expandafter\parseresult\result  
\fi  
\bye
```

The markup commands, such as `\fusc`, are now converted to literal characters with category code 12 (“other”), so the underscore isn’t a problem. This document is now also platform independent (as long as `texosquery` and a recent version of the **JRE** are installed). Unlike `uname`, `texosquery` also obeys the order of the command line switches, which makes it easier to define the helper command (`\parseresult` in the above) that processes the result.

1.1 Installation and Setup

Installation is best done through your **T_EX** package manager. However if for some reason you need to install this package manually the instructions are below. If you install through your package manager, Windows users will probably find that the `.jar` files have been converted to `.exe` (with the `.bat` files omitted) and Unix-like users may find that the bash scripts are missing the `.sh` extension (these are actually symbolic links to the distributed `.sh` files). See section 1.2 to test that the package has been successfully installed.

Even if you use your **T_EX** distribution’s package manager to install this package, you may still need to edit the `texosquery.cfg` file (see step 3 below). It’s best to copy this file to your `<TEXMFHOME>` or `<TEXMFLOCAL>` tree to avoid losing your changes when the package is updated.

You can find the correct value of `<TEXMFHOME>` using

```
kpsewhich -var-value=TEXMFHOME
```

Similarly for `<TEXMFLOCAL>`.

You can find where the package manager has put `texosquery.cfg` using

```
kpsewhich texosquery.cfg
```

This bundle contains the following files:

- `texosquery.dtx`

The DTX file contains the source code for this document, and also the files:

- `texosquery.tex` (generic **T_EX** code)
- `texosquery.sty` (**L_AT_EX** package wrapper)
- `texosquery.cfg` (configuration file)

The bash scripts (which will need the extensions removed):

- `texosquery-jre8.sh`
- `texosquery.sh`
- `texosquery-jre5.sh`

Windows batch files (which will need the extensions changed to `.bat`)

- `texosquery-jre8.batch`
- `texosquery.batch`

- texosquery-jre5.batch
- texosquery.ins The driver file used to extract all the above files contained in texosquery.dtx.
- The three different versions of the texosquery application: texosquery-jre8.jar, texosquery.jar and texosquery-jre5.jar. The source code for these is contained in the java sub-directory.
- texosquery.pdf This PDF document.
- README.md The README file in markdown format.
- CHANGES Lists major changes for each version.

To install manually (*<TEXMF>* indicates the TEXMF directory):

1. Run

```
tex texosquery.ins
```

to extract the .tex, .sty, .cfg, .sh and .batch files.

Windows Change the extension of the .batch files to .bat (TeX on Windows prohibits the creation of .bat files). Move the .bat files to somewhere on your system's path. (You may omit the .bat files you don't need.) The .sh files may be deleted.

Unix-like Make the .sh files executable:

```
chmod u+x texosquery*.sh
```

Move the .sh files to somewhere on your path *without* the .sh extension. (If the .sh extension is retained, you will have to edit the texosquery.cfg file to include it.) For example (if ~/bin is included in \$PATH):

```
mv texosquery-jre8.sh ~/bin/texosquery-jre8
```

(You may omit the .sh files you don't need.) The .batch files may be deleted.

2. Move texosquery.tex to *<TEXMF>/tex/generic/texosquery/*
3. Edit texosquery.cfg so that \TeXOSInvokerName is defined to the application of your choice. For example, if you have Java 8 installed:

```
\def\TeXOSInvokerName{texosquery-jre8}
```

Or if you only have Java 5 or 6 installed:

```
\def\TeXOSInvokerName{texosquery-jre5}
```

You can find out your Java version by running the following in your command prompt or terminal:

```
java -version
```

If the version number starts with 1.8 then you have Java 8 installed, if it starts with 1.7 then you have Java 7, etc.

4. Move `texosquery.cfg` to $\langle\text{TEXMF}\rangle/\text{tex}/\text{generic}/\text{texosquery}/$
5. Move `texosquery.sty` to $\langle\text{TEXMF}\rangle/\text{tex}/\text{latex}/\text{texosquery}/$
6. Move the .jar files to $\langle\text{TEXMF}\rangle/\text{scripts}/\text{texosquery}/$

1.2 Installation Test

To test the installation:

1. In the **command prompt or terminal** do:

```
texosquery -b
```

(Replace `texosquery` with the command that matches the value of `\TeXOSInvokerName` in the **`texosquery.cfg` file** described in section 1.1.) The above command should display the system's default locale. For me, this simply displays the line:

```
en-GB
```

If you get an Unknown option '-b' error, then your **OS** is picking up an old version of `texosquery`. Check the version number with the -v switch.

```
texosquery -v
```

If you get a "command not found" or "bad command or file name" error, then recheck the installation steps in section 1.1 and make sure that the executable file has been placed on your system's path.

If this test is successful, try the next step.

2. Create the following plain **T_EX** document called `test.tex`:

```
\input texosquery
\TeXOSQuery{\result}{-b}\result
\bye
```

and compile using:

```
pdftex --shell-escape test
```

Alternatively, create the follow L^AT_EX document called `test.tex`:

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{texosquery}
\begin{document}
\TeXOSQuery{\result}{-b}\result
\end{document}
```

and compile using:

```
pdflatex --shell-escape test
```

In both cases, the resulting PDF file `test.pdf` should show the default locale. If not check the transcript `test.log` which should include something like `(|texosquery -b)` or `(|texosquery-jre8 -b)` etc. If it simply has the line:

```
\TeXOSQuery: texosquery -b
```

(or similar) then the dry run mode was on, which means the shell escape wasn't used. Check that the `--shell-escape` switch was used when calling `pdftex` or `pdflatex`.

T_EX Live 2017 has added `texosquery-jre8` to the restricted list, but you need to modify the configuration file to take advantage of this. Make sure that the line

```
\TeXOSQueryAllowRestricted
```

hasn't been commented out in the `texosquery.cfg` file and try the above example documents in restricted mode.

1.3 Accessing file information

If an input file name is required (for example, with the `--pdfdate` argument described below) then the file may be in the current working directory, relative to the current directory (with forward slash / as the directory divider), an absolute path (again with forward slash) or on T_EX's path (in which case, `kpswhich` is used to locate it). As from version 1.2, `texosquery` honours the `openin_any` attribute set in the `texmf.cnf` configuration file. This value is fetched using

```
kpswhich -var-value=openin_any
```

(You can find the configuration files using `kpswhich -a texmf.cnf`) For example, suppose the file `/tmp/.test` exists. If the `openin_any` attribute is set to "a" (any file), then (assuming the operating system allows read-access to that file) the `texosquery` file-reading operations will be permitted. For example

```
texosquery --pdfdate /tmp/.test
```

will return the file modification date in PDF date-time format. However, if `openin_any` is set to “r” (restricted), the read access will be denied because the file is considered hidden so an empty result is returned. Similarly, if `openin_any` is set to “p” (paranoid), the read access will be denied again because the file is hidden but also because the file has an absolute path that isn’t under `$TEXMFOUTPUT` (assuming that environment variable hasn’t been set to `/tmp`).

1.4 MiKTeX

MiKTeX doesn’t support the `openin_any` variable so, if this is unset, `texosquery` will fallback on “a”.

Note that MiKTeX disables piped input by default for security reasons. Since `\TeXOSQuery` relies on piped input, you’ll need to enable it with `--enable-pipes` when you run `\TeX`.

1.5 Restricted Mode

TeX Live 2017 now has `texosquery-jre8` on the list of trusted applications that may be run in restricted mode. In order to make use of this, you need to set up your [configuration file](#) to use both `texosquery-jre8` and to automatically switch off the dry run mode if the restricted shell escape is detected. However, note that the restricted mode has limitations on the characters allowed in the shell escape for security reasons. This means that arguments (such as file names) can’t be quoted in restricted mode and therefore arguments that contain spaces can’t be delimited and will cause problems. Either avoid spaces in file names or use the unrestricted mode.

1.6 Return Values

The return values may include literal text where special characters need to have their category code changed to 12 (for example, file names) but the return values may also include `\TeX` code that needs to be processed by `\TeX`, either during the shell escape or deferred for later (such as date-time or numeric patterns). This means that the result from the shell escape can’t be automatically detokenized.

Therefore, as from version 1.2, the return values include short control sequences that are locally defined by `\TeXOSQuery` and so are only valid within that command’s scope. For example, `\fc1n` expands to a colon (:) with category code 12 whereas `\tc1n` expands to a colon according to its current meaning. Note that this has changed from earlier versions which simply returned the actual characters, which may or may not have had the category code set to 12 at the start of `\TeXOSQuery`. To reproduce the original behaviour, use the compatibility mode (`--compatible`) with the level set to 0 or 1. For the full list of shortcut commands, see the definition of `\@texosquery@enableshortcs`.

If the operating system uses a backslash \ as a directory divider, returned path names will always replace this with a forward slash / (which is then converted to `\fs1h`, as described above). This is designed to make the result as compatible as possible with `\TeX` file commands (such as `\input`) which require a forward slash. However, for some

systems, further modification may need to be done. For example, with \TeX on Cygwin, the Windows path name `c:\cygwin64\usr\local\texlive` may correspond to the \TeX path name `/usr/local/texlive`. This path is returned by `texosquery` as `c:/cygwin64/usr/local/texlive` (`\fcln` and `\fslh` replaced for clarity). You can use `--strip-path-prefix` to strip the leading `c:/cygwin64` for convenience (see section 1.8).

The output produced by the `texosquery` application will be returned using the system's default file encoding. (For example, UTF-8.) You will need to ensure that your \TeX document uses the same encoding if you want to typeset any of the results that may contain non-ASCII characters. You can determine the default encoding with `texosquery -C`, which is formatted to match the options used by the `inputenc` package. (For example, `uft8` for UTF-8.)

To test the file encoding rerun the plain \TeX or \LaTeX test file in section 1.2 with `-N` instead of `-b`. Most currency symbols are outside the ASCII set, so this should return a non-ASCII character. If you happen to have \$ as your currency, then try `en-GB` or `en-IE` which have £ and €, respectively. \LaTeX users may need to load `inputenc` and `fontenc`. \XeLaTeX and \LuaLaTeX users may need to load `fontspec`.

As from version 1.6, you can now override the default encoding using the `--encoding` option. This can be set on a document basis, for example:

```
\usepackage[utf8]{inputenc}
\TeXOSQuery{\result}{--encoding UTF-8 -N}
```

or for all documents by editing the `texosquery.cfg` file to include the option in the invoker command.

1.7 Locales

The options that have a locale identifier as an argument need the identifier formatted as a *regular IETF BCP 47 language tag* that uses hyphens as separators. **POSIX** style locales (with underscores replaced by hyphens, for example `fr-BE.utf8@euro`) are only used as a return value in the `--locale` and `--locale-lcs` options.

Not all locales are supported by Java. For example, Irish is supported but Scottish and Welsh aren't supported by the **JRE**. The Unicode Consortium's Common Locale Data Repository (CLDR) can be accessed with Java 8, but **the CLDR isn't enabled by default**. It can be turned on using the system property `java.locale.providers`, which may provide additional support. For example, although Welsh isn't supported by the JRE, it is supported with the **CLDR**, so both Java 8 and the CLDR locale provider are required for that language. The proposed Java 9 should have the CLDR enabled by default.

The bash script `texosquery-jre8` automatically sets `java.locale.providers` to `CLDR,JRE`. Alternatively, the `JAVA_TOOL_OPTIONS` environment variable can be set to

```
-Djava.locale.providers=CLDR,JRE
```

which will enable it for all installed Java applications. If you need to set multiple options, these can be combined in the value of `JAVA_TOOL_OPTIONS`. For example

```
-Djava.locale.providers=CLDR,JRE -Dfile.encoding=UTF-8
```

You may find that the results are different depending on the data provider. For example with `java.locale.providers` set to `JRE,CLDR` then

```
texosquery -D en-GB
```

displays the long date in the form “06 November 2016” and the medium date in the form “06-Nov-2016”, but with the ordering reversed to CLDR, JRE (so that the **CLDR** is queried first) then the long date is now in the form “6 November 2016” and the medium date is in the form “6 Nov 2016”.

Note that `texosquery` can only access locale information provided by Java. For example, Java currently doesn’t provide any methods to access telephone codes.

1.8 Command line invocation

The syntax for the command line invocation of `texosquery` is:

```
texosquery [<options>] <action> ...
```

The syntax for `texosquery-jre8` is exactly the same except for the application name:

```
texosquery-jre8 [<options>] <action> ...
```

Similarly for `texosquery-jre5`. (Bash users may need the `.sh` extension if it wasn’t removed from the script name during the **installation setup**, but it’s best to remove it.) Available actions are described below. At least one action is required.

Available options (must come before actions):

-h or --help or -help Displays help message and exits.

-v or --version or -version Displays version information and exits.

--nodebug No debugging information. Only command line syntax errors are written to `STDERR`. (Default.)

--debug [*n*] or -debug [*n*] Set the debugging level, where *n* is a non-negative integer. If *n* is omitted, 3 is assumed. If *n* is 0, then debugging information is suppressed (equivalent to `--nodebug`). If *n* ≥ 1, error messages are written to `STDERR`. If *n* ≥ 2, any exceptions encountered will additionally write the stack trace to `STDERR`. If *n* ≥ 3 non-error informational messages are included.

--compatible *n* or -compat *n* Set the compatibility mode. The argument should be either a non-negative integer (0 for version 1.0, 1 for version 1.1, 2 for version 1.2 onwards) or the keyword `latest` to indicate the latest version (default). Note that the compatibility mode only affects the available actions and the display style of the result, and does not change security features. For example, the check for the `openin_any` setting was only introduced to version 1.2, but this is still checked even if the compatibility mode is set to 0 or 1.

--encoding *charset* or -enc *charset* (New to version 1.6.) This option may be used to override the default file encoding. For example, if your native file encoding is `CP1250`, but your document uses `UTF-8` then you’ll need to use `--encoding UTF-8`.

--default-encoding or -defenc (New to version 1.6.) This option is the default, but may be used to cancel the effect of `--encoding`. (For example, if you have added `--encoding` to the invoker command in the `texosquery.cfg` file, but you want to cancel it in a particular document.)

The following options (introduced in v1.5) allow returned paths or URIs to be altered (for example, if a mount point needs to be removed). Note that these options only affect *returned* paths, not path names provided in the command line. The substitution is performed after any backslash directory dividers \ are changed to forward slashes / (if applicable) but before non-alphanumerics are changed to control sequences (such as \fc1n or \fs1h). If there's no match, the path is returned without alteration.

--strip-path-prefix <prefix> or -sp <prefix> Strip `<prefix>` from the start of returned path names (but not URIs, see below). For example:

```
texosquery --strip-path-prefix c:/cygwin64 -p article.cls
```

This will strip the `c:/cygwin64` mount point. Note that `<prefix>` isn't an expression. For a regular expression, use `--replace-path`. (This option can't be used with `--replace-path`.)

--nostrip-path-prefix Cancels the effect of `--strip-path-prefix`.

--replace-path <regex> <replacement> or -rp <regex> <replacement> This replaces the *first* occurrence of the regular expression `<regex>` in any returned path (but not URI) and replaces it with `<replacement>`.

--noreplace-path Cancels the effect of the `--replace-path`.

--strip-uri-prefix <prefix> or -su <prefix> Replace initial `file:/<prefix>` with just `file:/` from returned URIs. Note that `<prefix>` isn't an expression. For a regular expression, use `--replace-uri`. (This option can't be used with `--replace-uri`.)

--nostrip-uri-prefix Cancels the effect of `--strip-uri-prefix`.

--replace-uri <regex> <replacement> or -ru <regex> <replacement> This replaces the *first* occurrence of the regular expression `<regex>` in any returned URI and replaces it with `<replacement>`. For example:

```
texosquery -ru file:/C: file://cgwin64/c -u filename
```

--noreplace-uri Cancels the effect of the `--replace-uri`.

If multiple actions are given, they will be processed in the order specified in the command line invocation. Each result will be displayed on a separate line. As from v1.1, if there are multiple actions, each result will be grouped. This makes it easier to process the results in TeX. For example:

```
texosquery -l
```

This just produces (for me):

```
en\fhy\GB\fdot utf8
```

(which expands to en-GB.utf8 when used with \TeXOSQuery) whereas

```
texosquery -l -o
```

produces:

```
{en\fhy\GB\fdot utf8}  
{Linux}
```

To reproduce the v1.0 display use --compatible 0. (This will also explicitly use the punctuation characters rather than replacing them with the control sequence markup, such as \fhy or \fdot.)

Note that unavailable information will produce an empty group. For example (assuming `nofile` doesn't exist or doesn't have read access):

```
texosquery -l -d nofile
```

produces:

```
{en\fhy\GB\fdot utf8}  
{}
```

whereas

```
texosquery -d nofile
```

just displays an empty line.

If you're puzzled as to why an empty line has been returned, try rerunning the command with --debug for further information. Available actions are listed below.

Action -b or --bcp47

(New to version 1.2.) This action displays the **BCP** 47 language tag. For example, my locale is en-GB (English in the United Kingdom), so

```
texosquery -b
```

Simply returns:

```
en\fhy\GB
```

(which expands to en-GB with \TeXOSQuery) whereas a user whose default locale is set to Swiss German with the new orthography would get:

```
de\fhy\CH\fhy\1996
```

(which expands to de-CH-1996 with \TeXOSQuery).

Action -L or --locale

This action displays the locale information in the **POSIX** form

<lang>-<region>.⟨codeset⟩@⟨modifier⟩

where *<lang>* is the **ISO** code for the language (e.g. `en`), *<region>* is the ISO code for the region (e.g. `GB`), *⟨codeset⟩* is the default code set (e.g. `UTF-8`) and *⟨modifier⟩* is the modifier. Elements may be omitted if unavailable. For example, `en-GB.UTF-8` has the *⟨modifier⟩* omitted, and `en` has all but the language omitted. As above, the punctuation characters will actually be returned using the control sequences `\fhyn` (hyphen), `\fdot` (dot) and `\fatc` (at).

If the `--encoding` option is used, the codeset will reflect that value.

Action -l or --locale-lcs

This action is similar to `--locale`, but the codeset is converted to lower case and any hyphens are stripped. For example, if `--locale` returns `en-GB.UTF-8`, then `--locale-lcs` would return `en-GB.utf8`. As above, the punctuation characters will actually be returned using the control sequences `\fhyn` (hyphen), `\fdot` (dot) and `\fatc` (at). Again, if the `--encoding` option is used, the codeset will reflect that value.

Action -cs or --codeset

(New to version 1.6.) This action returns just the codeset. For example, my default file encoding is **UTF-8**, so

`texosquery --codeset`

returns

`UTF-8`

whereas

`texosquery --encoding ISO-8859-1 --codeset`

returns

`ISO-8859-1`

(In both the above examples, the hyphen character is actually returned as the control sequence `\fhyn`.)

Action -C or --codeset-lcs

(New to version 1.2.) This action returns just the codeset converted to lower case with hyphens stripped. For example, my default file encoding is **UTF-8**, so

`texosquery -C`

```
returns  
utf8  
whereas  
texosquery --encoding ISO-8859-1 -C  
returns  
iso88591
```

Action -o or --osname

This action displays the operating system name. For example, for me this produces:

```
Linux
```

Action -r or --osversion

This action displays the operating system version. For example, for me this produces:

```
4\fdot 1\fdot 13\fhy 100\fdot fc21\fdot x86\fus 64
```

(which expands to 4.1.13-100.fc21.x86_64 when used with \TeXOSQuery).

Action -a or --osarch

This action displays the operating system architecture. For example, for me this produces:

```
amd64
```

Action -M or --date-time

(New to version 1.2.) This action displays all the current date time data in a format suitable for use in \texosqueryfmtdate. (See section 3.1.4.)

Action -Z [*locale*] or --time-zones [*locale*]

(New to version 1.2.) This action displays all of the time zone mappings for the given locale (or the default if *locale* is omitted) in the format

```
{\langle id_1\rangle}{\langle short name\rangle}{\langle long name\rangle}{\langle dst short name\rangle}{\langle dst long  
name\rangle}...{\langle id_n\rangle}{\langle short name\rangle}{\langle long name\rangle}{\langle dst short name\rangle}{\langle dst long  
name\rangle}}
```

The *id* is the unique label used by Java to identify the time zone (such as Europe/London) as used in the time zone information returned by -M (--date-time).

Action -n or --pdfnow

This action displays the current date and time in PDF format. For example

```
\pdffd \fcln 20160704131006\fpls 01\fapo 00\fapo
```

This uses the shorthand tags `\pdffd`, `\fcln`, `\fpls` and `\fapo` that are locally redefined by `\TeXOSQuery` to produce a D, a colon (:), a plus sign (+) and an apostrophe ('') with the category code set to 12 to make it consistent with `\pdfcreationdate`. This also allows for situations where the punctuation characters have been made active (for example, through `\babel`).

Some, but not all, `\TeX` formats provide `\pdfcreationdate`, which is more efficient than using the shell escape, but this can be used as a fallback method for those that don't (for example, `X\TeX`).

Note that versions 1.0 and 1.1 didn't use `\pdffd` etc but simply used the actual characters. For example:

```
D:20160704131006+01'00'
```

If you want to reproduce this format, use `--compatible` with the level set to 0 or 1.

Action -d <file> or --pdfdate <file>

This action displays the last modified time stamp of the given file in PDF format or a blank line if the file doesn't exist or the file permissions prohibit this action. Again some, but not all, `\TeX` formats provide `\pdffilemoddate{<file>}`, which is more efficient than using the shell escape.

As with `--pdfnow` this now uses `\pdffd` etc which are converted by `\TeXOSQuery` to characters with the category code set to 12.

This action obeys the `openin_any` setting, so if access to `<file>` is forbidden by this setting, the result will be empty.

Action -s <file> or --filesize <file>

This action displays the size in bytes of the given file or an empty string if the file doesn't exist or the file permissions prohibit this action. Some, but not all, `\TeX` formats provide `\pdffilesize{<file>}`, which is more efficient than using the shell escape.

This action obeys the `openin_any` setting, so if access to `<file>` is forbidden by this setting, the result will be empty.

Action -c or --cwd

This action displays the current working directory. This obeys the `openin_any` setting, so this action will return an empty string if this file information is forbidden by that setting.

Action -m or --userhome

This action displays the user's home directory. This obeys the `openin_any` setting, so this action will return an empty string if this file information is forbidden by that setting.

Action -t or --tmpdir

This action displays the temporary directory. This obeys the `openin_any` setting, so this action will return an empty string if this file information is forbidden by that setting.

Action -i <sep> <dir> [<sort>] or --list <sep> <dir> [<sort>]

This action lists all files in the given directory with the output on a single line using `<sep>` as the separator between entries. Note that the list doesn't include the full path, just the file names.

Important Note: As from v1.2, new restrictions have been placed on the value of `<dir>` for security reasons. For all three applications, `texosquery-jre8`, `texosquery` and `texosquery-jre5`, the `openin_any` setting is checked. If read access to `<dir>` is forbidden by the `openin_any` setting, then this action returns an empty string. Additionally, regardless of `openin_any`, the more restrictive applications, `texosquery-jre8` and `texosquery`, prohibit a value of `<dir>` that's outside the current working directory path (e.g. `..`) or that has no parent directory (e.g. `/`). Both `texosquery-jre8` and `texosquery` check the *canonical path* of `<dir>`, so if `<dir>` is a symbolic link, the target path is checked.

This is a security feature to prevent any malicious code that might try to recursively list the contents of the entire filing system, which would hog resources, or that might try to discover files outside the current working directory. An exception is made for `texosquery-jre5` since that application is already considered insecure (due to Java 5 and 6 being long deprecated), so if you really need `<dir>` as, say `..` (the parent directory) or `/` (the root directory), you can use `texosquery-jre5` (by redefining `\TeXOSInvokerName` before using `\TeXOSQuery`) although this isn't recommended. It will still obey the `openin_any` setting, so the listing still won't work with `texosquery-jre5` if the `openin_any` setting is set to `p` (paranoid).

As from version 1.2, there is now an optional argument `<sort>`, which indicates how the returned list should be sorted. If omitted `default` is assumed. Available values of `<sort>`:

`default` Use the default order. This is typically in alphabetical order, but depends on the operating system or **JRE**.

`date-ascending` Order by file modified date from oldest to newest. This option has synonyms `date` and `date-asc`.

`date-descending` Order by file modified date from newest to oldest. You may use the shorter `date-des` value instead.

`size-ascending` Order by file size from smallest to largest. This option has synonyms `size` and `size-asc`.

size-descending Order by file size from largest to smallest. You may use the shorter **size-des** value instead.

name-ascending Order by file name (case-sensitive) alphabetically. This option has synonyms **name** and **name-asc**.

name-descending Order by file name (case-sensitive) in reverse alphabetic order. You may use the shorter **name-des** value instead.

iname-ascending Order by file name (case-insensitive) alphabetically. This option has synonyms **iname** and **iname-asc**.

iname-descending Order by file name (case-insensitive) in reverse alphabetic order. You may use the shorter **iname-des** value instead.

ext-ascending Order by file extension (case-sensitive) alphabetically. If files have the same extension, they are ordered by name. This option has synonyms **ext** and **ext-asc**.

ext-descending Order by file extension (case-sensitive) in reverse alphabetic order. If files have the same extension, they are ordered by name (reverse alphabetic order). You may use the shorter **ext-des** value instead.

This action obeys the `openin_any` setting for all the listed files as well as for the directory `<dir>`, so if access to a file in the directory is forbidden, the file will be omitted from the list. (This action is equivalent to the following with `<regex>` set to `.*` to match all files.)

If you want to exclude hidden dot files (where they aren't automatically excluded by `openin_any`), use the `--filterlist` action described below with `<regex>` set to `[^\.].*`. (Remember that you'll need to use `\string` when using the shell escape, as noted below.)

Important Note: Unlike most of the return values the `<sep>` part here isn't escaped, so take care if `<sep>` contains any commands. For example, if you want to use `\\"` as the separator, you'll need to use `\string\noexpand\string\\` in the `<sep>` part within `\TeXOSQuery`.

For example:

```
\TeXOSQueryFileList{\result}{\string\noexpand\string\\}{.}
```

calls (through the shell escape):

```
texosquery -i '\noexpand\\ \\'
```

(the two `\string` commands have detokenized their arguments) so `texosquery` uses `\noexpand\\` as the separator in the returned list, but this list is expanded as it's read in. However `\noexpand` prevents the `\\\` from being expanded, so the separator becomes just `\\` which may be (re)defined before the resulting list is processed.

Note that `\TeXOSQueryFileList` automatically adds the single quotes around the arguments. If `\TeXOSQuery` is used explicitly, these quotes would need to be added as appropriate.

Action `-id <sep> <dir> [<sort>]` or `--list-dir <sep> <dir> [<sort>]`

This action is like `--list` but only includes sub-directories of `<dir>`. The caveats and security notes for `--list` also apply here.

Action `-ir <sep> <dir> [<sort>]` or `--list-regular <sep> <dir> [<sort>]`

This action is like `--list` but only includes regular files. The caveats and security notes for `--list` also apply here.

Action `-f <sep> <regex> <dir> [<sort>]` or `--filterlist <sep> <regex> <dir> [<sort>]`

This action is like `--list` but only lists those files whose name matches the **regular expression** given in `<regex>`. Note that since this uses Java's `String.matches` method this tests for a *complete* match on the file name (not including directory path). For example, if `<regexp>` is `foo.*`, it will only match files whose name starts with `foo` (for example, `foobar` will match but `barfoo` won't). Use `.*foo.*` to match all files that contain `foo` in the name (so `foobar` and `barfoo` will both match).

Important Note: You can't have an empty regular expression. You can use the regular expression `.*` to match all files (which is what `--list` does).

As from version 1.2, this action now has an optional argument `<sort>`, which indicates how to sort the returned list. The available values for `<sort>` are the same as for `--list`, described above.

The caveats and security notes for `--list` also apply here.

Action `-fd <sep> <regex> <dir> [<sort>]` or `--filterlist-dir <sep> <regex> <dir> [<sort>]`

This action is like `--filterlist` but only includes sub-directories of `<dir>`.

The caveats and security notes for `--list` also apply here.

Action `-fr <sep> <regex> <dir> [<sort>]` or `--filterlist-regular <sep> <regex> <dir> [<sort>]`

This action is like `--filterlist` but only includes regular files.

The caveats and security notes for `--list` also apply here.

Action `-w <sep> <regex> <dir> [<sort>]` or `--walk <sep> <regex> <dir> [<sort>]`

(New to version 1.2. Not available with `texosquery-jre5`.)

This action starts from the directory `<dir>` which must be on the current working directory's path and returns a list separated by `<sep>` of all the regular files whose basename matches the regular expression `<regex>` (as for the filtered file listings described above), recursively descending sub-directories. Any files or sub-directories that are hidden, unreadable or symbolic links are skipped. The list is sorted according to `<sort>`, which is as for the file listing actions described above. Note that `<dir>` is first converted to its canonical

path, so if $\langle dir \rangle$ is a symbolic link, the security check will test if the *target* path is on the current working directory path.

As with the above file listings, the separator $\langle sep \rangle$ isn't escaped so take care if $\langle sep \rangle$ contains any commands. The resulting list will consist of paths relative to $\langle dir \rangle$.

Important Note: This action requires at least Java 7 so it's not available with `texosquery-jre5.jar`.

Action -u $\langle file \rangle$ or --uri $\langle file \rangle$

This action displays the URI of the given file or an empty string if the file doesn't exist or if the file permissions or the `openin_any` setting prohibit read access.

Action -p $\langle file \rangle$ or --path $\langle file \rangle$

This action displays the canonical path of the given file or an empty string if the file doesn't exist or if the file permissions or the `openin_any` setting prohibit this action.

Action -e $\langle file \rangle$ or --dirname $\langle file \rangle$

(New to v1.1.) This action displays the canonical path of the given file's parent (that is, the directory containing $\langle file \rangle$) or an empty string if the file doesn't exist or if the file permissions or the `openin_any` setting prohibits this action. Note that this is different to the Unix-like `dirname` command, which will return a relative path if $\langle file \rangle$ isn't an absolute path.

Action -N [$\langle language tag \rangle$] or --numeric [$\langle language tag \rangle$]

(New to v1.2.) This action displays:

$\{\langle locale tag \rangle\}\{\langle group sep \rangle\}\{\langle decimal sep \rangle\}\{\langle exp sep \rangle\}\{\langle use group \rangle\}\{\langle currency code \rangle\}\{\langle regional currency code \rangle\}\{\langle currency sym \rangle\}\{\langle T_{\text{E}}X currency \rangle\}\{\langle currency sep \rangle\}$

for the $\langle language tag \rangle$ given in the optional argument. If omitted, the default locale is assumed. The returned values are:

- $\langle tag \rangle$ the language tag.
- $\langle group sep \rangle$ the numeric group separator.
- $\langle decimal sep \rangle$ the decimal separator.
- $\langle exp sep \rangle$ the exponent separator.
- $\langle use group \rangle$ 1 if the locale uses number grouping otherwise 0.
- $\langle currency code \rangle$ the ISO 4217 currency code.
- $\langle regional currency code \rangle$ either the ISO 4217 currency code or an unofficial code. The only unofficial codes returned are: GGP (Guernsey pound), JEP (Jersey pound), IMP (Isle of Man pound), KID (Kiribati dollar) and TVD (Tuvaluan dollar).

- $\langle \text{currency sym} \rangle$ the currency symbol. (This may sometimes be the same as $\langle \text{currency code} \rangle$.) Non-ASCII characters will be marked up with `\twrp` (see below).
- $\langle \text{\TeX currency} \rangle$ the currency symbol using TeX code provided by `texosquery`. This is obtained by substituting known Unicode currency symbols occurring in $\langle \text{currency sym} \rangle$ with `\texosquerycurrency{xxx}`, which expands to the control sequence given by the name `texosquerycurrency{xxx}`. These commands are defined in `texosquery.tex`. Since there are no generic TeX commands available for all these symbols (except \$), these commands will need to be redefined as appropriate but are provided in the event that there's no UTF-8 support. There is a limited check for some known currency commands, such as `\texteuro` or `\euro`, but if an appropriate currency command can't be found, the `\texosquerycurrency{xxx}` commands will be defined to simply the currency label (usually the same as the $\langle \text{xxx} \rangle$ part).
- $\langle \text{currency sep} \rangle$ the currency decimal separator.

The language tag should conform to IETF BCP 47. See <http://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/Locale.html> for further details. If you are using `texosquery-jre5`, only the language, region and variant elements will be recognised since the language tag support was introduced in Java 7.

For example:

```
texosquery -N en-GB
```

produces

```
{en-GB}{,}{.}{E}{1}{GBP}{GBP}{\twrp{£}}{\texosquerycurrency{pound}}{.}
```

The `\twrp` command is used by `texosquery` to markup a non-ASCII character. This command is one of the shorthands only defined within `\TeXOSQuery`. In this case it's a shortcut for the command `\texosquerynonasciwrap`. By default this just does its argument, but it may be redefined to perform some other action such as converting from one encoding to another.

In most cases the $\langle \text{regional currency code} \rangle$ will be the same as $\langle \text{currency} \rangle$ code. A few non-ambiguous unofficial codes are known by `texosquery` and may be used if the country code is recognised. For example,

```
texosquery -N en-IM
```

produces

```
{en-IM}{,}{.}{E}{1}{GBP}{IMP}{M\twrp{£}}{M\texosquerycurrency{pound}}{.}
```

If Java doesn't support the given locale, the currency code will appear as XXX with the symbol ☒ (generic currency sign).

Important Note: This option and the following (`--locale-data`) are best used with X_ET_EX or LuaT_EX to deal with the non-ASCII characters. Make sure the file encoding used by Java matches the TeX file.

(See section 1.7 for the difference in locale providers.)

Action -D [*language tag*] or --locale-data [*language tag*]

(New to v1.2.) This action provides more extensive information than --numeric. The result has nested groups to assist parsing. Again the *language tag* may be omitted. For example,

```
texosquery --locale-data
```

For the default locale or

```
texosquery --locale-data en-GB
```

for the locale identified by en-GB. As with all the other actions, the result is written to STDOUT on a single line. Its overall length and the use of the shortcut commands used by texosquery to markup certain elements mean that it's not particularly human-readable, but it's designed to be easy for TeX to interpret. The information is returned in the following format:

```
{<locale block>}{<current date block>}{<date pattern block>}{<current time block>}  
{<time pattern block>}{<current date time block>}{<date time pattern block>}{<days of  
the week block>}{<abbreviated dates of the week block>}{<month names  
block>}{<abbreviated month names block>}{<standalone days of the week  
block>}{<abbreviated standalone days of the week block>}{<standalone month names  
block>}{<abbreviated standalone month names block>}{<numeric block>}{<numeric  
patterns block>}
```

There may seem to be some repetition here with the month and week day names, but with texosquery-jre8, the second set are the standalone version (for example, for a column header). In some languages, these may be different from the names used in the date format. Since this is new to Java 8, it's not supported in texosquery.jar or texosquery-jre5.jar and they simply reproduce the non-standalone names.

The information supplied with this option is quite complex, but it's used by the locale package to set up all the required information for each locale used in the document. Any non-ASCII characters are marked up with \twrp, which is locally defined by \TeXOSQuery to expand to \texosquerynonasciivrap. This may be redefined to deal with the characters if necessary. For example, if the character needs to be converted from one encoding to another.

The blocks are:

<locale block>

The locale information in the form:

```
{<tag>}{<language name>}{<locale language name>}{<region name>}{<locale  
region name>}{<variant name>}{<locale variant name>}
```

The *<tag>* is the language tag (the same format as --bcp47).

The *<language name>* is the language name in the operating system's default locale.

The *<locale language name>* is the language name in the locale's language.

For example, my locale is en-GB, so if I use

```
texosquery -D en-GB
```

then both *<language name>* and *<locale language name>* will be English, but if I use:

```
texosquery -D fr-GB
```

then *<language name>* will be French and the *<locale language name>* will be fran\tw\{ç}ais (note the non-ASCII character has been marked up). The locale tag fr-GB indicates that I'm writing in French but I'm in the United Kingdom (so the currency should be GBP).

The *<region name>* is the region's name in the operating system's default language.

The *<locale region name>* is the region's name in the locale's language.

So for me with -D en-GB I get United\tspc Kingdom for both *<region name>* and *<locale region name>*. This illustrates another of the shorthand commands that texosquery uses that's only locally defined within \TeXOSQuery. In this case, \tspc just expands to a space. This is used to avoid accidentally discarding any intentional spaces that might follow a command name or any intentional consecutive spaces.

If, however, I use -D fr-GB I still get United\tspc Kingdom in *<region name>*, but *<locale region name>* is now Royaume-Uni.

The *<variant name>* is the language's variant. For example, with de-CH-1996 (Swiss German using the new orthography), the variant is 1996. There's no variant in en-GB so this value is empty for me.

The *<locale variant name>* is the variant in the locale's language. In the case of de-CH-1996 this is still 1996.

<current date block>

This returns the current date in four different formats and also an integer that indicates the first day of the week in the given locale:

```
{<full date>}{<long date>}{<medium date>}{<short date>}{<first day>}
```

The actual date formats depend on the locale. For example, with en-GB the *<full date>* is (assuming today is 2016-11-08):

```
Tuesday,\tspc 8\tspc November\tspc 2016
```

(Tuesday, 8 November 2016). The *<long date>* is

```
08\tspc November\tspc 2016
```

(08 November 2016). The *⟨medium date⟩* is

```
08\thyn Nov\thyn 2016
```

(08-Nov-2016). The *⟨short date⟩* is

```
08\tslh 11\tslh 16
```

(08/11/2016). Note that there's a difference between using the **CLDR** locale data and the JRE data. If I'm using the Java 7 compatible `texosquery.jar` which only uses JRE locale data, then I get the above results, but if I use the bash script `texosquery-jre8` which sets `java.locale.providers` to CLDR, JRE then I get a slightly different result. The *⟨long date⟩* is

```
8\tspc November\tspc 2016
```

(8 November 2016) and the *⟨medium date⟩* is

```
8\tspc Nov\tspc 2016
```

(8 Nov 2016). The *⟨medium date⟩* may be numeric or may be an abbreviated form of *⟨long date⟩*, depending on the language and the locale provider. Some languages aren't supported by **JRE** but are supported by **CLDR**. (Some aren't supported by either, but there's a chance that those languages will eventually be added to the CLDR.) For example, if I use `-D cy-GB` with the JRE as the locale provider I just get the `en-GB` dates, but if I use the CLDR provider I get Welsh dates.

Note that the proposed Java 9 should automatically use the CLDR as the locale provider, which is being increasingly adopted by applications as a common data repository.

The first day of the week index is zero-based starting with Monday. This is done in order to be compatible with pgfcalendar. For example, with `-D en-GB` *⟨first day⟩* is 0 (Monday), but with `pt-BR` *⟨first day⟩* is 6 (Sunday). The locale package provides a way of converting the index to Monday=1 or Sunday=1 indexing.

⟨date pattern block⟩

The pattern used to format the full date, long date, medium date and short date. This is in the form:

```
{⟨full pattern⟩}-{⟨long pattern⟩}-{⟨medium pattern⟩}-{⟨short pattern⟩}
```

Each pattern uses shorthand mark-up that's only locally defined within `\TeXOSQuery`. These short commands are expanded to longer commands provided by `texosquery.tex` to avoid name clashing with other packages. When used directly in the document text, these expand to reproduce the pattern.

For example, with `-D en-GB` I get the following pattern for the short date:

```
\patdtf{2}{d}\tslh \patdtf{2}{M}\tslh \patdtf{2}{y}
```

When parsed by \TeXOSQuery, this is internally converted to

```
\texosquerydtf{2}{d}/\texosquerydtf{2}{M}/\texosquerydtf{2}{y}
```

But default this simply expands to dd/MM/yy but may be used in the first argument of \texosqueryfmtdatetime. See sections 3.1.3 and 3.1.4 for further details.

(current time block)

The current time provided in various formats suitable to the given locale:

```
{<full time>}-{<long time>}-{<medium time>}-{<short time>}
```

As with the current date, the actual format depends on the locale and the locale provider. For example, with en-GB I get:

```
{15:59:41\tspc o\csq clock\tspc GMT}{15:59:41\tspc GMT}{15:59:41}{15:59}
```

with the JRE. If I switch to CLDR (in the bash script texosquery-jre8) I get:

```
{16:00:51\tspc Greenwich\tspc Mean\tspc Time}{16:00:51\tspc GMT}{16:00:51}{16:00}
```

(time pattern block)

The pattern used to format the full time, long time, medium time and short time.

```
{<full time pattern>}-{<long time pattern>}-{<medium time pattern>}-{<short time pattern>}
```

Again, when used with \TeXOSQuery, the short commands, such as \patdtf, are internally converted. They're not defined outside that scope.

(current date time block)

The current date and time provided in various formats suitable to the given locale:

```
{<full date time>}-{<long date time>}-{<medium date time>}-{<short date time>}
```

This may simply be the date and time from above separated by a space.

(date time pattern block)

The pattern used to format the full date time, long date time, medium date time and short date time. This may simply be the date and time patterns from above separated by a space.

```
{<full date time pattern>}-{<long date time pattern>}-{<medium date time pattern>}-{<short date time pattern>}
```

(days of the week block)

The week day names (starting with Monday for consistency with pgfcalendar) in the locale's language. Non-ASCII characters are marked up with \twrp.

{⟨Monday⟩}{⟨Tuesday⟩}{⟨Wednesday⟩}{⟨Thursday⟩}{⟨Friday⟩}{⟨Saturday⟩}{⟨Sunday⟩}

⟨abbreviated days of the week block⟩

As above, but abbreviated.

⟨month names block⟩

The month names.

⟨abbreviated month names block⟩

The abbreviated month names.

⟨standalone days of the week block⟩

The week day names when used in a standalone context (for example, a column header). This may be the same as the earlier ⟨days of the week block⟩ (and will be the same for `texosquery.jar` and `texosquery-jre5.jar`). The standalone support was introduced to Java 8.

⟨abbreviated standalone days of the week block⟩

As above, but abbreviated.

⟨standalone month names block⟩

The month names when used in a standalone context (for example, a column header). This may be the same as the earlier ⟨month names block⟩ (and will be the same for `texosquery.jar` and `texosquery-jre5.jar`). The standalone support was introduced to Java 8.

⟨abbreviated standalone month names block⟩

As above but abbreviated.

⟨numeric block⟩

The numeric data similar to --numeric but it's missing the ⟨tag⟩ (which is provided in the earlier ⟨locale block⟩) and there are two extra items:

{⟨group sep⟩}{⟨decimal sep⟩}{⟨exp sep⟩}{⟨use group⟩}{⟨currency code⟩}{⟨regional currency code⟩}{⟨currency sym⟩}{⟨currency tex⟩}{⟨currency sep⟩} {⟨percent sym⟩}{⟨per mill sym⟩}

See above for the elements that are also provided in --numeric. The additional elements are ⟨percent sym⟩ and ⟨per mill sym⟩, which are the percent and per-mill symbols, respectively. The percent symbol % has its category code changed to 12 by \TeXOSQuery. As with other non-ASCII characters, the per-mill symbol will be marked up with \twrp.

⟨numeric patterns block⟩

The patterns used to format decimals, integers, currency and percentages.

$\{\langle decimal\ pattern\rangle\}\{\langle integer\ pattern\rangle\}\{\langle currency\ pattern\rangle\}\{\langle percentages\ pattern\rangle\}$

As with the date and time patterns, when used with `\TeXOSQuery`, the short commands, such as `\patdgt`, are internally converted. They're not defined outside that scope.

If a pattern is used directly in the text, it will expand to the original pattern padded to ten digits. (Eleven digit integers are outside `\TeX`'s maximum number range.)

Any of these numeric patterns may be used in the first argument of the low-level user command `\texosqueryfmtnumber` described in section 3.1.5. This command uses the following macros:

```
\texosquerypatfmtcurrencysign
```

The currency sign (defaults to `\$`). For example, when parsing the previous $\langle numeric\ block\rangle$, this command can be redefined to the $\{\langle currency\ sym\rangle\}$ or $\{\langle currency\ tex\rangle\}$ elements.

```
\texosquerypatfmtgroupsep
```

The group separator (defaults to `,`). For example, when parsing the previous $\langle numeric\ block\rangle$, this command can be redefined to the $\{\langle group\ sep\rangle\}$ element.

```
\texosquerypatfmtdecsep
```

The decimal separator (defaults to `.`). For example, when parsing the previous $\langle numeric\ block\rangle$, this command can be redefined to the $\{\langle dec\ sep\rangle\}$ element.

```
\texosquerypatfmtcurdecsep
```

The monetary decimal separator (defaults to `.`). For example, when parsing the previous $\langle numeric\ block\rangle$, this command can be redefined to the $\{\langle currency\ sep\rangle\}$ element.

```
\texosquerypatfmtexp
```

The exponent sign (defaults to `E`). For example, when parsing the previous $\langle numeric\ block\rangle$, this command can be redefined to the $\{\langle exp\ sep\rangle\}$ element.

```
\texosquerypatfmtpercentsign
```

The percent symbol. For example, when parsing the previous $\langle numeric\ block\rangle$, this command can be redefined to the $\{\langle percent\ sym\rangle\}$ element.

```
\texosquery{pat}{fmt}{permillsign}
```

The per-mill symbol. For example, when parsing the previous *(numeric block)*, this command can be redefined to the $\{\langle per-mill \text{ sym} \rangle\}$ element.

```
\texosquery{pat}{fmt}{icurrencysign}
```

The international currency sign. This is defined as ☈ by default, unless the command `\textcurrency` has been defined, in which case that's used instead. If the UTF-8 character ☈ is available and `\textcurrency` hasn't been defined before `\texosquery` was input, then you will need to redefine this command as appropriate.

```
\texosquery{pat}{fmt}{minus}
```

The minus sign.

```
\texosquery{pat}{fmt}{plus}
```

The plus sign.

2 `\texosquery.tex`: generic T_EX code

You can run `\texosquery` directly from T_EX's shell escape. For example:

```
\input{"texosquery --locale"}
```

However, `\texosquery` uses markup commands in some of the results which need to be defined first. The file `\texosquery.tex` provides generic T_EX code to do this for you and stores the result in a control sequence.

Plain T_EX users can input this file through the usual `\input` method:

```
\input texosquery
```

L^AT_EX users may also simply input this file:

```
\input{texosquery}
```

but may prefer the standard package approach:

```
\usepackage{texosquery}
```

Important Note: The commands described below are all fragile.

The basic command to run `\texosquery` and capture its output in a control sequence is:

```
\TeXOSQuery{\langle cs \rangle}{\langle args \rangle}
```

where $\langle cs \rangle$ is the control sequence in which to store the result and $\langle args \rangle$ are the command line arguments to pass to `texosquery`. This first locally changes the category code of some problematic characters and defines the short markup commands that `texosquery` uses to identify characters that need to be interpreted literally (for example, in file names). These commands will automatically be expanded by `\TeXOSQuery` when the result is input. For example

```
texosquery -n
```

produces

```
\pdffd \fcln 20161129221559\fpls 00\fapo 00\fapo
```

but when used with

```
\TeXOSQuery{\result}{texosquery -n}
```

the `\result` command will be set to

```
D:20161129221559+00'00'
```

where the characters D : + and ' all have category code 12 (other).

If you're not able to use `\TeX`'s piped shell escape but you can run `texosquery` outside of `\TeX`, then another approach is to first run `texosquery` with the output redirected to a temporary file and then build your document, but instead of using `\TeXOSQuery`, use:

```
\TeXOSQueryFromFile{\cs}{\file}
```

where $\langle file \rangle$ is the name of the temporary file. For example, first run

```
texosquery -b -n > tmpresult.tex
```

and then in the document:

```
\TeXOSQueryFromFile{\result}{tmpresult}
```

Avoid spaces and other awkward characters in the file name.

In the case of `\TeXOSQuery`, if the command failed, $\langle cs \rangle$ will be set to empty. This will also occur with `\TeXOSQueryFromFile` if the file doesn't exist. It's best to always test for success after use. For example:

```
\TeXOSQuery{\result}{-b}
\ifx\result\empty
  Failed!
\else
  Result: \result.
\fi
```

In the case of `\TeXOSQuery`, failure can occur because the dry run mode was on, or it can occur if the query was denied (for example, forbidden file access), or if there's a syntax error in the system call. In the case of `\TeXOSQueryFromFile`, the control sequence will be empty if the file doesn't exist or if the file was empty.

As from version 1.2, `texosquery` checks the `openin_any` setting, which may forbid read access. Java's security manager or the filing system may also forbid read access.

To determine the cause of the error, first inspect the log file to check if the shell escape was used. In the above example, if the shell escape was permitted, then the log file should include

```
(|texosquery -b)
```

Copy and paste the system call (`texosquery -b` in the above case) into your **command prompt or terminal** and insert the `--debug` switch at the start of the argument list. For example:

```
texosquery --debug -b
```

This should help determine whether it's a syntax error or a query forbidden by the operating system.

If multiple queries are required, it's more efficient to perform them all in one go. For example:

```
\TeXOSQuery{\result}{-l -n -o}

\def\parseresult#1#2#3{%
  Locale: #1. Now: #2. OS: #3.%}
}

\ifx\result\empty
  Query failed.
\else
  \expandafter\parseresult\result
\fi
```

(Make sure you have at least v1.1 for this to work correctly.)

Important Note: Take care of characters that have a special meaning to your shell. For example, bash interprets `#` as a comment. For example, if you have a file called `image#1.png`, then you can't simply do

```
\TeXOSQuery{\result}{-p image#1.png}
```

since bash will pass this as

```
texosquery -p image
```

(The `#1.png` part is treated as a comment.) Nor can you do

```
\TeXOSQuery{\result}{-p image\#1.png}
```

as `\TeX` will replace the `\#` with `#` when passing the command invocation to the shell. The only way to deal with this situation is to do

```
\TeXOSQuery{\result}{-p image\string\#1.png}
```

to protect the # character from both \TeX and the shell.

Dry run mode is determined by the conditional

```
\ifTeXOSQueryDryRun
```

If true, the shell escape won't be used and the requested command invocation will be printed in the transcript file prefixed with

TeXOSQuery :

(the control sequence $\langle cs \rangle$ will be set to empty).

Important Note: Remember that a query can still fail even if the dry run mode is off.

Note that if you switch off the dry run mode when the shell escape setting forbids the execution of `texosquery`, then you'll get the rather annoying error:

```
runopen command not allowed: texosquery
! I can't find file `"\texosquery -b"'.
\TeXOSQueryInvoker ...TeXOSInvokerName `space #1'

\TeXOSQuery ...noexpand #1{\TeXOSQueryInvoker {#2}
                                } }\x \fi
1.5 \TeXOSQuery{\result}{-b}
          ^~M
(Press Enter to retry, or Control-D to exit)
```

By default, the dry run mode is only switched off if the unrestricted shell escape mode is on (detected through `\shellescape` or `\pdfshellescape`).

If `texosquery` is added to the restricted list, you can add

```
\TeXOSQueryAllowRestricted
```

to the `texosquery.cfg` file. (This command can't be used outside of that file.)

If you get the above error, then:

- make sure you don't have `\TeXOSQueryAllowRestricted` in your `texosquery.cfg` file;
- make sure you run \TeX with the shell escape enabled;
- check the definition of `\TeXOSInvokerName`;
- try using the application directly from the command prompt or terminal. For example, in the above message, the bit between `"\texosquery -b"' shows the attempted system call. Copy and paste it directly into your operating system's **command prompt or terminal** and to check the application has been installed correctly.

The `\TeXOSQuery` command uses `\TeXOSInvokerName` to reference the application name. This defaults to `texosquery` but needs to be redefined to reflect the particular system call that's required. For example, `texosquery` (Java 7) or `texosquery-jre8` (Java 8). This redefinition can be done in the configuration file `texosquery.cfg` for a system-wide setting. See section 1.1 for further details.

Important Note: Some of the shortcut commands listed below require extra arguments after the relevant switch. These are automatically enclosed in single-quotes to protect any spaces, but only with the *unrestricted* shell escape. If the argument actually contains any single-quote characters, make sure you use `\string\'` to prevent interference. The quote character is forbidden in the shell escape in restricted mode (see section 1.5), so the arguments won't be delimited in this case and the quote character should be avoided.

Since a file name reference may need to be obtained from `\jobname`, which sometimes includes double-quotes, the first double-quote pair found is stripped in file name arguments. Any other double-quotes will need to be protected in the same manner as single-quotes (but this shouldn't be an issue if you use a safe file naming scheme) and again be aware of the limitations imposed by the restricted shell escape.

All paths should use a forward slash for the directory divider.

2.1 Locale

The locale (-l or --locale-lcs) information can be obtained using:

```
\TeXOSQueryLocale{\langle cs \rangle}
```

Note that this uses the lower case codeset form, which has a better chance of matching the encoding names used by the `inputenc` package. If you want the unprocessed codeset name, you can do:

```
\TeXOSQuery{\langle cs \rangle}{-L}
```

If you just want the codeset in the same form as --locale-lcs you can do:

```
\TeXOSQuery{\langle cs \rangle}{-C}
```

Similarly for the unprocessed codeset (--encoding).

The IETF BCP 47 language tag (-b or --bcp47) can be obtained using:

```
\TeXOSQueryLangTag{\langle cs \rangle}
```

The numeric separators and currency symbols (-N or --numeric) can be obtained using

```
\TeXOSQueryNumeric{\langle cs \rangle}{\langle locale \rangle}
```

The `\langle locale \rangle` should be a valid language tag or may be empty for the system's default locale. Similarly for the command below.

All the locale data (-D or --locale-data) can be obtained using

```
\TeXOSQueryLocaleData{\langle cs \rangle}{\langle locale \rangle}
```

2.2 Operating System Information

The OS name (-o or --osname) can be obtained using:

```
\TeXOSQueryName{\cs}
```

The OS version (-r or --osversion) can be obtained using:

```
\TeXOSQueryVersion{\cs}
```

The OS architecture (-a or --osarch) can be obtained using:

```
\TeXOSQueryArch{\cs}
```

2.3 Dates and Times

The current date and time information (-M or --date-time) can be obtained using:

```
\TeXOSQueryDateTime{\cs}
```

Example usage:

```
\texosquerydefpattern{\pattern}{\%2d/\%2M/\%4y \%2H:\%2m:\%2s}
\TeXOSQueryDateTime{\datetimedata}
\ifx\datetimedata\empty
  Query Failed!
\else
  \expandafter\texosqueryfmtdatetime\expandafter\pattern\datetimedata
\fi
```

Note that commands such as \texosqueryfmtpatMMM will need to be defined to produce textual elements. See sections 3.1.3 and 3.1.4 for further details.

The time zone mappings (-Z or --time-zones) can be obtained using:

```
\TeXOSQueryTimeZones{\cs}{\locale}
```

Leave *locale* empty if the default locale is required.

The current date-time stamp in PDF format (-n or --pdfnow) can be obtained using:

```
\TeXOSQueryNow{\cs}
```

This is provided for the benefit of users who don't have \pdfcreationdate defined by their *T_EX* format (for example, X_ET_EX).

The modification date-time stamp in PDF format for a file (-d or --pdfdate) can be obtained using:

```
\TeXOSQueryFileDate{\cs}{\filename}
```

where *filename* is the name of the file. This is provided for the benefit of users who don't have \pdffilemoddate defined by their *T_EX* format.

2.4 File Operations

The current working directory (-c or --cwd) can be obtained using:

```
\TeXOSQueryCwd{\langle cs\rangle}
```

The home directory (-m or --userhome) can be obtained using:

```
\TeXOSQueryHome{\langle cs\rangle}
```

The temporary directory (-t or --tmpdir) can be obtained using:

```
\TeXOSQueryTmpDir{\langle cs\rangle}
```

The size in bytes of a file (-s or --filesize) can be obtained using:

```
\TeXOSQueryFileSize{\langle cs\rangle}{\langle filename\rangle}
```

where *filename* is the name of the file. This is provided for the benefit of users who don't have \pdffilesize defined by their TeX format.

The URI of a file (-u or --uri) can be obtained using:

```
\TeXOSQueryFileURI{\langle cs\rangle}{\langle filename\rangle}
```

where *filename* is the name of the file. (Any percent symbols % contained in the URI will have their category code set to 12.)

The canonical path of a file (-p or --path) can be obtained using:

```
\TeXOSQueryFilePath{\langle cs\rangle}{\langle filename\rangle}
```

where *filename* is the name of the file.

The canonical path of a file's parent (-e or --dirname) can be obtained using:

```
\TeXOSQueryDirName{\langle cs\rangle}{\langle filename\rangle}
```

where *filename* is the name of the file.

The list of files in a given directory (-i or --list) can be obtained using:

```
\TeXOSQueryFileList{\langle cs\rangle}{\langle sep\rangle}{\langle dir\rangle}
```

where *sep* is the separator and *dir* is the directory name. For example:

```
\TeXOSQueryFileList{\result}{,}{.}
```

will store a comma-separated list of all the files contained in the current directory in the control sequence \result.

To omit directories (-ir or --list-regular):

```
\TeXOSQueryRegularFileList{\langle cs\rangle}{\langle sep\rangle}{\langle dir\rangle}
```

To omit regular files (-id or --list-dir):

```
\TeXOSQuerySubDirList{\langle cs\rangle}{\langle sep\rangle}{\langle dir\rangle}
```

A filtered list of files in a given directory (-f or --filterlist) can be obtained using:

```
\TeXOSQueryFilterFileList{\langle cs\rangle}{\langle sep\rangle}{\langle regex\rangle}{\langle dir\rangle}
```

where $\langle regex\rangle$ is a regular expression. *Take care of any backslashes in the regular expression!* For example, to list only those files that have an extension:

```
\TeXOSQueryFilterFileList{\result}{.}{.+\\string\\..*}{.}
```

Note the use of `\string\.` to ensure that `\.` isn't interpreted as a command. Another example, list only .png and .jpg files in the directory called `images`:

```
\TeXOSQueryFilterFileList{\result}{.}{.+\\string\\.(jpg|png)}{images}
```

Important Note: Unlike most of the return values the $\langle sep\rangle$ part here isn't escaped, so take care if $\langle sep\rangle$ contains any commands. For example, if you want to use `\\"` as the separator, you'll need to use `\string\noexpand\string\\` in the $\langle sep\rangle$ part.

```
\TeXOSQueryFilterFileList{\result}{\\string\noexpand\\string\\..*\\string\\.tex}{.}
```

If you want the list sorted, you can use the following which set the optional $\langle sort\rangle$ argument.

Order by last modified date starting with the oldest (date-ascending):

```
\TeXOSQueryFileListDateAsc{\langle cs\rangle}{\langle sep\rangle}{\langle dir\rangle}
```

or the regular files only list:

```
\TeXOSQueryRegularFileListDateAsc{\langle cs\rangle}{\langle sep\rangle}{\langle dir\rangle}
```

or the sub-directories only list:

```
\TeXOSQuerySubDirListDateAsc{\langle cs\rangle}{\langle sep\rangle}{\langle dir\rangle}
```

or for the filtered list:

```
\TeXOSQueryFilterFileListDateAsc{\langle cs\rangle}{\langle sep\rangle}{\langle regex\rangle}{\langle dir\rangle}
```

or for the filtered regular files only list:

```
\TeXOSQueryFilterRegularFileListDateAsc{\langle cs\rangle}{\langle sep\rangle}{\langle regex\rangle}{\langle dir\rangle}
```

or for the filtered sub-directories only list:

```
\TeXOSQueryFilterSubDirListDateAsc{\langle cs\rangle}{\langle sep\rangle}{\langle regex\rangle}{\langle dir\rangle}
```

Order by last modified date starting with the newest (date-descending):

```
\TeXOSQueryFileListDateDes{\langle cs\rangle}{\langle sep\rangle}{\langle dir\rangle}
```

or the regular files only list:

```
\TeXOSQueryRegularFileListDateDes{<cs>}{<sep>}{<dir>}
```

or the sub-directories only list:

```
\TeXOSQuerySubDirListDateDes{<cs>}{<sep>}{<dir>}
```

or for the filtered list:

```
\TeXOSQueryFilterFileListDateDes{<cs>}{<sep>}{<regex>}{<dir>}
```

or the filtered regular files only list:

```
\TeXOSQueryFilterRegularFileListDateDes{<cs>}{<sep>}{<regex>}{<dir>}
```

or the filtered sub-directories only list:

```
\TeXOSQueryFilterSubDirListDateDes{<cs>}{<sep>}{<regex>}{<dir>}
```

Order by file size starting with the smallest (**size-ascending**):

```
\TeXOSQueryFileListSizeAsc{<cs>}{<sep>}{<dir>}
```

or the regular files only list:

```
\TeXOSQueryRegularFileListSizeAsc{<cs>}{<sep>}{<dir>}
```

or the sub-directories only list:

```
\TeXOSQuerySubDirListSizeAsc{<cs>}{<sep>}{<dir>}
```

or for the filtered list:

```
\TeXOSQueryFilterFileListSizeAsc{<cs>}{<sep>}{<regex>}{<dir>}
```

or the filtered regular files only list:

```
\TeXOSQueryFilterRegularFileListSizeAsc{<cs>}{<sep>}{<regex>}{<dir>}
```

or the filtered sub-directories only list:

```
\TeXOSQueryFilterSubDirListSizeAsc{<cs>}{<sep>}{<regex>}{<dir>}
```

Order by file size starting with the largest (**size-descending**):

```
\TeXOSQueryFileListSizeDes{<cs>}{<sep>}{<dir>}
```

or the regular files only list:

```
\TeXOSQueryRegularFileListSizeDes{<cs>}{<sep>}{<dir>}
```

or the sub-directories only list:

```
\TeXOSQuerySubDirListSizeDes{<cs>}{<sep>}{<dir>}
```

or for the filtered list:

\TeXOSQueryFilterFileListSizeDes{⟨cs⟩}{⟨sep⟩}{⟨dir⟩}

or the filtered regular files only list:

\TeXOSQueryFilterRegularFileListSizeDes{⟨cs⟩}{⟨sep⟩}{⟨dir⟩}

or the filtered sub-directories only list:

\TeXOSQueryFilterSubDirListSizeDes{⟨cs⟩}{⟨sep⟩}{⟨dir⟩}

Order by file name in alphabetical order (name-ascending):

\TeXOSQueryFileListNameAsc{⟨cs⟩}{⟨sep⟩}{⟨dir⟩}

or the regular files only list:

\TeXOSQueryRegularFileListNameAsc{⟨cs⟩}{⟨sep⟩}{⟨dir⟩}

or the sub-directories only list:

\TeXOSQuerySubDirListNameAsc{⟨cs⟩}{⟨sep⟩}{⟨dir⟩}

or for the filtered list:

\TeXOSQueryFilterFileListNameAsc{⟨cs⟩}{⟨sep⟩}{⟨regex⟩}{⟨dir⟩}

or the filtered regular files only list:

\TeXOSQueryFilterRegularFileListNameAsc{⟨cs⟩}{⟨sep⟩}{⟨regex⟩}{⟨dir⟩}

or the filtered sub-directories only list:

\TeXOSQueryFilterSubDirListNameAsc{⟨cs⟩}{⟨sep⟩}{⟨regex⟩}{⟨dir⟩}

Order by file name in reverse alphabetical order (name-descending):

\TeXOSQueryFileListNameDes{⟨cs⟩}{⟨sep⟩}{⟨dir⟩}

or the regular files only list:

\TeXOSQueryRegularFileListNameDes{⟨cs⟩}{⟨sep⟩}{⟨dir⟩}

or the sub-directories only list:

\TeXOSQuerySubDirListNameDes{⟨cs⟩}{⟨sep⟩}{⟨dir⟩}

or for the filtered list:

\TeXOSQueryFilterFileListNameDes{⟨cs⟩}{⟨sep⟩}{⟨dir⟩}

or the filtered regular files only list:

\TeXOSQueryFilterRegularFileListNameDes{⟨cs⟩}{⟨sep⟩}{⟨dir⟩}

or the filtered sub-directories only list:

```
\TeXOSQueryFilterSubDirListNameDes{<cs>}{<sep>}{<dir>}

Order by file name in case-insensitive alphabetical order (iname-ascending):

\TeXOSQueryFileNameIgnoreCaseAsc{<cs>}{<sep>}{<dir>}

or the regular files only list:

\TeXOSQueryRegularFileNameIgnoreCaseAsc{<cs>}{<sep>}{<dir>}

or the sub-directories only list:

\TeXOSQuerySubDirListNameIgnoreCaseAsc{<cs>}{<sep>}{<dir>}

or for the filtered list:

\TeXOSQueryFilterFileNameIgnoreCaseAsc{<cs>}{<sep>}{<regex>}{<dir>}

or the filtered regular files only list:

\TeXOSQueryFilterRegularFileNameIgnoreCaseAsc{<cs>}{<sep>}{<regex>}{<dir>}

or the filtered sub-directories only list:

\TeXOSQueryFilterSubDirListNameIgnoreCaseAsc{<cs>}{<sep>}{<regex>}{<dir>}

Order by file name in reverse case-insensitive alphabetical order (iname-descending):

\TeXOSQueryFileNameIgnoreCaseDes{<cs>}{<sep>}{<dir>}

or the regular files only list:

\TeXOSQueryRegularFileNameIgnoreCaseDes{<cs>}{<sep>}{<dir>}

or the sub-directories only list:

\TeXOSQuerySubDirListNameIgnoreCaseDes{<cs>}{<sep>}{<dir>}

or for the filtered list:

\TeXOSQueryFilterFileNameIgnoreCaseDes{<cs>}{<sep>}{<regex>}{<dir>}

or the filtered regular files only list:

\TeXOSQueryFilterRegularFileNameIgnoreCaseDes{<cs>}{<sep>}{<regex>}{<dir>}

or the filtered sub-directories only list:

\TeXOSQueryFilterSubDirListNameIgnoreCaseDes{<cs>}{<sep>}{<regex>}{<dir>}

Order by file extension in alphabetical order (ext-ascending):
```

```
\TeXOSQueryFileListExtAsc{\langle cs \rangle}{\langle sep \rangle}{\langle dir \rangle}
```

or the regular files only list:

```
\TeXOSQueryRegularFileListExtAsc{\langle cs \rangle}{\langle sep \rangle}{\langle dir \rangle}
```

or the sub-directories only list:

```
\TeXOSQuerySubDirListExtAsc{\langle cs \rangle}{\langle sep \rangle}{\langle dir \rangle}
```

or for the filtered list:

```
\TeXOSQueryFilterFileListExtAsc{\langle cs \rangle}{\langle sep \rangle}{\langle regex \rangle}{\langle dir \rangle}
```

or the filtered regular files only list:

```
\TeXOSQueryFilterRegularFileListExtAsc{\langle cs \rangle}{\langle sep \rangle}{\langle regex \rangle}{\langle dir \rangle}
```

or the filtered sub-directories only list:

```
\TeXOSQueryFilterSubDirListExtAsc{\langle cs \rangle}{\langle sep \rangle}{\langle regex \rangle}{\langle dir \rangle}
```

Order by file extension in reverse alphabetical order (ext-descending):

```
\TeXOSQueryFileListExtDes{\langle cs \rangle}{\langle sep \rangle}{\langle dir \rangle}
```

or the regular files only list:

```
\TeXOSQueryRegularFileListExtDes{\langle cs \rangle}{\langle sep \rangle}{\langle dir \rangle}
```

or the sub-directories only list:

```
\TeXOSQuerySubDirListExtDes{\langle cs \rangle}{\langle sep \rangle}{\langle dir \rangle}
```

or for the filtered list:

```
\TeXOSQueryFilterFileListExtDes{\langle cs \rangle}{\langle sep \rangle}{\langle regex \rangle}{\langle dir \rangle}
```

or the filtered regular files only list:

```
\TeXOSQueryFilterRegularFileListExtDes{\langle cs \rangle}{\langle sep \rangle}{\langle regex \rangle}{\langle dir \rangle}
```

or the filtered sub-directories only list:

```
\TeXOSQueryFilterSubDirListExtDes{\langle cs \rangle}{\langle sep \rangle}{\langle regex \rangle}{\langle dir \rangle}
```

A recursive filtered list of regular files starting from a given directory on the current working path (-w or --alk) can be obtained using:

```
\TeXOSQueryWalk{\langle cs \rangle}{\langle sep \rangle}{\langle regex \rangle}{\langle dir \rangle}
```

where $\langle regex \rangle$ is as for the filtered listings described above.

To sort according to last modified date:

```
\TeXOSQueryWalkDateAsc{\langle cs \rangle}{\langle sep \rangle}{\langle regex \rangle}{\langle dir \rangle}
```

or in reverse order:

```
\TeXOSQueryWalkDateDes{\langle cs\rangle}{\langle sep\rangle}{\langle regex\rangle}{\langle dir\rangle}
```

To sort according to file size:

```
\TeXOSQueryWalkSizeAsc{\langle cs\rangle}{\langle sep\rangle}{\langle regex\rangle}{\langle dir\rangle}
```

or in reverse order:

```
\TeXOSQueryWalkSizeDes{\langle cs\rangle}{\langle sep\rangle}{\langle regex\rangle}{\langle dir\rangle}
```

To sort according to path name (case-sensitive):

```
\TeXOSQueryWalkNameAsc{\langle cs\rangle}{\langle sep\rangle}{\langle regex\rangle}{\langle dir\rangle}
```

or in reverse order:

```
\TeXOSQueryWalkNameDes{\langle cs\rangle}{\langle sep\rangle}{\langle regex\rangle}{\langle dir\rangle}
```

To sort according to path name (case-insensitive):

```
\TeXOSQueryWalkNameIgnoreCaseAsc{\langle cs\rangle}{\langle sep\rangle}{\langle regex\rangle}{\langle dir\rangle}
```

or in reverse order:

```
\TeXOSQueryWalkNameIgnoreCaseDes{\langle cs\rangle}{\langle sep\rangle}{\langle regex\rangle}{\langle dir\rangle}
```

To sort according to file extension:

```
\TeXOSQueryWalkExtAsc{\langle cs\rangle}{\langle sep\rangle}{\langle regex\rangle}{\langle dir\rangle}
```

or in reverse order:

```
\TeXOSQueryWalkExtDes{\langle cs\rangle}{\langle sep\rangle}{\langle regex\rangle}{\langle dir\rangle}
```

3 The Code

3.1 Generic T_EX Code

Change category code of @ if necessary.

```
1 \ifnum\catcode`@=11\relax
2   \def\@texosquery@restore@at{}%
3 \else
4   \expandafter\edef\csname @texosquery@restore@at\endcsname{%
5     \noexpand\catcode`\noexpand@=\number\catcode`\@}\relax
6   }%
7 \catcode`\@=11\relax
8 \fi
```

Check if already loaded.

```
9 \ifx\TeXOSQuery\undefined \else
10   \@texosquery@restore@at
11   \expandafter\endinput
12 \fi
```

Version info.

```
13 \expandafter\def\csname ver@texosquery.tex\endcsname{2017/06/20 v1.6 (NLCT)}
```

\@texosquery@warn Generate warning message. Use tracklang's warning if available (so that the warnings can be disabled for both packages at the same time).

```
14 \ifx\@tracklang@pkgwarn\undefined
15   \ifx\PackageWarning\undefined
16     \def\@texosquery@warn#1{%
17       {%
18         \newlinechar='\^^J
19         \def\MessageBreak{\^^J}%
20         \message{\^^Jtexosquery Warning: #1 on line \the\inputlineno.\^^J}%
21       }%
22     }
23   \else
24     \def\@texosquery@warn#1{%
25       \PackageWarning{texosquery}{#1}%
26     }
27   \fi
28 \else
29   \def\@texosquery@warn#1{%
30     \@tracklang@pkgwarn{texosquery}{#1}%
31   }
32 \fi
```

\@texosquery@info

```
33 \ifx\PackageInfo\undefined
34   \def\@texosquery@info#1{%
35     {%
36       \newlinechar='\^^J
37       \def\MessageBreak{\^^J}%
38       \message{\^^Jtexosquery Info: #1\^^J}%
39     }%
40   }
41 \else
42   \def\@texosquery@info#1{%
43     \PackageInfo{texosquery}{#1}%
44   }
45 \fi
```

\@texosquery@err

```
46 \ifx\PackageError\undefined
47   \def\@texosquery@err#1#2{%
48     \errhelp{#2}%
49     \errmessage{texosquery: #1}%
50 \else
51   \def\@texosquery@err#1#2{\PackageError{texosquery}{#1}{#2}}
52 \fi
```

\@texosquery@ifundef	This is defined in the same way as tracklang's \@tracklang@ifundef. (Can't assume tracklang has been loaded.)
	<pre> 53 \long\def\@texosquery@ifundef#1#2#3{% 54 \ifcsname#1\endcsname 55 \expandafter\ifx\csname #1\endcsname\relax 56 #2% 57 \else 58 #3% 59 \fi 60 \else 61 \expandafter\ifx\csname #1\endcsname\relax 62 #2% 63 \else 64 #3% 65 \fi 66 \fi 67 } 68 \ifx\ifcsname\undefined 69 \long\def\@texosquery@ifundef#1#2#3{% 70 \expandafter\ifx\csname #1\endcsname\relax 71 #2% 72 \else 73 #3% 74 \fi 75 } 76 \fi </pre>
\TeXOSInvokerName	The name of the texosquery application.
	<pre> 77 \def\TeXOSInvokerName{texosquery} </pre>
\texosquery@input	If we're using L ^A T _E X, we'll need to use \@@input rather than \input.
	<pre> 78 \ifx\@@input\undefined 79 \let\texosquery@input\input 80 \else 81 \let\texosquery@input\@@input 82 \fi </pre>
\TeXOSQueryInvoker	Invoke the application in the piped shell escape with the given arguments.
	<pre> 83 \def\TeXOSQueryInvoker#1{\texosquery@input "\\TeXOSInvokerName\space#1" } </pre>
\ifTeXOSQueryDryRun	Provide a dry-run mode.
	<pre> 84 \newif\ifTeXOSQueryDryRun \TeXOSQueryDryRuntrue </pre>
\TeXOSQueryAllowRestricted	The default behaviour only switches off the dry-run mode if the shell escape is unrestricted. The configuration file may override this with \TeXOSQueryAllowRestricted, which will allow the dry run mode to be switched off if restricted mode is detected.
	<pre> 85 \def\TeXOSQueryAllowRestricted{% 86 \def\@texosquery@allowrestricted##1##2{##1}% 87 } </pre>

```

\TeXOSQueryDenyRestricted Switch it off.
88 \def\TeXOSQueryDenyRestricted{%
89   \def\texosquery@allowrestricted##1##2{##2}%
90 }

@\texosquery@allowrestricted Initialise to prevent shell escape in restricted mode.
91 \def\texosquery@allowrestricted#1#2{#2}%

\TeXOSInvokerRestrictedMessage Message used if TeX is run in restricted mode but the invoker name hasn't been allowed.
This may be redefined in the configuration file to customise the message if the invoker name isn't allowed. Set to empty or \relax if the message should be omitted.
92 \def\TeXOSInvokerRestrictedMessage{%
93   \string\TeXOSQuery\space doesn't work in dry run mode.
94   \MessageBreak
95   If '\TeXOSInvokerName' has been added to the \MessageBreak
96   restricted list, make sure that
97   \MessageBreak \string\TeXOSQueryAllowRestricted\space
98   \MessageBreak has been uncommented in the configuration file
99   \MessageBreak (texosquery.cfg) otherwise you need to use the
100  \MessageBreak unrestricted shell escape}

Only need to write this information to the transcript if \TeXOSQuery is actually used and
the dry run mode is on in restricted mode.

@texosquery@dorestrictedmessage
101 \let\texosquery@dorestrictedmessage\relax
    Load the configuration file if it exists.
102 \openin0=texosquery.cfg \ifeof0\relax \else
103   \closein0\relax
104   \begingroup
105     \texosquery@info{reading configuration file}%
106   \endgroup
107   \input texosquery.cfg
108 \fi
    Disable cfg-only commands:
109 \def\TeXOSQueryAllowRestricted{%
110   \texosquery@warn{\string\TeXOSQueryAllowRestricted\space
111   ignored (only allowed in texosquery.cfg)}%
112 }
113 \def\TeXOSQueryDenyRestricted{%
114   \texosquery@warn{\string\TeXOSQueryDenyRestricted\space
115   ignored (only allowed in texosquery.cfg)}%
116 }

\texosquery@shellescape We need to know the shell escape mode. This is provided by PDFTeX's \pdfshellescape
primitive or XeTeX's \shellescape primitive. It's a little more complicated in LuaTeX.
Initialise to 0:
117 \chardef\texosquery@shellescape=0

```

```

Test for the PDFTEX and XETEX primitives.

118 \ifx\shellescape\undefined
119   \ifx\pdfshellescape\undefined
Neither primitive defined. Has pdftexcmds been loaded? If so, we can use \pdf@shellescape.

120   \ifx\pdf@shellescape\undefined
\pdf@shellescape hasn't been defined. Is LuaTEX in use?

121   \ifx\directlua\undefined
Not LuaTEX. Most likely an old TEX format. Have to assume the shell escape is unavailable.

122   \else
Use Lua to find the shell escape. This uses the same method as pdftexcmds. (Not loading that package, as this is the only thing required from it.)

123   \edef\texosquery@shellescape{\directlua{%
124     if os.execute then
125       if status
126         and status.luatex_version
127         and status.luatex_version >= 68 then
128           tex.write(os.execute())
129       else
130         local result = os.execute()
131         if result == 0 then
132           tex.write("0")
133         else
134           if result == nil then
135             tex.write("0")
136           else
137             tex.write("1")
138           end
139         end
140       end
141     else
142       tex.write("0")
143     end
144   }}
145   \fi
146 \else
147   \let\texosquery@shellescape\pdf@shellescape
148 \fi
149 \else

PDFTEX's \pdfshellescape has been defined, so that can be used, but first check it hasn't been set to \relax.

150   \ifx\pdfshellescape\relax
Something's meddled with \pdfshellescape, so try \pdf@shellescape.

151   \ifx\pdf@shellescape\undefined

```

```

\pdf@shellescape hasn't been defined. Is LuaTeX in use?
152      \ifx\directlua\undefined
Not LuaTeX. Most likely an old TeX format. Have to assume the shell escape is unavailable.
153      \else
Use Lua to find the shell escape.
154          \edef\texosquery@shellescape{\directlua{%
155              if os.execute then
156                  if status
157                      and status.luatex_version
158                          and status.luatex_version >= 68 then
159                              tex.write(os.execute())
160                          else
161                              local result = os.execute()
162                              if result == 0 then
163                                  tex.write("0")
164                              else
165                                  if result == nil then
166                                      tex.write("0")
167                                  else
168                                      tex.write("1")
169                                  end
170                              end
171                          end
172                      else
173                          tex.write("0")
174                      end
175                  }
176              \fi
177          \else
178              \let\texosquery@shellescape\pdf@shellescape
179          \fi
180      \else
181          \let\texosquery@shellescape\pdfshellescape
182      \fi
183  \fi
184 \else
XeTeX's \shellescape has been defined, so that can be used, but first check it hasn't
been set to \relax.
185  \ifx\shellescape\relax
Something's meddled with \shellescape, so try \pdfshellescape.
186      \ifx\pdfshellescape\undefined
187      \else
\pdfshellescape has been defined, so that can be used, but first check it hasn't been set
to \relax.
188      \ifx\pdfshellescape\relax

```

Something's meddled with \pdfshellescape, so try \pdf@shellescape.

189 \ifx\pdf@shellescape\undefined

Try Lua.

190 \ifx\directlua\undefined

Not LuaTeX. Most likely an old TeX format. Have to assume the shell escape is unavailable.

191 \else

Use Lua to find the shell escape.

```
192           \edef\texosquery@shellescape{\directlua{%
193            if os.execute then
194            if status
195              and status.luatex_version
196              and status.luatex_version >= 68 then
197               tex.write(os.execute())
198            else
199              local result = os.execute()
200              if result == 0 then
201                tex.write("0")
202              else
203                if result == nil then
204                  tex.write("0")
205                else
206                  tex.write("1")
207                end
208              end
209            end
210            else
211              tex.write("0")
212            end
213          }}
214           \fi
215       \else
216       \let\texosquery@shellescape\pdf@shellescape
217       \fi
218     \else
219       \let\texosquery@shellescape\pdfshellescape
220       \fi
221     \fi
222 \else
223   \let\texosquery@shellescape\shellescape
224 \fi
225 \fi
```

If shell escape is unrestricted, automatically switch off dry-run mode, unless the cfg file has allowed it.

226 \ifcase\texosquery@shellescape

227 \@texosquery@info{shell escape disabled, dry-run mode on}

```

228 \or
229   \TeXOSQueryDryRunfalse
230 \or
231   @texosquery@allowrestricted
232   {%
233     \TeXOSQueryDryRunfalse
234   }
235 {%
236   @texosquery@info{shell escape restricted, dry-run mode on.}

```

Enable the restricted warning message, but it only needs to be written once, so disable it after use.

```

237   \def@\texosquery@dorestrictedmessage{%
238     \ifx\TeXOSInvokerRestrictedMessage\empty
239     \else
240       \ifx\TeXOSInvokerRestrictedMessage\relax
241       \else
242         @texosquery@warn{\TeXOSInvokerRestrictedMessage}%
243       \fi
244     \fi
245     \let@\texosquery@dorestrictedmessage\relax
246   }
247 }
248 \fi

```

`@texosquery@edef` Need to provide some protection (if available) against non-ASCII characters that have been made active by `inputenc` when reading in the results of the shell escape. This command may be defined before loading `texosquery`, otherwise it's set to `\protected@edef`, if defined, or `\edef`.

```

249 \ifx@\texosquery@edef\undefined
250   \ifx\protected@edef\undefined
251     \let@\texosquery@edef\edef
252   \else
253     \let@\texosquery@edef\protected@edef
254   \fi
255 \fi

```

Provide some utility commands. (Can't use `\gobble` etc, as we may not be using `LATEX`.)

```

@texosquery@gobble
256 \def@\texosquery@gobble#1{}

```

```

@texosquery@firstofone
257 \def@\texosquery@firstofone#1{#1}

```

The results obtained from `texosquery` may be file names for use in commands like `\input` or `\includegraphics` or they may be text that needs typesetting (such as month

names) or they may be date-time patterns or numeric patterns or they may be PDF date-time strings, which may need to have the category code of the initial “D” set to 12 for parsing commands that include this character in the argument syntax.

This means that we need to take special characters into account, but the way they are dealt with vary according to context. For example, # needs to have the category code set to 12 if it’s part of a file name. If an image file is called, say, `test_imagefile#.png` then the following doesn’t work:

```
\includegraphics{test\_imagefile\#}
```

It needs to be

```
\includegraphics{test\string_imagefile\string#}
```

or

```
\includegraphics{\detokenize{test_imagefile#}}
```

The first two versions of `texosquery` try to deal with this by simply changing the category code of _ to 12 and getting `texosquery` to replace all instances of # with \#. This hash substitution doesn’t work with the above image example so version 1.2 introduced a new command that `texosquery` could use instead of \# that expands to `\string#`. This now solves the problem for file names that are obtained through `texosquery`, but `texosquery` doesn’t solely return file names. It also returns text that needs typesetting and it also returns numeric patterns, which in their raw form include # as a digit identifier.

This means that we can’t simply detokenize the result from `texosquery`. Instead `texosquery` replaces problematic characters with control sequences *according to context*. For example, `\texosqueryhash` is used in a file name context, `\texosquerytexthash` is used in a textual context and `\texosquerypatdigitnozero` in a numeric pattern context.

These long control sequence names clutter the results when testing the application directly in a terminal, so the Java code uses short forms that are locally defined by `\TeXOSQuery` to expand to the longer forms.

`\texosquerynonasciwrap` Allow a way to deal with non-ASCII characters returned by `texosquery`. `\TeXOSQuery` locally defines `\twrp` to this command. By default this just does its argument but may be redefined. For example, if the document uses a different file encoding to Java, then this command might need to be redefined to perform the appropriate conversion.

```
258 \def\texosquerynonasciwrap#1{#1}
```

`\texosquerynonasciidetokwrap` We also need to allow for non-ASCII characters in file names. In this case the argument needs detokenizing. With e_TE_X, we can simply use `\detokenize` but we need to allow for plain non-extended T_EX, so check for the existence of `\detokenize` first.

```
259 \ifx\detokenize\undefined
```

This won’t work for characters consisting of multiple octets, but if users want UTF-8 support then they really need e_TE_X at the very least (but ideally X_ET_EX or LuaT_EX).

```
260 \def\texosquerynonasciidetokwrap#1{\string#1}
261 \else
262 \def\texosquerynonasciidetokwrap#1{\detokenize{#1}}
263 \fi
```

Now define commands used in \TeXOSQuery for various escaped characters. The literal versions are for file names. The textual versions are for use within the document text. For completeness, all the ASCII punctuation characters have both a literal and textual version. This helps to protect against babel shorthands etc.

```
\texosquerybackslash Literal backslash.
264 \edef\texosquerybackslash{\expandafter\texosquery@gobble\string\\}

\texosquerytextbackslash Textual backslash.
265 \ifx\textbackslash\undefined
266   \def\texosquerytextbackslash{\texosquerybackslash}
267 \else
268   \def\texosquerytextbackslash{\noexpand\textbackslash}
269 \fi

\texosqueryleftbrace Literal left brace.
270 \edef\texosqueryleftbrace{\expandafter\texosquery@gobble\string\{} 

\texosquerytextleftbrace Textual left brace.
271 \def\texosquerytextleftbrace{\{} 

\texosqueryrightbrace Literal right brace.
272 \edef\texosqueryrightbrace{\expandafter\texosquery@gobble\string\}} 

\texosquerytextrightbrace Textual right brace.
273 \def\texosquerytextrightbrace{\}} 

\texosqueryhash Literal hash.
274 \edef\texosqueryhash{\expandafter\texosquery@gobble\string\#} 

\texosquerytexthash Textual hash.
275 \def\texosquerytexthash{\#} 

\texosqueryunderscore Literal underscore.
276 \edef\texosqueryunderscore{\expandafter\texosquery@gobble\string\_} 

\texosquerytextunderscore Textual underscore.
277 \def\texosquerytextunderscore{\_} 

\texosquerybacktick Literal grave.
278 \edef\texosquerybacktick{\string`} 

\texosquerytextbacktick Textual open quote.
279 \def\texosquerytextbacktick{`} 

\texosqueryclosequote Literal apostrophe.
280 \edef\texosqueryclosequote{\string'}
```

```

\texosquerytextclosequote Textual apostrophe / single closing quote.
281 \def\texosquerytextclosequote{'}

\texosquerydoublequote Literal double-quote.
282 \edef\texosquerydoublequote{\string"}

\texosquerytextdoublequote Textual double-quote.
283 \def\texosquerytextdoublequote{"}

\texosquerycolon Literal colon.
284 \edef\texosquerycolon{\string:}

\texosquerytextcolon Textual colon.
285 \def\texosquerytextcolon{:}

\texosquerysemicolon Literal semi-colon.
286 \edef\texosquerysemicolon{\string;}

\texosquerytextsemicolon Textual semi-colon.
287 \def\texosquerytextsemicolon{;}

\texosqueryequals Literal equals.
288 \edef\texosqueryequals{\string=}

\texosquerytextequals Textual equals.
289 \def\texosquerytextequals{=}

\texosqueryslash Literal slash.
290 \edef\texosqueryslash{\string/}

\texosquerytextslash Textual slash.
291 \def\texosquerytextslash{/}

\texosqueryhyphen Literal hyphen.
292 \edef\texosqueryhyphen{\string-}

\texosquerytexthyphen Textual hyphen.
293 \def\texosquerytexthyphen{-}

\texosqueryplus Literal plus.
294 \edef\texosqueryplus{\string+}

\texosquerytextplus Textual plus.
295 \def\texosquerytextplus{+}

\texosqueryperiod Literal period.
296 \edef\texosqueryperiod{\string.}

```

```

\texosquerytextperiod  Textual period.
297 \def\texosquerytextperiod{.}

\texosquerycomma  Literal comma.
298 \edef\texosquerycomma{\string ,}

\texosquerytextcomma  Textual comma.
299 \def\texosquerytextcomma{,}

\texosqueryopenparen  Literal open bracket.
300 \edef\texosqueryopenparen{\string ()}

\texosquerytextopenparen  Textual open bracket.
301 \def\texosquerytextopenparen{()}

\texosquerycloseparen  Literal close bracket.
302 \edef\texosquerycloseparen{\string )}

\texosquerytextcloseparen  Textual close bracket.
303 \def\texosquerytextcloseparen{)}

\texosqueryopensq  Literal open square bracket.
304 \edef\texosqueryopensq{\string []}

\texosquerytextopensq  Textual open square bracket.
305 \def\texosquerytextopensq{[]}

\texosqueryclosesq  Literal close square bracket.
306 \edef\texosqueryclosesq{\string ]}

\texosquerytextclosesq  Textual close square bracket.
307 \def\texosquerytextclosesq{}}

\texosqueryasterisk  Literal asterisk.
308 \edef\texosqueryasterisk{\string *}

\texosquerytextasterisk  Textual asterisk.
309 \def\texosquerytextasterisk{*}

\texosqueryatchar  Literal at character.
310 \edef\texosqueryatchar{\string @}

\texosquerytextatchar  Textual at character.
311 \def\texosquerytextatchar{@}

\texosquerybar  Literal bar.
312 \edef\texosquerybar{\string |}

```

```

\texosquerytextbar Textual bar.
313 \ifx\undefined\textbar
314   \def\texosquerytextbar{|}
315 \else
316   \def\texosquerytextbar{\ifmmode|\else\textbar\fi}
317 \fi

\texosquerylessthan Literal less than.
318 \edef\texosquerylessthan{\string<}

\texosquerytextlessthan Textual less than.
319 \ifx\undefined\textless
320   \def\texosquerytextlessthan{<}
321 \else
322   \def\texosquerytextlessthan{\ifmmode<\else\textless\fi}
323 \fi

\texosquerygreaterthan Literal greater than.
324 \edef\texosquerygreaterthan{\string>}

\texosquerytextgreaterthan Textual greater than.
325 \ifx\undefined\textgreater
326   \def\texosquerytextgreaterthan{>}
327 \else
328   \def\texosquerytextgreaterthan{\ifmmode>\else\textgreater\fi}
329 \fi

\texosquerytilde Literal tilde.
330 \edef\texosquerytilde{\string~}

\texosquerytexttilde Textual tilde.
331 \ifx\textasciitilde\undefined
332   \def\texosquerytexttilde{\string~}
333 \else
334   \def\texosquerytexttilde{\textasciitilde}
335 \fi

\texosquerycircum Literal circumflex.
336 \edef\texosquerycircum{\string^}

\texosquerytextcircum Textual circumflex.
337 \ifx\textasciicircum\undefined
338   \def\texosquerytextcircum{\string^}
339 \else
340   \def\texosquerytextcircum{\textasciicircum}
341 \fi

\texosqueryampersand Literal ampersand.
342 \edef\texosqueryampersand{\string&}
```

```

\texosquerytextampersand Textual ampersand.
343 \def\texosquerytextampersand{\&}

\texosquerydollar Literal dollar. (This could just be defined as \string$, but that plays havoc with the
syntax highlighting!)
344 \edef\texosquerydollar{\expandafter\@texosquery@gobble$string\$}

\texosquerytextdollar Textual dollar.
345 \def\texosquerytextdollar{\$}

\texosquerypercent Literal percent.
346 \edef\texosquerypercent{\expandafter\@texosquery@gobble$string\%}

\texosquerytextpercent Textual percent.
347 \def\texosquerytextpercent{\%}

\texosqueryexclam Literal exclamation.
348 \edef\texosqueryexclam{\string!}

\texosquerytextexclam Textual exclamation.
349 \def\texosquerytextexclam{!}

\texosqueryquestion Literal question mark.
350 \edef\texosqueryquestion{\string?}

\texosquerytextquestion Textual question mark.
351 \def\texosquerytextquestion{?}

\texosqueryliteralsspace Literal space.
352 \edef\texosqueryliteralsspace{\expandafter\string\space}

\texosquerytextspace Textual space. (Don't allow it to expand while it's being fetched from \texosquery just
in case it disappears.)
353 \def\texosquerytextspace{\noexpand\space}

\@texosquery@D The D identifier in PDF date-time formats need to have category code 12. This is only
used by methods that return results in the form:
D:\langle YYYY\rangle\langle MM\rangle\{\langle DD\rangle\}\langle HH\rangle\langle mm\rangle\langle ss\rangle\langle TZh\rangle'\langle TZm\rangle',
354 \edef\@texosquery@D{\string D}

\@texosquery@enableshortcs Enable shortcut commands.
355 \def\@texosquery@enableshortcs{%

```

These are for the date-time and numeric patterns.

```
356      \def\patdtf{\noexpand\texosquerydtf}%
357      \def\patpnumfmt{\noexpand\texosquerypatplusminus}%
358      \def\patnumfmt{\noexpand\texosquerypatnum}%
359      \def\patsinumfmt{\noexpand\texosquerypatsinum}%
360      \def\patdecfmt{\noexpand\texosquerypatdec}%
361      \def\patpcur{\noexpand\texosquerypatprefixcurrency}%
362      \def\patpicur{\noexpand\texosquerypatprefixicurrency}%
363      \def\patscur{\noexpand\texosquerypatsuffixcurrency}%
364      \def\patsicur{\noexpand\texosquerypatsuffixicurrency}%
365      \def\patstr{\noexpand\texosquerypatstr}%
366      \def\patapo{\noexpand\texosquerypatquote}%
367      \def\patdgt{\noexpand\texosquerypatdigit}%
368      \def\patdgnz{\noexpand\texosquerypatdigitnozero}%
369      \def\patmsg{\noexpand\texosquerypatminus}%
370      \def\patngp{\noexpand\texosquerypatgroupsep}%
371      \def\patppct{\noexpand\texosquerypatprefixpercent}%
372      \def\patspct{\noexpand\texosquerypatsuffixpercent}%
373      \def\patppml{\noexpand\texosquerypatprefixpermill}%
374      \def\patspml{\noexpand\texosquerypatsuffixpermill}%
```

Hook to adjust the processing of non-ASCII characters.

```
375      \def\twrf{\texosquerynonasciwrap}%
376      \def\fwrp{\texosquerynonasciidetokwrap}%
```

Locally redefine some more commands that may occur in `texosquery`'s return value (via the `escapeSpChars` method in `TeXOSQuery.java`). The t prefix indicates textual commands and the f prefix indicates literal characters, for example, in file names.

```
377      \let\fbks\texosquerybackslash
378      \let\tbks\texosquerytextbackslash
379      \let\flbr\texosqueryleftbrace
380      \let\tlbr\texosquerytextleftbrace
381      \let\frbr\texosqueryrightbrace
382      \let\trbr\texosquerytextrightbrace
383      \let\fhsh\texosqueryhash
384      \let\thsh\texosquerytexthash
385      \let\fusc\texosqueryunderscore
386      \let\tusc\texosquerytextunderscore
387      \let\fgrv\texosquerybacktick
388      \let\tgrv\texosquerytextbacktick
389      \let\fapo\texosqueryclosequote
390      \let\tapo\texosquerytextclosequote
391      \let\fdqt\texosquerydoublequote
392      \let\tdqt\texosquerytextdoublequote
393      \let\fspc\texosqueryliteralspace
394      \let\tspc\texosquerytextspace
395      \let\fcln\texosquerycolon
396      \let\tcln\texosquerytextcolon
397      \let\fscl\texosquerysemicolon
398      \let\tscl\texosquerytextsemicolon
```

```

399      \let\feql\texosqueryequals
400      \let\teql\texosquerytextequals
401      \let\fbyn\texosqueryhyphen
402      \let\thyn\texosquerytexthyphen
403      \let\fpls\texosqueryplus
404      \let\tpls\texosquerytextplus
405      \let\ftld\texosquerytilde
406      \let\ttld\texosquerytexttilde
407      \let\fcir\texosquerycircum
408      \let\tcir\texosquerytextcircum
409      \let\famp\texosqueryampersand
410      \let\tamp\texosquerytextampersand
411      \let\fslh\texosqueryslash
412      \let\tslh\texosquerytextslash
413      \let\fpct\texosquerypercent
414      \let\tpct\texosquerytextpercent
415      \let\fexc\texosqueryexclam
416      \let\texc\texosquerytextexclam
417      \let\fque\texosqueryquestion
418      \let\tque\texosquerytextquestion
419      \let\fles\texosquerylessthan
420      \let\tles\texosquerytextlessthan
421      \let\fge\texosquerygreaterthan
422      \let\tge\texosquerytextgreaterthan
423      \let\fdol\texosquerydollar
424      \let\tdol\texosquerytextdollar
425      \let\fdot\texosqueryperiod
426      \let\tdot\texosquerytextperiod
427      \let\fcom\texosquerycomma
428      \let\tcom\texosquerytextcomma
429      \let\fopb\texosqueryopenparen
430      \let\topb\texosquerytextopenparen
431      \let\fclb\texosquerycloseparen
432      \let\tclb\texosquerytextcloseparen
433      \let\fosb\texosqueryopensq
434      \let\tosb\texosquerytextopensq
435      \let\fcsb\texosqueryclosesq
436      \let\tsqb\texosquerytextclosesq
437      \let\fast\texosqueryasterisk
438      \let\tast\texosquerytextasterisk
439      \let\fatc\texosqueryatchar
440      \let\tatc\texosquerytextatchar
441      \let\pdfd{@texosquery@D
442 }

```

\TeXOSQuery Use `texosquery` with the option given in the second argument and store the result in control sequence given in the first argument.

```

443 \def\TeXOSQuery#1#2{%
444   \ifTeXOSQueryDryRun
445     \@texosquery@dorestrictedmessage

```

```

446   \begingroup
447     \newlinechar='\^J
448     \message{^^JTeXOSQuery: \TeXOSInvokerName\space#2^^J}%
449   \endgroup
450   \def#1{}%
451 \else
452   \begingroup
453   \endlinechar=-1\relax
Locally redefine short commands used by texosquery
454   \@texosquery@enablesshortcs
Change the category code of some potentially awkward characters. (This should no longer
be an issue with the new commands that are now used in the returned text, but texosquery
might be run with the backward compatibility mode on, so this is still needed just in case.)
455   \catcode`~-12\relax
456   \catcode`\_=12\relax
457   \catcode`\^=12\relax
458   \catcode`\~=12\relax
459   \catcode`\$=12\relax
460   \catcode`\&=12\relax
461   \catcode`\.=12\relax
462   \catcode`\/=12\relax
463   \catcode`\:=12\relax
464   \catcode`\":12\relax
465   \catcode`\":12\relax
466   \catcode`\;=12\relax
467   \catcode`\%;12\relax
468   \everyeof{\noexpand}\relax
469   \@texosquery@edef\x{\endgroup\def\noexpand#1{\TeXOSQueryInvoker{#2}}}\x
470 \fi
471 }

```

`\TeXOSQueryFromFile` This is like `\TeXOSQuery` but doesn't use the piped shell escape. Instead, it's for cases where `texosquery` is run before `TeX` and the results have been captured in a file. For example, `texosquery -b > texosqueryresult.tex` The second argument is the file name.

```
472 \def\TeXOSQueryFromFile#1#2{%
```

First check that the file exists.

```

473   \openin0=#2
474   \ifeof0\relax
475     \def#1{}%
476   \else
477     \closein0\relax
478     \begingroup
479     \endlinechar=-1\relax
480     \@texosquery@enablesshortcs
481     \catcode`~-12\relax
482     \catcode`\_=12\relax

```

```

483     \catcode`^=12\relax
484     \catcode`~=12\relax
485     \catcode`\$=12\relax
486     \catcode`\&=12\relax
487     \catcode`\.=12\relax
488     \catcode`\/=12\relax
489     \catcode`\,:=12\relax
490     \catcode`\":=12\relax
491     \catcode`\;=12\relax
492     \catcode`\%;=12\relax
493     \catcode`\%:=12\relax
494     \everyeof{\noexpand}\relax
495     \@texosquery@edef\x{\endgroup\def\noexpand#1{\texosquery@input #2 }}\x
496   \fi
497 }

```

3.1.1 Currency

The $\langle T_E X \text{ currency} \rangle$ element of --numeric and --locale-data identifies the currency symbol using

```
\texosquerycurrency{\label}
```

which simply expands to the appropriate command.

```
\texosquerycurrency
498 \def\texosquerycurrency#1{%
499   \expandafter\noexpand\csname texosquerycurrency#1\endcsname
500 }
```

Provide the currency commands that may be returned `texosquery` (on expansion of `\texosquerycurrency`). Most of these will need redefining as there's no appropriate generic code to use as a default. The fontawesome package has the most support for currency symbols, so these are checked first.

```
\texosquerycurrencydollar
501 \ifx\faDollar\undefined
502   \def\texosquerycurrencydollar{\$}
503 \else
504   \def\texosquerycurrencydollar{\faDollar}
505 \fi
```

```
\texosquerycurrencycent
506 \ifx\textcent\undefined
507   \def\texosquerycurrencycent{cent}
508 \else
509   \def\texosquerycurrencycent{\textcent}
510 \fi
```

```

\texosquerycurrencypound
511 \ifx\faGbp\undefined
512   \ifx\pounds\undefined
513     \def\texosquerycurrencypound{pound}
514   \else
515     \def\texosquerycurrencypound{\pounds}
516   \fi
517 \else
518   \def\texosquerycurrencypound{\faGbp}
519 \fi

\texosquerycurrencysign
520 \ifx\textcurrency\undefined
521   \def\texosquerycurrencysign{currency-sign}
522 \else
523   \def\texosquerycurrencysign{\textcurrency}
524 \fi

\texosquerycurrencyyen
525 \ifx\faYen\undefined
526   \ifx\textyen\undefined
527     \def\texosquerycurrencyyen{yen}
528   \else
529     \def\texosquerycurrencyyen{\textyen}
530   \fi
531 \else
532   \def\texosquerycurrencyyen{\faYen}
533 \fi

\texosquerycurrencyecu
534 \def\texosquerycurrencyecu{ecu}

\texosquerycurrencycolon
535 \def\texosquerycurrencycolon{colon}

\texosquerycurrencycruzeiro
536 \def\texosquerycurrencycruzeiro{cruzeiro}

\texosquerycurrencyfranc
537 \def\texosquerycurrencyfranc{franc}

\texosquerycurrencylira
538 \ifx\textlira\undefined
539   \def\texosquerycurrencylira{lira}
540 \else
541   \def\texosquerycurrencylira{\textlira}
542 \fi

```

```

\texosquerycurrencymill
543 \def\texosquerycurrencymill{mill}

\texosquerycurrencynaira
544 \ifx\textnaira\undefined
545   \def\texosquerycurrencynaira{naira}
546 \else
547   \def\texosquerycurrencynaira{\textnaira}
548 \fi

\texosquerycurrencypeseta
549 \def\texosquerycurrencypeseta{peseta}

\texosquerycurrencyrupee
550 \ifx\faRupee\undefined
551   \def\texosquerycurrencyrupee{rupee}
552 \else
553   \def\texosquerycurrencyrupee{\faRupee}
554 \fi

\texosquerycurrencywon
555 \ifx\faWon\undefined
556   \ifx\textwon\undefined
557     \def\texosquerycurrencywon{won}
558   \else
559     \def\texosquerycurrencywon{\textwon}
560   \fi
561 \else
562   \def\texosquerycurrencywon{\faWon}
563 \fi

\texosquerycurrencynewsheqel
564 \ifx\faSheqel\undefined
565   \def\texosquerycurrencynewsheqel{newsheqel}
566 \else
567   \def\texosquerycurrencynewsheqel{\faSheqel}
568 \fi

\texosquerycurrencydong
569 \ifx\textdong\undefined
570   \def\texosquerycurrencydong{dong}
571 \else
572   \def\texosquerycurrencydong{\textdong}
573 \fi

\texosquerycurrencyeuro
574 \ifx\faEuro\undefined
575   \ifx\texteuro\undefined

```

```

576      \ifx\ euro\ undefined
577          \def\texosquerycurrencyeuro{euro}
578      \else
579          \def\texosquerycurrencyeuro{\euro}
580      \fi
581  \else
582      \def\texosquerycurrencyeuro{\texteuro}
583  \fi
584 \else
585  \def\texosquerycurrencyeuro{\faEuro}
586 \fi

\texosquerycurrencykip
587 \def\texosquerycurrencykip{kip}

\texosquerycurrencytugrik
588 \def\texosquerycurrencytugrik{tugrik}

\texosquerycurrencydram
589 \def\texosquerycurrencydram{dram}

\texosquerycurrencypennies
590 \def\texosquerycurrencypennies{pennies}

\texosquerycurrencypeso
591 \ifx\ textpeso\ undefined
592     \def\texosquerycurrencypeso{peso}
593 \else
594     \def\texosquerycurrencypeso{\textpeso}
595 \fi

\texosquerycurrencypeso
596 \ifx\ textguarani\ undefined
597     \def\texosquerycurrencypeso{guarani}
598 \else
599     \def\texosquerycurrencypeso{\textguarani}
600 \fi

\texosquerycurrencyastral
601 \def\texosquerycurrencyastral{astral}

\texosquerycurrencyhryvnia
602 \def\texosquerycurrencyhryvnia{hryvnia}

\texosquerycurrencycedi
603 \ifx\ textcolonmonetary\ undefined
604     \def\texosquerycurrencycedi{cedi}
605 \else
606     \def\texosquerycurrencycedi{\textcolonmonetary}
607 \fi

```

```

\texosquerycurrencylivretournois
608 \def\texosquerycurrencylivretournois{livre-tournois}

\texosquerycurrencypesmilo
609 \def\texosquerycurrencypesmilo{smilo}

\texosquerycurrencytenge
610 \def\texosquerycurrencytenge{tengen}

\texosquerycurrentrypee
611 \def\texosquerycurrentrypee{rupee}

\texosquerycurrencyturkishlira
612 \ifx\faTurkishLira\undefined
613   \def\texosquerycurrencyturkishlira{turkish-lira}
614 \else
615   \def\texosquerycurrencyturkishlira{\faTurkishLira}
616 \fi

\texosquerycurrencynordicmark
617 \def\texosquerycurrencynordicmark{nordic-mark}

\texosquerycurrencymanat
618 \def\texosquerycurrencymanat{manat}

\texosquerycurrencyruble
619 \ifx\faRuble\undefined
620   \def\texosquerycurrencyruble{ruble}
621 \else
622   \def\texosquerycurrencyruble{\faRuble}
623 \fi

```

3.1.2 Shortcut Commands

Now for some convenient shortcuts so the user doesn't have to remember the command line options. `\string` is used in case the hyphen character has been made active.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| <code>\TeXOSQueryLocale</code> | Query the locale and store the result in the control sequence provided in the argument.
624 \def\TeXOSQueryLocale#1{\TeXOSQuery{#1}{\string-1}} |
| <code>\TeXOSQueryLangTag</code> | Query the language tag and store the result in the control sequence provided in the argument.
625 \def\TeXOSQueryLangTag#1{\TeXOSQuery{#1}{\string-b}} |
| <code>\TeXOSQueryNumeric</code> | Query the numeric settings for the locale given in the second argument and store the result in the control sequence provided in the argument. Leave the second argument empty for the default locale.
626 \def\TeXOSQueryNumeric#1#2{\TeXOSQuery{#1}{\string-N #2}} |

```

\TeXOSQueryLocaleData  Query the data for the locale given in the second argument and store the result in the
control sequence provided in the argument. Leave the second argument empty for the
default locale.
627 \def\TeXOSQueryLocaleData#1#2{\TeXOSQuery{#1}{\string-D #2} }

\TeXOSQueryCwd  Query the current working directory.
628 \def\TeXOSQueryCwd#1{\TeXOSQuery{#1}{\string-c} }

\TeXOSQueryHome  Query the user's home directory.
629 \def\TeXOSQueryHome#1{\TeXOSQuery{#1}{\string-m} }

\TeXOSQueryTmpDir  Query the temporary directory.
630 \def\TeXOSQueryTmpDir#1{\TeXOSQuery{#1}{\string-t} }

\TeXOSQueryVersion  Query the operating system version.
631 \def\TeXOSQueryVersion#1{\TeXOSQuery{#1}{\string-r} }

\TeXOSQueryArch  Query the operating system architecture.
632 \def\TeXOSQueryArch#1{\TeXOSQuery{#1}{\string-a} }

\TeXOSQueryName  Query the operating system name.
633 \def\TeXOSQueryName#1{\TeXOSQuery{#1}{\string-o} }

\TeXOSQueryDateTime  Query the current date and time.
634 \def\TeXOSQueryDateTime#1{%
635   \TeXOSQuery{#1}{\string-M}%
636 }

\TeXOSQueryTimeZones  Query the current time zone mappings. Leave the second argument empty for the default
locale.
637 \def\TeXOSQueryTimeZones#1#2{%
638   \TeXOSQuery{#1}{\string-Z #2}%
639 }

\TeXOSQueryNow  Query the current time stamp.
640 \def\TeXOSQueryNow#1{%
The D needs category code 12 just in case texosquery is running in a backward compatibility mode that doesn't use \pdfd.
641   \edef\@texosquery@restore@D{%
642     \noexpand\catcode`\noexpand\D=\the\catcode`\D\relax}%
643   \catcode`\D=12\relax
644   \TeXOSQuery{#1}{\string-n}%
645   \@texosquery@restore@D
646 }

```

If the file name is supplied using `\jobname` it may have double-quotes which will interfere with things.

```

\texosquerystripquotes
647 \def\texosquerystripquotes#1{%
648   @_texosquery@stripquotes#1\@mid @_texosquery@stripquotes
649   "\relax"\relax\@end @_texosquery@stripquotes
650 }
651 \def @_texosquery@stripquotes#1"#2"{%
652   @@_texosquery@stripquotes#1#2%
653 }
654 \def @_texosquery@stripquotes#1\@mid @_texosquery@stripquotes#2\@end @_texosquery@stripquotes{%
655   #1%
656 }

The restricted mode doesn't permit quotes in the shell escape, so arguments are only quoted
in unrestricted mode.

\_@texosquery@argquote
657 \ifnum\texosquery@shellescape=2\relax
658   \def @_texosquery@argquote#1{#1}
659 \else
660   \def @_texosquery@argquote#1{\string'#1\string'}
661 \fi

\TeXOSQueryFileDate Query the time stamp of the file given in the second argument.
662 \def \TeXOSQueryFileDate#1#2{%
The D needs category code 12 just in case texosquery is running in a backward compatibility mode that doesn't use \pdfd.
663   \edef @_texosquery@restore@D{%
664     \noexpand\catcode`\noexpand\D=\the\catcode`\D\relax}%
665   \catcode`\D=12\relax
666   \TeXOSQuery{#1}{\string-d
667     @_texosquery@argquote{\texosquerystripquotes{#2}}}%%
668   @_texosquery@restore@D
669 }

\TeXOSQueryFileSize Query the size of the file given in the second argument.
670 \def \TeXOSQueryFileSize#1#2{\TeXOSQuery{#1}{\string-s
671   @_texosquery@argquote{\texosquerystripquotes{#2}}}}}

\_@texosquery@filelist
672 \def @_texosquery@filelist#1#2#3#4#5{\TeXOSQuery{#1}{%
673   \string#2 @_texosquery@argquote{#3}
674   @_texosquery@argquote{\texosquerystripquotes{#4}} #5}%

\TeXOSQueryFileList List all files in the directory given in the third argument, separated by the second argument.
675 \def \TeXOSQueryFileList#1#2#3{%
676   @_texosquery@filelist{#1}{-i}{#2}{#3}{}}%
677 }

```

```

\TeXOSQueryFileListDateAsc As above, but sort by date.
678 \def\TeXOSQueryFileListDateAsc#1#2#3{%
679   @_texosquery@filelist{#1}{-i}{#2}{#3}{date}%
680 }

\TeXOSQueryFileListDateDes As above, but sort by date in descending order.
681 \def\TeXOSQueryFileListDateDes#1#2#3{%
682   @_texosquery@filelist{#1}{-i}{#2}{#3}{date\string-des}%
683 }

\TeXOSQueryFileListSizeAsc As above, but sort by size.
684 \def\TeXOSQueryFileListSizeAsc#1#2#3{%
685   @_texosquery@filelist{#1}{-i}{#2}{#3}{size}%
686 }

\TeXOSQueryFileListSizeDes As above, but sort by size in descending order.
687 \def\TeXOSQueryFileListSizeDes#1#2#3{%
688   @_texosquery@filelist{#1}{-i}{#2}{#3}{size\string-des}%
689 }

\TeXOSQueryFileListNameAsc As above, but sort by name.
690 \def\TeXOSQueryFileListNameAsc#1#2#3{%
691   @_texosquery@filelist{#1}{-i}{#2}{#3}{name}%
692 }

\TeXOSQueryFileListNameDes As above, but sort by name in descending order.
693 \def\TeXOSQueryFileListNameDes#1#2#3{%
694   @_texosquery@filelist{#1}{-i}{#2}{#3}{name\string-des}%
695 }

$QueryFileListNameIgnoreCaseAsc As above, but sort by case-insensitive name.
696 \def\TeXOSQueryFileListNameIgnoreCaseAsc#1#2#3{%
697   @_texosquery@filelist{#1}{-i}{#2}{#3}{iname}%
698 }

$QueryFileListNameIgnoreCaseDes As above, but sort by case-insensitive name in descending order.
699 \def\TeXOSQueryFileListNameIgnoreCaseDes#1#2#3{%
700   @_texosquery@filelist{#1}{-i}{#2}{#3}{iname\string-des}%
701 }

\TeXOSQueryFileListExtAsc As above, but sort by extension.
702 \def\TeXOSQueryFileListExtAsc#1#2#3{%
703   @_texosquery@filelist{#1}{-i}{#2}{#3}{ext}%
704 }

\TeXOSQueryFileListExtDes As above, but sort by extension in descending order.
705 \def\TeXOSQueryFileListExtDes#1#2#3{%
706   @_texosquery@filelist{#1}{-i}{#2}{#3}{ext\string-des}%
707 }

```

```

\TeXOSQueryRegularFileList List all regular files.
708 \def\TeXOSQueryRegularFileList#1#2#3{%
709   @_texosquery@filelist{#1}{-ir}{#2}{#3}{ }%
710 }

\TeXOSQuerySubDirList List all sub-directories.
711 \def\TeXOSQuerySubDirList#1#2#3{%
712   @_texosquery@filelist{#1}{-id}{#2}{#3}{ }%
713 }

\texOSQueryRegularFileListDateAsc List all regular files sorted by date.
714 \def\TeXOSQueryRegularFileListDateAsc#1#2#3{%
715   @_texosquery@filelist{#1}{-ir}{#2}{#3}{date}%
716 }

\texOSQuerySubDirListDateAsc List all sub-directories sorted by date.
717 \def\TeXOSQuerySubDirListDateAsc#1#2#3{%
718   @_texosquery@filelist{#1}{-id}{#2}{#3}{date}%
719 }

\texOSQueryRegularFileListDateDes List all regular files sorted by date in descending order.
720 \def\TeXOSQueryRegularFileListDateDes#1#2#3{%
721   @_texosquery@filelist{#1}{-ir}{#2}{#3}{date\string-des}%
722 }

\texOSQuerySubDirListDateDes List all sub-directories sorted by date in descending order.
723 \def\TeXOSQuerySubDirListDateDes#1#2#3{%
724   @_texosquery@filelist{#1}{-id}{#2}{#3}{date\string-des}%
725 }

\texOSQueryRegularFileListSizeAsc List all regular files sorted by size.
726 \def\TeXOSQueryRegularFileListSizeAsc#1#2#3{%
727   @_texosquery@filelist{#1}{-ir}{#2}{#3}{size}%
728 }

\texOSQuerySubDirListSizeAsc List all sub-directories sorted by size.
729 \def\TeXOSQuerySubDirListSizeAsc#1#2#3{%
730   @_texosquery@filelist{#1}{-id}{#2}{#3}{size}%
731 }

\texOSQueryRegularFileListSizeDes List all regular files sorted by size in descending order.
732 \def\TeXOSQueryRegularFileListSizeDes#1#2#3{%
733   @_texosquery@filelist{#1}{-ir}{#2}{#3}{size\string-des}%
734 }

\texOSQuerySubDirListSizeDes List all sub-directories sorted by size in descending order.
735 \def\TeXOSQuerySubDirListSizeDes#1#2#3{%
736   @_texosquery@filelist{#1}{-id}{#2}{#3}{size\string-des}%
737 }

```

```

eXOSQueryRegularFileNameAsc List all regular files sorted by file name.
738 \def\TeXOSQueryRegularFileNameAsc#1#2#3{%
739   @texosquery@filelist{#1}{-ir}{#2}{#3}{name}%
740 }

\TeXOSQuerySubDirListNameAsc List all sub-directories sorted by file name.
741 \def\TeXOSQuerySubDirListNameAsc#1#2#3{%
742   @texosquery@filelist{#1}{-id}{#2}{#3}{name}%
743 }

eXOSQueryRegularFileNameDes List all regular files sorted by file name in descending order.
744 \def\TeXOSQueryRegularFileNameDes#1#2#3{%
745   @texosquery@filelist{#1}{-ir}{#2}{#3}{name\string-des}%
746 }

\TeXOSQuerySubDirListNameDes List all sub-directories sorted by name in descending order.
747 \def\TeXOSQuerySubDirListNameDes#1#2#3{%
748   @texosquery@filelist{#1}{-id}{#2}{#3}{name\string-des}%
749 }

regularFileNameIgnoreCaseAsc List all regular files sorted by file case-insensitive name.
750 \def\TeXOSQueryRegularFileNameIgnoreCaseAsc#1#2#3{%
751   @texosquery@filelist{#1}{-ir}{#2}{#3}{iname}%
752 }

querySubDirListNameIgnoreCaseAsc List all sub-directories sorted by file case-insensitive name.
753 \def\TeXOSQuerySubDirListNameIgnoreCaseAsc#1#2#3{%
754   @texosquery@filelist{#1}{-id}{#2}{#3}{iname}%
755 }

regularFileNameIgnoreCaseDes List all regular files sorted by file case-insensitive name in descending order.
756 \def\TeXOSQueryRegularFileNameIgnoreCaseDes#1#2#3{%
757   @texosquery@filelist{#1}{-ir}{#2}{#3}{iname\string-des}%
758 }

querySubDirListNameIgnoreCaseDes List all sub-directories sorted by case-insensitive name in descending order.
759 \def\TeXOSQuerySubDirListNameIgnoreCaseDes#1#2#3{%
760   @texosquery@filelist{#1}{-id}{#2}{#3}{iname\string-des}%
761 }

TeXOSQueryRegularFileListExtAsc List all regular files sorted by file extension.
762 \def\TeXOSQueryRegularFileListExtAsc#1#2#3{%
763   @texosquery@filelist{#1}{-ir}{#2}{#3}{ext}%
764 }

\TeXOSQuerySubDirListExtAsc List all sub-directories sorted by file extension.
765 \def\TeXOSQuerySubDirListExtAsc#1#2#3{%
766   @texosquery@filelist{#1}{-id}{#2}{#3}{ext}%
767 }

```

```

TeXOSQueryRegularFileListExtDes List all regular files sorted by file extension in descending order.
768 \def\TeXOSQueryRegularFileListExtDes#1#2#3{%
769   @texosquery@filelist{#1}{-ir}{#2}{#3}{ext\string-des}%
770 }

\TeXOSQuerySubDirListExtDes List all sub-directories sorted by extension in descending order.
771 \def\TeXOSQuerySubDirListExtDes#1#2#3{%
772   @texosquery@filelist{#1}{-id}{#2}{#3}{ext\string-des}%
773 }

@texosquery@filterfilelist
774 \def@texosquery@filterfilelist#1#2#3#4#5#6{%
775   \TeXOSQuery{#1}%
776   {%
777     \string#2
778     \texosquery@argquote{#3}
779     \texosquery@argquote{#4}
780     \texosquery@argquote{\texosquerystripquotes{#5}} #6%
781   }%
782 }

\TeXOSQueryFilterFileList Filtered list files in the directory given in the fourth argument, separated by the second argument. The third argument is the regular expression used to filter the list. Take care of backslashes in the regular expression!
783 \def\TeXOSQueryFilterFileList#1#2#3#4{%
784   @texosquery@filterfilelist{#1}{-f}{#2}{#3}{#4}{}}%
785

TeXOSQueryFilterFileListDateAsc As above, but sort by date.
786 \def\TeXOSQueryFilterFileListDateAsc#1#2#3#4{%
787   @texosquery@filterfilelist{#1}{-f}{#2}{#3}{#4}{date}%
788 }

TeXOSQueryFilterFileListDateDes As above, but sort by date in descending order.
789 \def\TeXOSQueryFilterFileListDateDes#1#2#3#4{%
790   @texosquery@filterfilelist{#1}{-f}{#2}{#3}{#4}{date\string-des}%
791 }

TeXOSQueryFilterFileListSizeAsc As above, but sort by size.
792 \def\TeXOSQueryFilterFileListSizeAsc#1#2#3#4{%
793   @texosquery@filterfilelist{#1}{-f}{#2}{#3}{#4}{size}%
794 }

TeXOSQueryFilterFileListSizeDes As above, but sort by size in descending order.
795 \def\TeXOSQueryFilterFileListSizeDes#1#2#3#4{%
796   @texosquery@filterfilelist{#1}{-f}{#2}{#3}{#4}{size\string-des}%
797 }

```

\TeXOSQueryFilterFileNameAsc As above, but sort by file name.
 798 \def\TeXOSQueryFilterFileNameAsc#1#2#3#4{%
 799 @texosquery@filterfilelist{#1}{-f}{#2}{#3}{#4}{name}%
 800 }

\TeXOSQueryFilterFileNameDes As above, but sort by name in descending order.
 801 \def\TeXOSQueryFilterFileNameDes#1#2#3#4{%
 802 @texosquery@filterfilelist{#1}{-f}{#2}{#3}{#4}{name\string-des}%
 803 }

\FilterFileNameIgnoreCaseAsc As above, but sort by file name (case-insensitive).
 804 \def\TeXOSQueryFilterFileNameIgnoreCaseAsc#1#2#3#4{%
 805 @texosquery@filterfilelist{#1}{-f}{#2}{#3}{#4}{iname}%
 806 }

\FilterFileNameIgnoreCaseDes As above, but sort by name in descending order (case-insensitive).
 807 \def\TeXOSQueryFilterFileNameIgnoreCaseDes#1#2#3#4{%
 808 @texosquery@filterfilelist{#1}{-f}{#2}{#3}{#4}{iname\string-des}%
 809 }

\TeXOSQueryFilterFileListExtAsc As above, but sort by file extension.
 810 \def\TeXOSQueryFilterFileListExtAsc#1#2#3#4{%
 811 @texosquery@filterfilelist{#1}{-f}{#2}{#3}{#4}{ext}%
 812 }

\TeXOSQueryFilterFileListExtDes As above, but sort by extension in descending order.
 813 \def\TeXOSQueryFilterFileListExtDes#1#2#3#4{%
 814 @texosquery@filterfilelist{#1}{-f}{#2}{#3}{#4}{ext\string-des}%
 815 }

\TeXOSQueryFilterRegularFileList Filtered list or regular files.
 816 \def\TeXOSQueryFilterRegularFileList#1#2#3#4{%
 817 @texosquery@filterfilelist{#1}{-fr}{#2}{#3}{#4}{ }%
 818 }

\TeXOSQueryFilterSubDirList Filtered list of sub-directories.
 819 \def\TeXOSQueryFilterSubDirList#1#2#3#4{%
 820 @texosquery@filterfilelist{#1}{-fd}{#2}{#3}{#4}{ }%
 821 }

\TeXOSQueryFilterSubDirListDateAsc Filtered sort of sub-directories by file date.
 822 \def\TeXOSQueryFilterSubDirListDateAsc#1#2#3#4{%
 823 @texosquery@filterfilelist{#1}{-fd}{#2}{#3}{#4}{date}%
 824 }

\TeXOSQueryFilterRegularFileListDateAsc Filtered sort of regular files by file date.
 825 \def\TeXOSQueryFilterRegularFileListDateAsc#1#2#3#4{%
 826 @texosquery@filterfilelist{#1}{-fr}{#2}{#3}{#4}{date}%
 827 }

```

XOSQueryFilterSubDirListDateDes Filtered sort of sub-directories by file date in descending order.
828 \def\TeXOSQueryFilterSubDirListDateDes#1#2#3#4{%
829  @texosquery@filterfilelist{#1}{-fd}{#2}{#3}{#4}{date\string-des}%
830 }

eryFilterRegularFileListDateDes Filtered sort of regular files by file date in descending order.
831 \def\TeXOSQueryFilterRegularFileListDateDes#1#2#3#4{%
832  @texosquery@filterfilelist{#1}{-fr}{#2}{#3}{#4}{date\string-des}%
833 }

XOSQueryFilterSubDirListSizeAsc Filtered sort of sub-directories by file size.
834 \def\TeXOSQueryFilterSubDirListSizeAsc#1#2#3#4{%
835  @texosquery@filterfilelist{#1}{-fd}{#2}{#3}{#4}{size}%
836 }

eryFilterRegularFileListSizeAsc Filtered sort of regular files by file size.
837 \def\TeXOSQueryFilterRegularFileListSizeAsc#1#2#3#4{%
838  @texosquery@filterfilelist{#1}{-fr}{#2}{#3}{#4}{size}%
839 }

XOSQueryFilterSubDirListSizeDes Filtered sort of sub-directories by file size in descending order.
840 \def\TeXOSQueryFilterSubDirListSizeDes#1#2#3#4{%
841  @texosquery@filterfilelist{#1}{-fd}{#2}{#3}{#4}{size\string-des}%
842 }

eryFilterRegularFileListSizeDes Filtered sort of regular files by file size in descending order.
843 \def\TeXOSQueryFilterRegularFileListSizeDes#1#2#3#4{%
844  @texosquery@filterfilelist{#1}{-fr}{#2}{#3}{#4}{size\string-des}%
845 }

XOSQueryFilterSubDirListNameAsc Filtered sort of sub-directories by file name.
846 \def\TeXOSQueryFilterSubDirListNameAsc#1#2#3#4{%
847  @texosquery@filterfilelist{#1}{-fd}{#2}{#3}{#4}{name}%
848 }

eryFilterRegularFileListNameAsc Filtered sort of regular files by file name.
849 \def\TeXOSQueryFilterRegularFileListNameAsc#1#2#3#4{%
850  @texosquery@filterfilelist{#1}{-fr}{#2}{#3}{#4}{name}%
851 }

XOSQueryFilterSubDirListNameDes Filtered sort of sub-directories by file name in descending order.
852 \def\TeXOSQueryFilterSubDirListNameDes#1#2#3#4{%
853  @texosquery@filterfilelist{#1}{-fd}{#2}{#3}{#4}{name\string-des}%
854 }

eryFilterRegularFileListNameDes Filtered sort of regular files by file name in descending order.
855 \def\TeXOSQueryFilterRegularFileListNameDes#1#2#3#4{%
856  @texosquery@filterfilelist{#1}{-fr}{#2}{#3}{#4}{name\string-des}%
857 }

```

```

lterSubDirListNameIgnoreCaseAsc  Filtered sort of sub-directories by case-insensitive file name.
858 \def\TeXOSQueryFilterSubDirListNameIgnoreCaseAsc#1#2#3#4{%
859   @texosquery@filterfilelist{#1}{-fd}{#2}{#3}{#4}{iname}%
860 }

egularFileListNameIgnoreCaseAsc  Filtered sort of regular files by case-insensitive file name.
861 \def\TeXOSQueryFilterRegularFileListNameIgnoreCaseAsc#1#2#3#4{%
862   @texosquery@filterfilelist{#1}{-fr}{#2}{#3}{#4}{iname}%
863 }

lterSubDirListNameIgnoreCaseDes  Filtered sort of sub-directories by case-insensitive file name in descending order.
864 \def\TeXOSQueryFilterSubDirListNameIgnoreCaseDes#1#2#3#4{%
865   @texosquery@filterfilelist{#1}{-fd}{#2}{#3}{#4}{iname\string-des}%
866 }

egularFileListNameIgnoreCaseDes  Filtered sort of regular files by case-insensitive file name in descending order.
867 \def\TeXOSQueryFilterRegularFileListNameIgnoreCaseDes#1#2#3#4{%
868   @texosquery@filterfilelist{#1}{-fr}{#2}{#3}{#4}{iname\string-des}%
869 }

eXOSQueryFilterSubDirListExtAsc  Filtered sort of sub-directories by file extension. (Added for completeness as directories
don't tend to have extensions.)
870 \def\TeXOSQueryFilterSubDirListExtAsc#1#2#3#4{%
871   @texosquery@filterfilelist{#1}{-fd}{#2}{#3}{#4}{ext}%
872 }

QueryFilterRegularFileListExtAsc  Filtered sort of regular files by file extension.
873 \def\TeXOSQueryFilterRegularFileListExtAsc#1#2#3#4{%
874   @texosquery@filterfilelist{#1}{-fd}{#2}{#3}{#4}{ext}%
875 }

eXOSQueryFilterSubDirListExtDes  Filtered sort of sub-directories by file extension in descending order.
876 \def\TeXOSQueryFilterSubDirListExtDes#1#2#3#4{%
877   @texosquery@filterfilelist{#1}{-fd}{#2}{#3}{#4}{ext\string-des}%
878 }

QueryFilterRegularFileListExtDes  Filtered sort of regular files by file extension in descending order.
879 \def\TeXOSQueryFilterRegularFileListExtDes#1#2#3#4{%
880   @texosquery@filterfilelist{#1}{-fr}{#2}{#3}{#4}{ext\string-des}%
881 }

@texosquery@walk
882 \def@texosquery@walk#1#2#3#4#5{%
883   \TeXOSQuery{#1}%
884   {%
885     \string-w
886     @texosquery@argquote{#2}
887     @texosquery@argquote{#3}

```

```

888     \atexosquery@argquote{\texosquerystripquotes{#4}} #5%
889 }%
890 }

\TeXOSQueryWalk Recursive filtered listing of regular files.
891 \def\TeXOSQueryWalk#1#2#3#4{%
892   \atexosquery@walk{#1}{#2}{#3}{#4}{}}%
893 }

\TeXOSQueryWalkDateAsc As above, but sort by date.
894 \def\TeXOSQueryWalkDateAsc#1#2#3#4{%
895   \atexosquery@walk{#1}{#2}{#3}{#4}{date}}%
896 }

\TeXOSQueryWalkDateDes As above, but sort by date in descending order.
897 \def\TeXOSQueryWalkDateDes#1#2#3#4{%
898   \atexosquery@walk{#1}{#2}{#3}{#4}{date\string-des}}%
899 }

\TeXOSQueryWalkSizeAsc As above, but sort by file size.
900 \def\TeXOSQueryWalkSizeAsc#1#2#3#4{%
901   \atexosquery@walk{#1}{#2}{#3}{#4}{size}}%
902 }

\TeXOSQueryWalkSizeDes As above, but sort by file size in descending order.
903 \def\TeXOSQueryWalkSizeDes#1#2#3#4{%
904   \atexosquery@walk{#1}{#2}{#3}{#4}{size\string-des}}%
905 }

\TeXOSQueryWalkNameAsc As above, but sort by file name.
906 \def\TeXOSQueryWalkNameAsc#1#2#3#4{%
907   \atexosquery@walk{#1}{#2}{#3}{#4}{name}}%
908 }

\TeXOSQueryWalkNameDes As above, but sort by file name in descending order.
909 \def\TeXOSQueryWalkNameDes#1#2#3#4{%
910   \atexosquery@walk{#1}{#2}{#3}{#4}{name\string-des}}%
911 }

\TeXOSQueryWalkNameIgnoreCaseAsc As above, but sort by file name (case-insensitive).
912 \def\TeXOSQueryWalkNameIgnoreCaseAsc#1#2#3#4{%
913   \atexosquery@walk{#1}{#2}{#3}{#4}{iname}}%
914 }

\TeXOSQueryWalkNameIgnoreCaseDes As above, but sort by file name (case-insensitive) in descending order.
915 \def\TeXOSQueryWalkNameIgnoreCaseDes#1#2#3#4{%
916   \atexosquery@walk{#1}{#2}{#3}{#4}{iname\string-des}}%
917 }

```

```

\TeXOSQueryWalkExtAsc As above, but sort by file extension.
918 \def\TeXOSQueryWalkExtAsc#1#2#3#4{%
919   @_texosquery@walk{#1}{#2}{#3}{#4}{ext}%
920 }

\TeXOSQueryWalkExtDes As above, but sort by file extension in descending order.
921 \def\TeXOSQueryWalkExtDes#1#2#3#4{%
922   @_texosquery@walk{#1}{#2}{#3}{#4}{ext\string-des}%
923 }

\TeXOSQueryFileURI Get the URI of the file given in the second argument.
924 \def\TeXOSQueryFileURI#1#2{\TeXOSQuery{#1}{\string-u}%
925   @_texosquery@argquote{\texosquerystripquotes{#2}}}

\TeXOSQueryFilePath Get the canonical path of the file given in the second argument.
926 \def\TeXOSQueryFilePath#1#2{\TeXOSQuery{#1}{\string-p}%
927   @_texosquery@argquote{\texosquerystripquotes{#2}}}

\TeXOSQueryDirName Get the canonical path of the directory containing the file given in the second argument.
928 \def\TeXOSQueryDirName#1#2{\TeXOSQuery{#1}{\string-e}%
929   @_texosquery@argquote{\texosquerystripquotes{#2}}}

```

3.1.3 Pattern Formats

There are two basic types of patterns: date/time or numeric. A pattern is stored in a control sequence using custom markup that's easier for TeX to parse than it would be to parse strings in the form YYYY-MM or #,##0. This internal pattern format can be obtained through capturing the output of `texosquery`'s -D action, but patterns can also be constructed using

```
\texosquerydefpattern{\langle cs \rangle}{\langle pattern specs \rangle}
```

The pattern is stored in `\langle cs \rangle`. The `\langle pattern specs \rangle` depend on whether a date-time or numeric pattern is required. For a date-time pattern, each date/time element is identified using

```
\texosquerydtf{\langle n \rangle}{\langle identifier \rangle}
```

where `\langle identifier \rangle` identifies the element type (such as M for month or s for seconds) and `\langle n \rangle` indicates how the element should be formatted, where `\langle n \rangle` is an integer from 1 to 4. For example if `\langle n \rangle` is 2 and `\langle identifier \rangle` is M, then this indicates the MM format, which produces a two-digit number.

Since it's rather cumbersome to keep typing `\texosquerydtf` and it can make for rather hard to read code, `\texosquerydefpattern` locally redefines `\%` to expand to `\texosquerydtf`. This means that if you do, for example:

```
\texosquerydefpattern{\pattern}{\%2d/\%2M/\%4y}
```

then `\pattern` is defined to

```
\texosquerydtf 2d/\texosquerydtf 2M/\texosquerydtf 4y
```

When simply used within the document, this just expands to the pattern format. For example:

```
Pattern: \pattern.
```

will display “Pattern: dd/MM/yyyy” in the PDF. However, when used with `\texosqueryfmtdate`, the definition of `\texosquerydtf` changes to reproduce the required date/time element.

For example:

```
\texosquerydefpattern{\pattern}{\%2d/\%2M/\%4y \%2H:\%2m:\%2s \%2Z}
```

```
Pattern: \pattern.
```

```
\TeXOSQueryDateTime{\datetimedata}
```

```
\ifx\datetimedata\empty  
    Query Failed!  
\else  
    \expandafter\texosqueryfmtdate\expandafter\pattern\datetimedata  
\fi
```

The numeric patterns are rather more complicated. The $\langle pattern\ specs\rangle$ now needs to use the following formats:

```
\texosquerypatnum{\langle+ve/-ve numeric pattern\rangle}
```

This is a numeric pattern applied to a number regardless of whether the number is positive or negative. (If negative, the minus sign is automatically inserted.) This is rather a long and cumbersome command to type, so `\texosquerydefpattern` locally defines `\numfmt` to expand to it.

```
\texosquerypatplusminus{\langle+ve numeric pattern\rangle}{\langle-ve numeric pattern\rangle}
```

This provides a pattern $\langle+ve\ numeric\ pattern\rangle$ to use if the number is positive and a pattern $\langle-ve\ numeric\ pattern\rangle$ to use if the number is negative. Again `\texosquerydefpattern` locally defines a shortcut, `\pmnumfmt`, to expand to this command.

```
\texosquerypatsinum{\langle decimal pattern\rangle}{\langle mantissa pattern\rangle}
```

This provides a pattern to use for SI numbers where $\langle decimal\ pattern\rangle$ is a pattern for the decimal number part (before the exponent symbol) and $\langle mantissa\rangle$ is the pattern for the integer part in the mantissa (after the exponent symbol). The locally defined shortcut is `\sinumfmt`. The $\langle decimal\ pattern\rangle$ will typically be in the form:

```
\texosquerypatdec{\langle integer pattern\rangle}{\langle fraction pattern\rangle}
```

This indicates a decimal pattern where the $\langle integer\ pattern\rangle$ is applied to the part before the decimal separator and $\langle fraction\ pattern\rangle$ is applied to the part after the separator. The shortcut is `\decfmt`.

```
\texosquerypatprefixcurrency{\langle decimal pattern\rangle}{\langle text\rangle}
```

This indicates a currency pattern with a prefixed currency symbol where $\langle text \rangle$ is inserted before the currency symbol. The shortcut is `\pcur`. The $\langle decimal\ pattern \rangle$ will typically use `\texosquerypatdec{\langle int \rangle}{\langle frac \rangle}`. (Similarly for the following.)

```
\texosquerypatprefixcurrency{\langle decimal\ pattern \rangle}{\langle text \rangle}
```

This indicates an international currency pattern with a prefixed international currency symbol where $\langle text \rangle$ is inserted before the symbol. The shortcut is `\picur`.

```
\texosquerypatsuffixcurrency{\langle decimal\ pattern \rangle}{\langle text \rangle}
```

This indicates a currency pattern with a suffixed international currency symbol where $\langle text \rangle$ is inserted after the currency symbol. The shortcut is `\scur`.

```
\texosquerypatsuffixcurrency{\langle decimal\ pattern \rangle}{\langle text \rangle}
```

This indicates an international currency pattern with a suffixed international currency symbol where $\langle text \rangle$ is inserted after the symbol. The shortcut is `\sicur`.

```
\texosquerypatprefixpercent{\langle decimal\ pattern \rangle}{\langle text \rangle}
```

This indicates a percentage pattern with a prefixed percent symbol where $\langle text \rangle$ is inserted before the symbol. The shortcut is `\ppct`.

```
\texosquerypatsuffixpercent{\langle decimal\ pattern \rangle}{\langle text \rangle}
```

This indicates a percentage pattern with a suffixed percent symbol where $\langle text \rangle$ is inserted after the symbol. The shortcut is `\spct`.

```
\texosquerypatprefixpermill{\langle decimal\ pattern \rangle}{\langle text \rangle}
```

This indicates a per-mill pattern with a prefixed per-mill symbol where $\langle text \rangle$ is inserted before the symbol. The shortcut is `\ppml`.

```
\texosquerypatsuffixpermill{\langle decimal\ pattern \rangle}{\langle text \rangle}
```

This indicates a per-mill pattern with a suffixed per-mill symbol where $\langle text \rangle$ is inserted after the symbol. The shortcut is `\spml`.

Important Note: The integer parts $\langle integer\ part \rangle$, $\langle fraction\ part \rangle$ and $\langle mantissa \rangle$ must have *exactly* ten digit identifiers. (T_EX can't reach 11 digit numbers.)

There are two types of digit identifiers:

```
\texosquerypatdigit
```

This indicates a digit that must be displayed, even if it's not significant (for example a leading zero). The shortcut command is `\0` (backslash zero).

\texosquerypatdigitnozero

This indicates a digit that should only be displayed if it's significant. (For example, if it's a leading zero, it's not shown.) The shortcut command is \# (backslash hash).

The number group separator can be inserted using

\texosquerypatgroupsep

The shortcut command is \, (backslash comma).

The sign can be inserted using

\texosquerypatminus

This ensures the sign is displayed even if the number is positive. The shortcut command is \- (backslash hyphen).

Here's an example of a decimal pattern:

The pattern can be applied to a number using `\texosqueryfmtnumber`:

```
\texosqueryfmtnumber{\numpattern}{123}{4567}{2}
```

which produces: 12,345.67 (the group and decimal separators can be redefined as appropriate).

Here's an example of a scientific number:

The pattern can be applied to a number:

```
\texosqueryfmtnumber{\sinumpattern}{1}{234567}{3}
```

which produces: 1.234567E+03

Here's an integer pattern:

```
\texosquerydefpattern{\intpattern}{%
\patnumfmt{\#\!,\#\#\#\!,\#\#\#\!\!,\#\#\!0\}}}
```

The pattern applied to a number:

```
\texosqueryfmtnumber{\intpattern}{123}{4567}{2}
```

which produces: 12,345 (the fractional part has been omitted).

Here's a currency pattern that applies a different format for positive and negative numbers:

This uses the $\langle text \rangle$ part of `\pcur` to insert the sign before the currency symbol (but only for negative values).

```
\texosqueryfmtnumber{\curpattern}{-1234567}{0}{0}
```

This produces: $-\$12,345,678.00$ (again the symbol and separators can be redefined as appropriate).

Here's an example of a percentage pattern:

```
\texosquerydefpattern{\pcpattern}{%
  \numfmt{\spt{\#\!, \#\#\#, \#\#\#\!, \#\#\#0\{}}}}
```

The pattern can similarly be applied to a number using `\texosqueryfmtnumber`.

`\texosquerydtf` Date/time format placeholder. The second argument is the placeholder character and the first argument is the number of occurrences of that character in the placeholder. The default definition just converts it back to pattern format used by Java's [SimpleDateFormat class](#). The pattern interprets ≥ 4 as a single case, so this will only produce a maximum of four characters.

```
930 \def\texosquerydtf#1#2{%
  931   \ifcase#1
  932     \or
  933     #2%
  934     \or
  935     #2#2%
  936     \or
  937     #2#2#2%
  938   \else
  939     #2#2#2#2%
  940   \fi
  941 }
```

The following commands are used to display the pattern in the document text to reproduce the pattern string recognised by Java. This is provided for debugging to check the pattern. In most cases the pattern will be applied to a number rather than simply displayed.

`\texosquerypatstr` Quoted string contained in number format.

```
942 \def\texosquerypatstr#1{'#1'}
```

`\texosquerypatquote` Literal quote contained in number format.

```
943 \def\texosquerypatquote{,}
```

Number format place holders.

`\texosquerypatplusminus`

```
944 \def\texosquerypatplusminus#1#2{#1;#2}
```

`\texosquerypatnum`

```
945 \def\texosquerypatnum#1{#1}
```

```

\texosquerypatsinum
946 \def\texosquerypatsinum#1#2{\#1E#2}

\texosquerypatdec
947 \def\texosquerypatdec#1#2{\#1.#2}

\texosquerypatprefixcurrency First argument is a number, the second is optional text before the currency symbol. This will require UTF-8 support otherwise it will need redefining as appropriate. (Similarly for the other currency commands and for the per-mill commands.)
948 \def\texosquerypatprefixcurrency#1#2{\#2\#1}

\texosquerypatprefixicurrency As above but use international currency symbol.
949 \def\texosquerypatprefixicurrency#1#2{\#2\#1}

\texosquerypatsuffixcurrency First argument is a number, the second is optional text after the currency symbol.
950 \def\texosquerypatsuffixcurrency#1#2{\#1\#2}

\texosquerypatsuffixicurrency As above but use international currency symbol.
951 \def\texosquerypatsuffixicurrency#1#2{\#1\#2}

\texosquerypatdigit
952 \def\texosquerypatdigit{0}

\texosquerypatdigitnozero
953 \def\texosquerypatdigitnozero{\#}

\texosquerypatminus
954 \def\texosquerypatminus{-}

\texosquerypatgroupsep
955 \def\texosquerypatgroupsep{,}

\texosquerypatprefixpercent The first argument is the value, the second argument is optional text before the percent symbol.
956 \def\texosquerypatprefixpercent#1#2{\#2\%#1}

\texosquerypatsuffixpercent The first argument is the value, the second argument is optional text after the percent symbol.
957 \def\texosquerypatsuffixpercent#1#2{\#1\%#2}

\texosquerypatprefixpermill The first argument is the value, the second argument is optional text before the per-mill symbol.
958 \def\texosquerypatprefixpermill#1#2{\#2‰#1}

\texosquerypatsuffixpermill The first argument is the value, the second argument is optional text after the per-mill symbol.
959 \def\texosquerypatsuffixpermill#1#2{\#1‰#2}

```

\@texosquery@pattern@shortcuts Provide much shorter cuts for the convenience of directly defining patterns with \texosquerydefpattern.

```
960 \def\@texosquery@pattern@shortcuts{%
961   \def\%{\noexpand\texosquerydtf}%
962   \def\0{\noexpand\texosquerypatdigit}%
963   \def\#{\noexpand\texosquerypatdigitnozero}%
964   \def\-{ \noexpand\texosquerypatminus}%
965   \def\,{ \noexpand\texosquerypatgroupsep}%
966   \def\numfmt{\noexpand\texosquerypatnum}%
967   \def\pnumfmt{\noexpand\texosquerypatplusminus}%
968   \def\sinumfmt{\noexpand\texosquerypatsinum}%
969   \def\decfmt{\noexpand\texosquerypatdec}%
970   \def\pcur{\noexpand\texosquerypatprefixcurrency}%
971   \def\picur{\noexpand\texosquerypatprefixicurrency}%
972   \def\scur{\noexpand\texosquerypatsuffixcurrency}%
973   \def\sicur{\noexpand\texosquerypatsuffixicurrency}%
974   \def\ppct{\noexpand\texosquerypatprefixpercent}%
975   \def\spct{\noexpand\texosquerypatsuffixpercent}%
976   \def\ppml{\noexpand\texosquerypatprefixpermill}%
977   \def\spml{\noexpand\texosquerypatsuffixpermill}%
978 }
```

\texosquerydefpattern Define a new pattern using the shortcut markup. The first argument is the name of the control sequence in which to store the pattern provided in the second argument. Be careful of any fragile commands within the second argument. They will need protecting!

```
979 \def\texosquerydefpattern#1#2{%
980   \begingroup
981   \@texosquery@pattern@shortcuts
982   \@texosquery@edef\x{\endgroup\def\noexpand#1{\#2}}\x
983 }
```

3.1.4 Applying Date-Time Patterns

In order to apply date-time patterns, we need all the information about the date or time we're trying to format.

1. Era needed by the G designator. Java identifies the era by an integer (0 = BC and 1 = AD).
2. Era text (e.g. AD) can be supplied by a macro.
3. Year needed by the y designator.
4. Week year needed by the Y designator.
5. Month in year needed by the M or L designators.
6. Month name needed by the M or L designators. This can be provided as macros that convert the month number to the name. Four macros are needed: short, full, standalone short and standalone full.

7. Week in year needed by the `w` designator.
8. Week in month needed by the `W` designator.
9. Day in year needed by the `D` designator.
10. Day in month needed by the `d` designator.
11. Day of week in month needed by the `F` designator.
12. Day name in week needed by the `E` designator. This can be provided as a macros that accepts the day of week number. The full form is needed for 4 letter patterns otherwise a short form.
13. Day number of week (1 = Monday, 7 = Sunday) needed by the `u` designator. This means that the above day of week name macros needs to use Monday=1 base indexing. This means that `\pgfcalendarweekdayname` can't be used directly.
14. AM/PM identifier needed by the `a` designator. Assume 0 = AM and 1 = PM to match Java.
15. AM/PM text can be provided by a macro.
16. Hour of the day (0-23) needed by the `H` designator.
17. Hour in day (1-24) needed by the `k` designator.
18. Hour in am/pm (0-11) needed by the `K` designator.
19. Hour in am/pm (1-12) needed by the `h` designator.
20. Minute in hour needed by the `m` designator.
21. Second in minute needed by the `s` designator.
22. Millisecond needed by the `S` designator.
23. Time zone needed by the `z`, `Z` and `X` designators. This will require macros for converting the time zone to each of those formats.

Supply a general utility command that has enough arguments to pass all the above information. A higher level user command can then be provided that determines all the arguments to provide an easier interface.

The arguments need to be the pattern followed by `{<era id>}{<year>}{<week year>}{<month>}{<week in year>}{<week in month>}{<day in year>}{<day in month>}{<day of week in month>}{<day number of week>}{<am/pm id>}{<hour of day (H)>}{<hour in day (k)>}{<hour in am/pm (K)>}{<hour in am/pm (h)>}{<minute in hour>}{<second in minute>}{<millisecond>}{<time zone>}`. The arguments must all be integers except for the time zone which must be in the form `{<TZh>}{<TZm>}{<id>}{<dst flag>}`. These are the time zone hour and min offsets, time zone ID and daylight saving flag (1 if daylight saving in effect otherwise 0). These arguments can all be obtained using the `--date-time / -M` action.

We'll need some helper macros to get around the nine argument maximum limit.

```
\texosqueryfmtdatetime The general utility command to format a pattern. The first argument is the pattern. After  
that are the date-time data arguments.
```

```
984 \def\texosqueryfmtdatetime#1{  
985   \def\@texosquery@fmt@dt@pattern{\#1}  
986   \@texosquery@fmt@getera  
987 }
```

All the remaining arguments except for the time zone must be integers. These are padded using `\@texosquery@paddigits`.

```
\@texosquery@fmt@getera
```

```
988 \def\@texosquery@fmt@getera#1{  
989   \edef\@texosquery@fmt@G{\@texosquery@paddigits{\#1}}%  
990   \@texosquery@fmt@getyear  
991 }
```

```
\@texosquery@fmt@getyear
```

```
992 \def\@texosquery@fmt@getyear#1{  
993   \edef\@texosquery@fmt@y{\@texosquery@paddigits{\#1}}%  
994   \@texosquery@fmt@getweekyear  
995 }
```

```
\@texosquery@fmt@getweekyear
```

```
996 \def\@texosquery@fmt@getweekyear#1{  
997   \edef\@texosquery@fmt@Y{\@texosquery@paddigits{\#1}}%  
998   \@texosquery@fmt@getmonth  
999 }
```

```
\@texosquery@fmt@getmonth
```

```
1000 \def\@texosquery@fmt@getmonth#1{  
1001   \edef\@texosquery@fmt@M{\@texosquery@paddigits{\#1}}%  
1002   \let\@texosquery@fmt@L\@texosquery@fmt@M  
1003   \@texosquery@fmt@getweekinyear  
1004 }
```

```
\@texosquery@fmt@getweekinyear
```

```
1005 \def\@texosquery@fmt@getweekinyear#1{  
1006   \edef\@texosquery@fmt@w{\@texosquery@paddigits{\#1}}%  
1007   \@texosquery@fmt@getweekinmonth  
1008 }
```

```
\@texosquery@fmt@getweekinmonth
```

```
1009 \def\@texosquery@fmt@getweekinmonth#1{  
1010   \edef\@texosquery@fmt@W{\@texosquery@paddigits{\#1}}%  
1011   \@texosquery@fmt@getdayinyear  
1012 }
```

```

\@texosquery@fmt@getdayinyear
1013 \def\@texosquery@fmt@getdayinyear#1{%
1014   \edef\@texosquery@fmt@D{\@texosquery@paddigits{#1}}%
1015   \@texosquery@fmt@getdayinmonth
1016 }

\@texosquery@fmt@getdayinmonth
1017 \def\@texosquery@fmt@getdayinmonth#1{%
1018   \edef\@texosquery@fmt@d{\@texosquery@paddigits{#1}}%
1019   \@texosquery@fmt@getdayofweekinmonth
1020 }

\@texosquery@fmt@getdayofweekinmonth
1021 \def\@texosquery@fmt@getdayofweekinmonth#1{%
1022   \edef\@texosquery@fmt@F{\@texosquery@paddigits{#1}}%
1023   \@texosquery@fmt@getdaynumberofweek
1024 }

\@texosquery@fmt@getdaynumberofweek
1025 \def\@texosquery@fmt@getdaynumberofweek#1{%
1026   \edef\@texosquery@fmt@u{\@texosquery@paddigits{#1}}%
1027   \let\@texosquery@fmt@E\@texosquery@fmt@u
1028   \@texosquery@fmt@getampm
1029 }

\@texosquery@fmt@getampm
1030 \def\@texosquery@fmt@getampm#1{%
1031   \edef\@texosquery@fmt@a{\@texosquery@paddigits{#1}}%
1032   \@texosquery@fmt@gethourindayH
1033 }

\@texosquery@fmt@gethourindayH
1034 \def\@texosquery@fmt@gethourindayH#1{%
1035   \edef\@texosquery@fmt@H{\@texosquery@paddigits{#1}}%
1036   \@texosquery@fmt@gethourindayK
1037 }

\@texosquery@fmt@gethourindayK
1038 \def\@texosquery@fmt@gethourindayK#1{%
1039   \edef\@texosquery@fmt@k{\@texosquery@paddigits{#1}}%
1040   \@texosquery@fmt@gethourinampmK
1041 }

\@texosquery@fmt@gethourinampmK
1042 \def\@texosquery@fmt@gethourinampmK#1{%
1043   \edef\@texosquery@fmt@K{\@texosquery@paddigits{#1}}%
1044   \@texosquery@fmt@gethourinampmh
1045 }

```

```

\@texosquery@fmt@gethourinampm
1046 \def\@texosquery@fmt@gethourinampmh#1{%
1047   \edef\@texosquery@fmt@h{\@texosquery@paddigits{#1}}%
1048   \@texosquery@fmt@getminute
1049 }

\@texosquery@fmt@getminute
1050 \def\@texosquery@fmt@getminute#1{%
1051   \edef\@texosquery@fmt@m{\@texosquery@paddigits{#1}}%
1052   \@texosquery@fmt@getsecond
1053 }

\@texosquery@fmt@getsecond
1054 \def\@texosquery@fmt@getsecond#1{%
1055   \edef\@texosquery@fmt@s{\@texosquery@paddigits{#1}}%
1056   \@texosquery@fmt@getmillisecond
1057 }

\@texosquery@fmt@getmillisecond
1058 \def\@texosquery@fmt@getmillisecond#1{%
1059   \edef\@texosquery@fmt@S{\@texosquery@paddigits{#1}}%
1060   \@texosquery@fmt@gettimezone
1061 }

\@texosquery@fmt@gettimezone
1062 \def\@texosquery@fmt@gettimezone#1{%
1063   \def\@texosquery@fmt@Z{#1}%
1064   \def\@texosquery@fmt@z{#1}%
1065   \def\@texosquery@fmt@X{#1}%

      All data now supplied. Temporarily redefine pattern markup and process the pattern.

1066   \begingroup
1067     \@texosquery@setup@dtpattern
1068     \@texosquery@fmt@dt@pattern
1069   \endgroup
1070 }

\@texosquery@setup@dtpattern
1071 \def\@texosquery@setup@dtpattern{%
1072   \let\texosquerydtf\@texosquery@fmt@dtf
1073   \let\texosquerypatstr\texosquerypatfmtstr
1074   \let\texosquerypatquote\texosquerypatfmtquote
1075 }

\@texosquery@paddigits@pos Pad positive number to 10 digits. TEX can't reach 11 digits, so this is the maximum representation.
1076 \def\@texosquery@paddigits@pos#1{%
1077   \ifnum#1<10
1078     00000000\#1

```

```

1079  \else
1080   \ifnum#1<100
1081     0000000\number#1
1082   \else
1083     \ifnum#1<1000
1084       000000\number#1
1085     \else
1086       \ifnum#1<10000
1087         00000\number#1
1088     \else
1089       \ifnum#1<100000
1090         0000\number#1
1091     \else
1092       \ifnum#1<1000000
1093         000\number#1
1094     \else
1095       \ifnum#1<10000000
1096         00\number#1
1097     \else
1098       \ifnum#1<100000000
1099         0\number#1
1100     \else
1101       \ifnum#1<1000000000
1102         0\number#1
1103       \else
1104         \number#1
1105       \fi
1106     \fi
1107   \fi
1108 \fi
1109 \fi
1110 \fi
1111 \fi
1112 \fi
1113 \fi
1114 }

```

\@texosquery@paddigits This will expand to 11 characters (sign followed by 10 digits).

```

1115 \def\@texosquery@paddigits#1{%
1116   \ifnum#1<0
      Move the minus sign outside.
1117   -\expandafter\@texosquery@paddigits@pos\expandafter
1118     {\@texosquery@gobble#1}%
1119   \else
1120     +\@texosquery@paddigits@pos{#1}%
1121   \fi
1122 }

```

\@texosquery@paddigits@trailing Pad trailing zeros.

```

1123 \def\@texosquery@paddigits@trailing#1{%
1124   \expandafter\@texosquery@tenoften@then@gobble
1125   #10000000000\@texosquery@end@tenoften
1126 }

@texosquery@tenoften@then@gobble
1127 \def\@texosquery@tenoften@then@gobble#1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9{%
1128   #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9%
1129   \@texosquery@lastoften@gobble
1130 }

\@texosquery@lastoften@gobble
1131 \def\@texosquery@lastoften@gobble#1#2\@texosquery@end@tenoften{#1}

    Provide commands to select certain digits. (Sign not included.)

\@texosquery@firstoften First of ten.
1132 \def\@texosquery@firstoften#1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9{%
1133   #1%
    Grab tenth argument and discard.
1134   \@texosquery@gobble
1135 }

\@texosquery@secondoften Second of ten.
1136 \def\@texosquery@secondoften#1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9{%
1137   #2%
    Grab tenth argument and discard.
1138   \@texosquery@gobble
1139 }

\@texosquery@thirdoften Third of ten.
1140 \def\@texosquery@thirdoften#1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9{%
1141   #3%
    Grab tenth argument and discard.
1142   \@texosquery@gobble
1143 }

\@texosquery@fourthoften Fourth of ten.
1144 \def\@texosquery@fourthoften#1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9{%
1145   #4%
    Grab tenth argument and discard.
1146   \@texosquery@gobble
1147 }

\@texosquery@fifthoften Fifth of ten.
1148 \def\@texosquery@fifthoften#1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9{%
1149   #5%

```

```

Grab tenth argument and discard.
1150 \@texosquery@gobble
1151 }

\@texosquery@sixthoften Sixth of ten.
1152 \def\@texosquery@sixthoften#1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9{%
1153 #6%
    Grab tenth argument and discard.
1154 \@texosquery@gobble
1155 }

\@texosquery@seventhoften Seventh of ten.
1156 \def\@texosquery@seventhoften#1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9{%
1157 #7%
    Grab tenth argument and discard.
1158 \@texosquery@gobble
1159 }

\@texosquery@eighthoften Eighth of ten.
1160 \def\@texosquery@eighthoften#1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9{%
1161 #8%
    Grab tenth argument and discard.
1162 \@texosquery@gobble
1163 }

\@texosquery@ninthoften Ninth of ten.
1164 \def\@texosquery@ninthoften#1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9{%
1165 #9%
    Grab tenth argument and discard.
1166 \@texosquery@gobble
1167 }

\@texosquery@tenthsoften Tenth of ten.
1168 \def\@texosquery@tenthsoften#1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9{%
1169 \@texosquery@firstofone
1170 }

Now macros to select first  $n$  of ten.

@texosquery@firsttwooften First two of ten.
1171 \def\@texosquery@firsttwooften#1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9{%
1172 #1#2%
    Grab tenth argument and discard.
1173 \@texosquery@gobble
1174 }

```

```

@texosquery@firstthreeoften First three of ten.
1175 \def\@texosquery@firstthreeoften#1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9{%
1176 #1#2#3%
    Grab tenth argument and discard.
1177 \@texosquery@gobble
1178 }

@texosquery@firstfouroften First four of ten.
1179 \def\@texosquery@firstfouroften#1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9{%
1180 #1#2#3#4%
    Grab tenth argument and discard.
1181 \@texosquery@gobble
1182 }

@texosquery@firstfiveoften First five of ten.
1183 \def\@texosquery@firstfiveoften#1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9{%
1184 #1#2#3#4#5%
    Grab tenth argument and discard.
1185 \@texosquery@gobble
1186 }

@texosquery@firstsixoften First six of ten.
1187 \def\@texosquery@firstsixoften#1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9{%
1188 #1#2#3#4#5#6%
    Grab tenth argument and discard.
1189 \@texosquery@gobble
1190 }

@texosquery@firstsevenoften First seven of ten.
1191 \def\@texosquery@firstsevenoften#1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9{%
1192 #1#2#3#4#5#6#7%
    Grab tenth argument and discard.
1193 \@texosquery@gobble
1194 }

@texosquery@firsteightoften First eight of ten.
1195 \def\@texosquery@firsteightoften#1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9{%
1196 #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8%
    Grab tenth argument and discard.
1197 \@texosquery@gobble
1198 }

@texosquery@firstnineoften First nine of ten.
1199 \def\@texosquery@firstnineoften#1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9{%
1200 #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9%

```

Grab tenth argument and discard.

```
1201 \@texosquery@gobble  
1202 }
```

@texosquery@alltenoften All ten.

```
1203 \def\@texosquery@alltenoften#1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9{  
1204 #1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9%  
1205 \@texosquery@firstofone  
1206 }
```

Select last n of ten.

@texosquery@lasttwooften Last two of ten.

```
1207 \def\@texosquery@lasttwooften#1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9{  
1208 #9%  
1209 \@texosquery@firstofone  
1210 }
```

@texosquery@lastthreeoften Last three of ten.

```
1211 \def\@texosquery@lastthreeoften#1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9{  
1212 #8#9%  
1213 \@texosquery@firstofone  
1214 }
```

@texosquery@lastfouroften Last four of ten.

```
1215 \def\@texosquery@lastfouroften#1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9{  
1216 #7#8#9%  
1217 \@texosquery@firstofone  
1218 }
```

@texosquery@lastfiveoften Last five of ten.

```
1219 \def\@texosquery@lastfiveoften#1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9{  
1220 #6#7#8#9%  
1221 \@texosquery@firstofone  
1222 }
```

@texosquery@lastsixoften Last six of ten.

```
1223 \def\@texosquery@lastsixoften#1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9{  
1224 #5#6#7#8#9%  
1225 \@texosquery@firstofone  
1226 }
```

@texosquery@lastsevenoften Last seven of ten.

```
1227 \def\@texosquery@lastsevenoften#1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9{  
1228 #4#5#6#7#8#9%  
1229 \@texosquery@firstofone  
1230 }
```

```

@texosquery@lasteighthoften Last eight of ten.
1231 \def\@texosquery@lasteighthoften#1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9{%
1232 #3#4#5#6#7#8#9%
1233 \@texosquery@firstofone
1234 }

@texosquery@lastnineoften Last nine of ten.
1235 \def\@texosquery@lastnineoften#1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9{%
1236 #2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9%
1237 \@texosquery@firstofone
1238 }

\@texosquery@fmtminus Minus symbol for use in date-time patterns.
1239 \def\@texosquery@fmtminus{\texosquery@fmtminus}

\@texosquery@fmtplus Plus symbol for use in date-time patterns. Omit by default.
1240 \def\@texosquery@fmtplus{ }

\@texosquery@fmtsign Plus or minus sign for use in date-time patterns.
1241 \def\@texosquery@fmtsign#1{%
1242 \ifx#1+\@texosquery@fmtplus\else\@texosquery@fmtminus\fi
1243 }

\@texosquery@atleastonedigit At least one digit with leading zeros removed.
1244 \def\@texosquery@atleastonedigit#1{%
1245 \ifnum#1<0
1246 \@texosquery@fmtminus\number-#1
1247 \else
1248 \number#1
1249 \fi
1250 }

\@texosquery@atleastfourdigits At least four digits, possible padded with zeros to make up four. The first argument is the sign, then follow the ten digits.
1251 \def\@texosquery@atleastfourdigits#1{%
1252 \@texosquery@at@leastfourdigits#1\@texosquery@end@atleastfourdigits
1253 }

\@texosquery@at@leastfourdigits At least four digits, possible padded with zeros to make up four. The first argument is the sign, then follow the ten digits.
1254 \def\@texosquery@at@leastfourdigits#1#2\@texosquery@end@atleastfourdigits{%
1255 \@texosquery@fmtsign{#1}%
1256 \ifnum#2<1000
1257 \@texosquery@lastfouroften#2%
1258 \else
1259 \number#2
1260 \fi
1261 }

```

```

@texosquery@threedigitsexactly Exactly three digits.
1262 \def\@texosquery@threedigitsexactly#1{%
1263   \@texosquery@threedigits@exactly#1\@texosquery@threedigits@exactly
1264 }%

@texosquery@threedigits@exactly Exactly three digits.
1265 \def\@texosquery@threedigits@exactly#1#2\@texosquery@threedigits@exactly{%
1266   \@texosquery@fmtsign{#1}%
1267   \@texosquery@lastthreeoften#2%
1268 }%

\@texosquery@twodigitsexactly Exactly two digits.
1269 \def\@texosquery@twodigitsexactly#1{%
1270   \@texosquery@twodigits@exactly#1\@texosquery@twodigits@exactly
1271 }%

\@texosquery@twodigits@exactly Exactly two digits.
1272 \def\@texosquery@twodigits@exactly#1#2\@texosquery@twodigits@exactly{%
1273   \@texosquery@fmtsign{#1}%
1274   \@texosquery@lasttwooften#2%
1275 }%

\@texosquery@fmt@dtf  \@texosquery@fmt@dtf{\langle n\rangle}{\langle designator\rangle}
When formatting a date-time pattern \texosquery@dtf will temporarily be redefined to this command. This command indicates the format obtained by \langle n\rangle instances of \langle designator\rangle. For example, \{2\}\{M\} indicates the format MM. This command tests for \texosquery@fmt@pat{\langle format\rangle}, which should take a single argument. If defined, that's used, otherwise use one of the numeric commands defined above. The locale package defines \texosquery@fmt@pat{MMM} and so on to use the locale's month names etc.
1276 \def\@texosquery@fmt@dtf#1#2{%
1277   \@texosquery@ifundef{\@texosquery@fmt@#2}%
1278   {\@texosquery@warn{Unknown date-time pattern designator '#2'}}%
1279   {%
1280     \ifcase#1
1281     \or
1282       \@texosquery@ifundef{\texosquery@fmt@pat#2}%
1283       {%
1284         \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter
1285           \@texosquery@atleastonedigit
1286           \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter
1287             {\csname @texosquery@fmt@#2\endcsname}%
1288       }%
1289       {%
1290         \csname texosquery@fmt@#2\expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\endcsname
1291           \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter
1292             {\csname @texosquery@fmt@#2\endcsname}%
1293       }%
1294     \or

```

```

1295     \@texosquery@ifundef{texosqueryfmtpat#2#2}%
1296     {%
1297         \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter
1298             \@texosquery@twodigitsexactly
1299             \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter
1300                 {\csname @texosquery@fmt@#2\endcsname}%
1301     }%
1302     {%
1303         \csname texosqueryfmtpat#2#2\expandafter\expandafter\expandafter
1304             \endcsname \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter
1305                 {\csname @texosquery@fmt@#2\endcsname}%
1306     }%
1307     \or
1308     \@texosquery@ifundef{texosqueryfmtpat#2#2#2}%
1309     {%
1310         \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter
1311             \@texosquery@threedigitsexactly
1312             \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter
1313                 {\csname @texosquery@fmt@#2\endcsname}%
1314     }%
1315     {%
1316         \csname texosqueryfmtpat#2#2#2\expandafter\expandafter\expandafter
1317             \endcsname \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter
1318                 {\csname @texosquery@fmt@#2\endcsname}%
1319     }%
1320     \else
1321     \@texosquery@ifundef{texosqueryfmtpat#2#2#2#2}%
1322     {%
1323         \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter
1324             \@texosquery@atleastfourdigits
1325             \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter
1326                 {\csname @texosquery@fmt@#2\endcsname}%
1327     }%
1328     {%
1329         \csname texosqueryfmtpat#2#2#2#2\expandafter\expandafter\expandafter
1330             \endcsname \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter
1331                 {\csname @texosquery@fmt@#2\endcsname}%
1332     }%
1333     \fi
1334 }%
1335 }

```

Provide default commands for the time zone designators, since the time zone isn't supplied as a single integer.

\texosqueryfmttimezonehr Allow for -0 so append 1 to hour in test.

```

1336 \def\texosqueryfmttimezonehr#1{%
1337   \ifnum#1<0\@texosquery@fmtminus
1338     \ifnum#1>-10 0\fi\number-#1
1339   \else

```

```

1340     +\ifnum#1<10 0\fi\number#1
1341 \fi
1342 }

\texosqueryfmttimezonenumhr Like the above, but don't zero-pad or prefix with plus sign.
1343 \def\texosqueryfmttimezonenumhr#1{%
1344   \ifnum#1<0@\texosquery@fmtminus
1345   \number-#1
1346 \else
1347   \number#1
1348 \fi
1349 }

\texosqueryfmttimezonemin
1350 \def\texosqueryfmttimezonemin#1{%
1351   \ifnum#1<10 0\fi\number#1
1352 }

@texosquery@firstoffour
1353 \def@texosquery@firstoffour#1#2#3#4{#1}

@texosquery@secondoffour
1354 \def@texosquery@secondoffour#1#2#3#4{#2}

@texosquery@thirdoffour
1355 \def@texosquery@thirdoffour#1#2#3#4{#3}

@texosquery@fourthoffour
1356 \def@texosquery@fourthoffour#1#2#3#4{#4}

\texosqueryshorttimezone Maps id to short time zone display name. This will need redefining as appropriate. The default simply expands to the ID. Mappings can be obtained for a particular locale using the -Z or --time-zones action.
1357 \def\texosqueryshorttimezone#1{#1}

\texosqueryshortdstzone Maps id to short daylight saving time zone display name. This will need redefining as appropriate. The default simply expands to the ID followed by (DST).
1358 \def\texosqueryshortdstzone#1{#1 (DST)}

\texosquerylongtimezone Maps id to long time zone display name. This will need redefining as appropriate. The default simply expands to the ID.
1359 \def\texosquerylongtimezone#1{#1}

\texosquerylongdstzone Maps id to long daylight saving time zone display name. This will need redefining as appropriate. The default simply expands to the ID followed by (DST).
1360 \def\texosquerylongdstzone#1{#1 (DST)}

```

```

\texosquerytimesep
1361 \def\texosquerytimesep{::}

\texosqueryfmpatz Default time zone format for z designator.
1362 \def\texosqueryfmpatz#1{%
1363   \expandafter\ifnum\@texosquery@fourthoffour#1=0
1364     \expandafter\texosqueryshorttimezone\expandafter{\@texosquery@thirdoffour#1}%
1365   \else
1366     \expandafter\texosqueryshortdstzone\expandafter{\@texosquery@thirdoffour#1}%
1367   \fi
1368 }

\texosqueryfmpatzz Default time zone format for zz designator.
1369 \def\texosqueryfmpatzz#1{%
1370   \expandafter\ifnum\@texosquery@fourthoffour#1=0
1371     \expandafter\texosqueryshorttimezone\expandafter{\@texosquery@thirdoffour#1}%
1372   \else
1373     \expandafter\texosqueryshortdstzone\expandafter{\@texosquery@thirdoffour#1}%
1374   \fi
1375 }

\texosqueryfmpatzzz Default time zone format for zzz designator.
1376 \def\texosqueryfmpatzzz#1{%
1377   \expandafter\ifnum\@texosquery@fourthoffour#1=0
1378     \expandafter\texosquerylongtimezone\expandafter{\@texosquery@thirdoffour#1}%
1379   \else
1380     \expandafter\texosquerylongdstzone\expandafter{\@texosquery@thirdoffour#1}%
1381   \fi
1382 }

\texosqueryfmpatzzzz Default time zone format for zzzz designator.
1383 \def\texosqueryfmpatzzzz#1{%
1384   \expandafter\ifnum\@texosquery@fourthoffour#1=0
1385     \expandafter\texosquerylongtimezone\expandafter{\@texosquery@thirdoffour#1}%
1386   \else
1387     \expandafter\texosquerylongdstzone\expandafter{\@texosquery@thirdoffour#1}%
1388   \fi
1389 }

\texosqueryfmpatZ Default time zone format for Z designator.
1390 \def\texosqueryfmpatZ#1{%
1391   \expandafter\texosqueryfmttimezonehr\expandafter
1392   {\@texosquery@firstoffour#1}%
1393   \expandafter\texosqueryfmttimezonemin\expandafter
1394   {\@texosquery@secondoffour#1}%
1395 }

\texosqueryfmpatZZ Default time zone format for ZZ designator.
1396 \def\texosqueryfmpatZZ#1{%

```

```

1397 \expandafter\texosqueryfmttimezonehr\expandafter
1398   {\@texosquery@firstoffour#1}%
1399 \expandafter\texosqueryfmttimezonemin\expandafter
1400   {\@texosquery@secondoffour#1}%
1401 }

\texosqueryfmtpatZZZ Default time zone format for ZZZ designator.
1402 \def\texosqueryfmtpatZZZ#1{%
1403   \expandafter\texosqueryfmttimezonehr\expandafter
1404   {\@texosquery@firstoffour#1}%
1405 \expandafter\texosqueryfmttimezonemin\expandafter
1406   {\@texosquery@secondoffour#1}%
1407 }

\texosqueryfmtpatZZZZ Default time zone format for ZZZZ designator.
1408 \def\texosqueryfmtpatZZZZ#1{%
1409   \expandafter\texosqueryfmttimezonehr\expandafter
1410   {\@texosquery@firstoffour#1}%
1411 \expandafter\texosqueryfmttimezonemin\expandafter
1412   {\@texosquery@secondoffour#1}%
1413 }

\texosqueryfmtpatX Default time zone format for X designator.
1414 \def\texosqueryfmtpatX#1{%
1415   \expandafter\texosqueryfmttimezonehr\expandafter
1416   {\@texosquery@firstoffour#1}%
1417 \texosquerytimesep
1418 \expandafter\texosqueryfmttimezonemin\expandafter
1419   {\@texosquery@secondoffour#1}%
1420 }

\texosqueryfmtpatXX Default time zone format for XX designator.
1421 \def\texosqueryfmtpatXX#1{%
1422   \expandafter\texosqueryfmttimezonehr\expandafter
1423   {\@texosquery@firstoffour#1}%
1424 \texosquerytimesep
1425 \expandafter\texosqueryfmttimezonemin\expandafter
1426   {\@texosquery@secondoffour#1}%
1427 }

\texosqueryfmtpatXXX Default time zone format for XXX designator.
1428 \def\texosqueryfmtpatXXX#1{%
1429   \expandafter\texosqueryfmttimezonehr\expandafter
1430   {\@texosquery@firstoffour#1}%
1431 \texosquerytimesep
1432 \expandafter\texosqueryfmttimezonemin\expandafter
1433   {\@texosquery@secondoffour#1}%
1434 }

```

```

\texosqueryfmtpatXXXX Default time zone format for XXXX designator.
1435 \def\texosqueryfmtpatXXXX#1{%
1436   \expandafter\texosqueryfmttimezonehr\expandafter
1437     {@\texosquery@firstoffour#1}%
1438   \texosquerytimesep
1439   \expandafter\texosqueryfmttimezonemin\expandafter
1440     {@\texosquery@secondoffour#1}%
1441 }

\texosqueryfmtpata Default am/pm designator for the a designator.
1442 \def\texosqueryfmtpata#1{%
1443   \ifnum#1=0 AM\else PM\fi
1444 }

\texosqueryfmtpataa Default am/pm for the aa designator. Just make it the same as the a designator.
1445 \def\texosqueryfmtpataa{\texosqueryfmtpata}

\texosqueryfmtpataaa Default am/pm for the aaa designator. Just make it the same as the a designator.
1446 \def\texosqueryfmtpataaa{\texosqueryfmtpata}

\texosqueryfmtpataaaa Default am/pm for the aaaa designator. Just make it the same as the a designator.
1447 \def\texosqueryfmtpataaaa{\texosqueryfmtpata}

\texosqueryfmtpatG Default era designator for the G designator.
1448 \def\texosqueryfmtpatG#1{%
1449   \ifnum#1=1 AD\else BC\fi
1450 }

\texosqueryfmtpatGG Default era for the GG designator. Just make it the same as the G designator.
1451 \def\texosqueryfmtpatGG{\texosqueryfmtpatG}

\texosqueryfmtpatGGG Default era for the GGG designator. Just make it the same as the G designator.
1452 \def\texosqueryfmtpatGGG{\texosqueryfmtpatG}

\texosqueryfmtpatGGGG Default era for the GGGG designator. Just make it the same as the G designator.
1453 \def\texosqueryfmtpatGGGG{\texosqueryfmtpatG}

```

3.1.5 Applying Numeric Patterns

```

\texosqueryfmtnumber \texosqueryfmtnumber{\langle pattern \rangle}{\langle int \rangle}{\langle frac \rangle}{\langle mantissa \rangle}
General purpose low-level number formatting command. The first argument <pattern> is the pattern. The other arguments are unformatted integers and must be present and not exceed 10 digits each. The <frac> part must not start with a sign. The minus sign should go at the start of <int> for negative numbers. The plus sign is optional for positive <int> or <mantissa> and not permitted in <frac>. The arguments may each be the actual numerical value or be a single control sequence whose replacement text is the value. Avoid anything more complicated than that.

```

This package doesn't provide a higher level command that can split a number into integer, fractional and mantissa parts.

```

1454 \def\texosqueryfmtnumber#1#2#3#4{%
1455   \begingroup
1456     \let\texosquerypatstr\texosquerypatfmtstr
1457     \let\texosquerypatquote\texosquerypatfmtquote
1458     \let\texosquerypatplusminus\texosquerypatfmt@plusminus
1459     \let\texosquerypatnum\texosquerypatfmt@num
1460     \let\texosquerypatsinum\texosquerypatfmt@sinum
1461     \let\texosquerypatdec\texosquerypatfmt@dec
1462     \let\texosquerypatprefixcurrency\texosquery@patfmt@prefixcurrency
1463     \let\texosquerypatprefixicurrency\texosquery@patfmt@prefixicurrency
1464     \let\texosquerypatsuffixcurrency\texosquery@patfmt@suffixcurrency
1465     \let\texosquerypatsuffixicurrency\texosquery@patfmt@suffixicurrency
1466     \let\texosquerypatdigit\texosquerypatfmt@digit
1467     \let\texosquerypatdigitnozero\texosquerypatfmt@digitnozero
1468     \let\texosquerypatgroupsep\texosquerypatfmt@groupsep
1469     \let\texosquerypatprefixpercent\texosquery@patfmt@prefixpercent
1470     \let\texosquerypatsuffixpercent\texosquery@patfmt@suffixpercent
1471     \let\texosquerypatprefixpermill\texosquery@patfmt@prefixpermill
1472     \let\texosquerypatsuffixpermill\texosquery@patfmt@suffixpermill
1473     \let\texosquerypatminus\@texosquerypat@numfmt@sign
1474     \let\texosquerypatfmt@decsep\texosquerypatfmtdecsep

```

Allow for negative zero in the $\langle int \rangle$ part. To avoid overflow, first check for 0 and then append 1 to the number to catch -0.

```

1475 \edef\@texosquery@sgn{%
1476   \ifnum#2=0
1477     \expandafter\ifnum#21<0 -\else+\fi
1478   \else
1479     \ifnum#2<0 -\else+\fi
1480   \fi
1481 }

```

Allow for arguments passed as control sequences that expand to a number.

```

1482 \edef\@texosquery@int{\expandafter\@texosquery@paddigits
1483   \expandafter{\number#2}%
1484 \let\@texosquery@si@int\@texosquery@int

```

Can't use \number here as we'll lose any leading zeros.

```

1485 \edef\@texosquery@frac{\expandafter\@texosquery@paddigits@trailing
1486   \expandafter{\#3}%
1487 \let\@texosquery@si@frac\@texosquery@frac
1488 \edef\@texosquery@mantissa{\expandafter\@texosquery@paddigits
1489   \expandafter{\number#4}%

```

Is the mantissa non-zero?

```

1490 \ifnum#4=0\relax
1491 \else
1492   \expandafter\ifx\@texosquery@sgn-%
1493     \edef\@texosquery@int{\expandafter

```

```

1494           \@texosquery@paddigits@pos\expandafter{\number-#2} }%
1495     \else
1496       \edef\@texosquery@int{\@texosquery@paddigits@pos{#2}}%
1497   \fi
Shift.
1498   \ifnum#4<0
1499     \expandafter\@texosquery@neg@shift\expandafter{\number-#4} }%
1500   \else
1501     \@texosquery@pos@shift{#4}%
1502   \fi
1503   \expandafter\ifx\@texosquery@sgn-%
1504     \edef\@texosquery@int{\expandafter\@texosquery@paddigits
1505       \expandafter{\number-\@texosquery@int}}%
1506   \else
1507     \edef\@texosquery@int{\expandafter\@texosquery@paddigits
1508       \expandafter{\number\@texosquery@int}}%
1509   \fi
1510   \edef\@texosquery@frac{\@texosquery@paddigits@trailing{\@texosquery@frac}}%
1511 \fi
1512 \edef\@texosquery@current{\expandafter\@texosquery@gobble\@texosquery@int}%
1513 \let\@texosquery@zerodigit\@texosquery@zerodigit@leading
1514 \expandafter\ifx\@texosquery@sgn-%
1515   \let\@texosquery@currentsign\texosquery@patfmtminus
1516 \else
1517   \let\@texosquery@currentsign\texosquery@patfmtplus
1518 \fi
1519 \@texosquery@digitindex=0\relax
1520 \let\@texosquery@patfmt@dosep\empty
1521 \@texosquery@digitfoundfalse
1522 #1%
1523 \endgroup
1524 }

\@texosquery@digitindex
1525 \newcount\@texosquery@digitindex

\if\@texosquery@digitfound
1526 \newif\if\@texosquery@digitfound

```

Macros to shift the decimal place.

```

\@texosquery@pos@shift
1527 \def\@texosquery@pos@shift#1{%
1528   \ifcase#1
1529     \or
1530       \edef\@texosquery@int{%
1531         \expandafter\@texosquery@lastnineoften\@texosquery@int
1532         \expandafter\@texosquery@firstoften\@texosquery@frac}}%
1533   \edef\@texosquery@frac{%

```

```

1534      \expandafter\@texosquery@lastnineoften\@texosquery@frac
1535    }%
1536  \or
1537    \edef\@texosquery@int{%
1538      \expandafter\@texosquery@lasteightoften\@texosquery@int
1539      \expandafter\@texosquery@firsttwooften\@texosquery@frac}%
1540    \edef\@texosquery@frac{%
1541      \expandafter\@texosquery@lasteightoften\@texosquery@frac
1542    }%
1543  \or
1544    \edef\@texosquery@int{%
1545      \expandafter\@texosquery@lastsevenoften\@texosquery@int
1546      \expandafter\@texosquery@firstthreeoften\@texosquery@frac}%
1547    \edef\@texosquery@frac{%
1548      \expandafter\@texosquery@lastsevenoften\@texosquery@frac
1549    }%
1550  \or
1551    \edef\@texosquery@int{%
1552      \expandafter\@texosquery@lastsixoften\@texosquery@int
1553      \expandafter\@texosquery@firstfouroften\@texosquery@frac}%
1554    \edef\@texosquery@frac{%
1555      \expandafter\@texosquery@lastsixoften\@texosquery@frac
1556    }%
1557  \or
1558    \edef\@texosquery@int{%
1559      \expandafter\@texosquery@lastfiveoften\@texosquery@int
1560      \expandafter\@texosquery@firstfiveoften\@texosquery@frac}%
1561    \edef\@texosquery@frac{%
1562      \expandafter\@texosquery@lastfiveoften\@texosquery@frac
1563    }%
1564  \or
1565    \edef\@texosquery@int{%
1566      \expandafter\@texosquery@lastfouroften\@texosquery@int
1567      \expandafter\@texosquery@firstsixoften\@texosquery@frac}%
1568    \edef\@texosquery@frac{%
1569      \expandafter\@texosquery@lastfouroften\@texosquery@frac
1570    }%
1571  \or
1572    \edef\@texosquery@int{%
1573      \expandafter\@texosquery@lastthreeoften\@texosquery@int
1574      \expandafter\@texosquery@firstsevenoften\@texosquery@frac}%
1575    \edef\@texosquery@frac{%
1576      \expandafter\@texosquery@lastthreeoften\@texosquery@frac
1577    }%
1578  \or
1579    \edef\@texosquery@int{%
1580      \expandafter\@texosquery@lasttwooften\@texosquery@int
1581      \expandafter\@texosquery@firseightoften\@texosquery@frac}%
1582    \edef\@texosquery@frac{%
1583      \expandafter\@texosquery@lasttwooften\@texosquery@frac

```

```

1584     }%
1585   \or
1586     \edef\@texosquery@int{%
1587       \expandafter\@texosquery@tenthoften\@texosquery@int
1588       \expandafter\@texosquery@firstnineoften\@texosquery@frac}%
1589     \edef\@texosquery@frac{%
1590       \expandafter\@texosquery@tenthoften\@texosquery@frac
1591     }%
1592   \or
1593     \let\@texosquery@int\@texosquery@frac
1594     \edef\@texosquery@frac{0}%
1595   \fi
1596 }

\@texosquery@neg@shift
1597 \def\@texosquery@neg@shift#1{%
1598   \ifcase#1
1599   \or
1600     \edef\@texosquery@frac{%
1601       \expandafter\@texosquery@lastoneoften\@texosquery@int
1602       \expandafter\@texosquery@firstnineoften\@texosquery@frac
1603     }%
1604     \edef\@texosquery@int{%
1605       \expandafter\@texosquery@firstnineoften\@texosquery@int
1606     }%
1607   \or
1608     \edef\@texosquery@frac{%
1609       \expandafter\@texosquery@lasttwooften\@texosquery@int
1610       \expandafter\@texosquery@firsteighthoften\@texosquery@frac
1611     }%
1612     \edef\@texosquery@int{%
1613       \expandafter\@texosquery@firsteighthoften\@texosquery@int
1614     }%
1615   \or
1616     \edef\@texosquery@frac{%
1617       \expandafter\@texosquery@lastthreeoften\@texosquery@int
1618       \expandafter\@texosquery@firstsevenoften\@texosquery@frac
1619     }%
1620     \edef\@texosquery@int{%
1621       \expandafter\@texosquery@firstsevenoften\@texosquery@int
1622     }%
1623   \or
1624     \edef\@texosquery@frac{%
1625       \expandafter\@texosquery@lastfouroften\@texosquery@int
1626       \expandafter\@texosquery@firstsixoften\@texosquery@frac
1627     }%
1628     \edef\@texosquery@int{%
1629       \expandafter\@texosquery@firstsixoften\@texosquery@int

```

```

1630      }%
1631  \or
1632    \edef\@texosquery@frac{%
1633      \expandafter\@texosquery@lastfiveoften\@texosquery@int
1634      \expandafter\@texosquery@firstfiveoften\@texosquery@frac
1635    }%
1636    \edef\@texosquery@int{%
1637      \expandafter\@texosquery@firstfiveoften\@texosquery@int
1638    }%
1639 \or
1640   \edef\@texosquery@frac{%
1641     \expandafter\@texosquery@lastsixoften\@texosquery@int
1642     \expandafter\@texosquery@firstfouroften\@texosquery@frac
1643   }%
1644   \edef\@texosquery@int{%
1645     \expandafter\@texosquery@firstfouroften\@texosquery@int
1646   }%
1647 \or
1648   \edef\@texosquery@frac{%
1649     \expandafter\@texosquery@lastsevenoften\@texosquery@int
1650     \expandafter\@texosquery@firstthreeoften\@texosquery@frac
1651   }%
1652   \edef\@texosquery@int{%
1653     \expandafter\@texosquery@firstthreeoften\@texosquery@int
1654   }%
1655 \or
1656   \edef\@texosquery@frac{%
1657     \expandafter\@texosquery@lasteightoften\@texosquery@int
1658     \expandafter\@texosquery@firsttwooften\@texosquery@frac
1659   }%
1660   \edef\@texosquery@int{%
1661     \expandafter\@texosquery@firsttwooften\@texosquery@int
1662   }%
1663 \or
1664   \edef\@texosquery@frac{%
1665     \expandafter\@texosquery@lastnineoften\@texosquery@int
1666     \expandafter\@texosquery@firstoften\@texosquery@frac
1667   }%
1668   \edef\@texosquery@int{%
1669     \expandafter\@texosquery@firstoften\@texosquery@int
1670   }%
1671 \or
1672   \edef\@texosquery@frac{\@texosquery@int\@texosquery@frac}%
1673   \edef\@texosquery@int{0}%

```

Anything beyond this will require scientific notation. Hopefully the pattern supports it.

```

1674 \fi
1675 }

```

\@texosquery@numfmt@sign

```

1676 \def\texosquerypat@numfmt@sign{%
1677   \texosquery@currentsign
1678   \let\texosquery@currentsign\empty
1679 }

\texosquerypatfmtstr
1680 \def\texosquerypatfmtstr#1{#1}

\texosquerypatfmtquote
1681 \def\texosquerypatfmtquote{'}

\texosquerypatfmt@plusminus
1682 \def\texosquerypatfmt@plusminus#1#2{%
1683   \edef\texosquery@current{\expandafter\texosquery@gobble\texosquery@int}%
1684   \texosquery@digitindex=0\relax
1685   \let\texosquery@patfmt@dosep\empty
1686   \texosquery@digitfoundfalse
1687   \expandafter\ifx\texosquery@sgn-%
1688     #2%
1689   \ifnum\texosquery@digitindex=10
1690   \else
1691     \texosquery@invalidpattern{#2}%
1692   \fi
1693   \else
1694     #1%
1695   \ifnum\texosquery@digitindex=10
1696   \else
1697     \texosquery@invalidpattern{#1}%
1698   \fi
1699   \fi
1700 }

\texosquerypatfmt@num
1701 \def\texosquerypatfmt@num#1{#1}

\texosquerypatfmtexp Exponent symbol. Change as appropriate.
1702 \def\texosquerypatfmtexp{E}

\texosquerypatfmt@sinum
1703 \def\texosquerypatfmt@sinum#1#2{%
1704   \let\texosquery@int\texosquery@si@int
1705   \let\texosquery@frac\texosquery@si@frac
1706   \let\texosquery@current\texosquery@int
1707   #1%
1708   \texosquerypatfmtexp
1709   {\let\texosquery@zerodigit\texosquery@zerodigit@leading
1710   \ifnum\texosquery@mantissa<0\relax
1711     \let\texosquery@currentsign\texosquerypatfmtminus
1712   \else

```

```

1713   \let\@texosquery@currentsign\texosquerypatfmtplus
1714   \fi
1715   \edef\@texosquery@current{\expandafter\@texosquery@gobble\@texosquery@mantissa}%
1716   \@texosquery@digitindex=0\relax
1717   \let\@texosquery@patfmt@dosep\empty
1718   \@texosquery@digitfoundfalse
1719   #2\}}

```

\texosquerypatfmtdecsep Decimal separator. Change as appropriate.
1720 \def\texosquerypatfmtdecsep{.}

\texosquerypatfmtcurdecsep Currency decimal separator. Change as appropriate.
1721 \def\texosquerypatfmtcurdecsep{.}

\texosquerypatfmt@dec

```

1722 \def\texosquerypatfmt@dec#1#2{%
1723   \edef\@texosquery@current{\expandafter\@texosquery@gobble\@texosquery@int}%
1724   \@texosquery@digitindex=0\relax
1725   \let\@texosquery@patfmt@dosep\empty
1726   \@texosquery@digitfoundfalse
1727   \let\@texosquery@zerodigit\@texosquery@zerodigit@leading
1728   #1%
1729   \ifnum\@texosquery@digitindex=10
1730   \else
1731   \@texosquery@invalidpattern{#1}%
1732   \fi

```

We can't display the decimal separator just yet as the pattern may not show any digits for the fractional part. So only do the separator just before the first digit.

```

1733   \let\@texosquery@patfmt@dosep\texosquerypatfmt@decsep
1734   \let\@texosquery@current\@texosquery@frac
1735   \@texosquery@digitindex=0\relax
1736   \@texosquery@digitfoundfalse
1737   \let\@texosquery@zerodigit\@texosquery@zerodigit@trailing
1738   \let\@texosquery@currentsign\empty
1739   #2%
1740   \ifnum\@texosquery@digitindex=10
1741   \else
1742   \@texosquery@invalidpattern{#2}%
1743   \fi
1744 }

```

\texosquerypatfmtint

```

1745 \def\texosquerypatfmtint#1{%
1746   \edef\@texosquery@current{\expandafter\@texosquery@gobble\@texosquery@int}%
1747   \@texosquery@digitindex=0\relax
1748   \@texosquery@digitfoundfalse
1749   \let\@texosquery@zerodigit\@texosquery@zerodigit@leading
1750   #1%
1751   \ifnum\@texosquery@digitindex=10

```

```

1752 \else
1753   @texosquery@invalidpattern{#1}%
1754 \fi
1755 }

\@texosquery@setpatdisplay
1756 \def\@texosquery@setpatdisplay{%
1757   \def\texosquerypatstr##1{'##1'}%
1758   \def\texosquerypatquote{'}%
1759   \def\texosquerypatplusminus##1##2{##1;##2}%
1760   \def\texosquerypatnum##1{##1}%
1761   \def\texosquerypatsinum##1##2{##1E##2}%
1762   \def\texosquerypatdec##1##2{##1.##2}%
1763   \def\texosquerypatprefixcurrency##1##2{##2\aa##1}%
1764   \def\texosquerypatprefixicurrency##1##2{##2\aa##1}%
1765   \def\texosquerypatsuffixcurrency##1##2{##1\aa##2}%
1766   \def\texosquerypatsuffixicurrency##1##2{##1\aa##2}%
1767   \def\texosquerypatdigit{0}%
1768   \def\texosquerypatdigitnozero{\#}%
1769   \def\texosquerypatminus{-}%
1770   \def\texosquerypatgroupsep{,}%
1771   \def\texosquerypatprefixpercent##1##2{##2\%##1}%
1772   \def\texosquerypatsuffixpercent##1##2{##1\%##2}%
1773   \def\texosquerypatprefixpermill##1##2{##2\#\#\#1}%
1774   \def\texosquerypatsuffixpermill##1##2{##1\#\#\#2}%
1775   \def\texosquerypatfmt@decsep{.}%
1776 }

\@texosquery@invalidpattern
1777 \def\@texosquery@invalidpattern#1{%
1778   \begingroup
1779   \@texosquery@setpatdisplay
1780   \@texosquery@err{10 digit specifiers expected in
1781     numeric pattern #1. Found \number@\texosquery@digitindex}%
1782   {Each integer element of a numeric pattern must have exactly
1783     10 digit specifiers (0 or \#)}%
1784   \endgroup
1785 }

\texosquerypatfmtcurrencysign Currency symbol. Redefine as appropriate.
1786 \def\texosquerypatfmtcurrencysign{\$}

\texosquerypatfmticurrencysign International currency symbol. There's no generic fallback that's independent of the input encoding, so this uses a UTF-8 character on the assumption that if \textcurrency isn't available (for example, through textcomp, then the user may be using XeTeX or LuaTeX). If this isn't the case, and there's no UTF-8 support, then this command will need to be redefined as appropriate.
1787 \ifx\textcurrency\undefined
1788   \def\texosquerypatfmticurrencysign{\text{€}}

```

```

1789 \else
1790   \def\texosquery@patfmt@curr@curr{\textcurrency}
1791 \fi

\texosquery@patfmt@prefix@curr
1792 \def\texosquery@patfmt@prefix@curr#1#2{%
1793   \let\texosquery@patfmt@decsep\texosquery@patfmt@cur@decsep
1794   #2\texosquery@patfmt@curr@curr#1%
1795 }

\texosquery@patfmt@prefixicurr
1796 \def\texosquery@patfmt@prefixicurr#1#2{%
1797   \let\texosquery@patfmt@decsep\texosquery@patfmt@cur@decsep
1798   #2\texosquery@patfmt@curr@curr#1%
1799 }

\texosquery@patfmt@sufffixcurr
1800 \def\texosquery@patfmt@sufffixcurr#1#2{%
1801   \let\texosquery@patfmt@decsep\texosquery@patfmt@cur@decsep
1802   #1\texosquery@patfmt@curr@curr#2%
1803 }

\texosquery@patfmt@sufffixicurr
1804 \def\texosquery@patfmt@sufffixicurr#1#2{%
1805   \let\texosquery@patfmt@decsep\texosquery@patfmt@cur@decsep
1806   #1\texosquery@patfmt@curr@curr#2%
1807 }

\texosquery@patfmt@digit
1808 \def\texosquery@patfmt@digit{%
1809   \advance\@texosquery@digitindex by 1\relax
1810   \if@texosquery@digitfound
1811     \else
1812       \ifx\@texosquery@currentsign\texosquery@patfmtminus
1813         \texosquery@patfmtminus
1814         \let\@texosquery@currentsign\empty
1815       \else
1816         \@texosquery@patfmt@do@sep
1817         \let\@texosquery@patfmt@do@sep\empty
1818       \fi
1819     \fi
1820   \if@texosquery@digitfoundtrue
1821     \ifcase\@texosquery@digitindex
1822       \or
1823         \expandafter\@texosquery@firstoften\@texosquery@current
1824       \or
1825         \expandafter\@texosquery@secondoften\@texosquery@current
1826       \or
1827         \expandafter\@texosquery@thirdoften\@texosquery@current

```

```

1828 \or
1829   \expandafter\@texosquery@fourthoftent\@texosquery@current
1830 \or
1831   \expandafter\@texosquery@fifthoftent\@texosquery@current
1832 \or
1833   \expandafter\@texosquery@sixthoftent\@texosquery@current
1834 \or
1835   \expandafter\@texosquery@seventhoftent\@texosquery@current
1836 \or
1837   \expandafter\@texosquery@ighthoftent\@texosquery@current
1838 \or
1839   \expandafter\@texosquery@ninthoftent\@texosquery@current
1840 \or
1841   \expandafter\@texosquery@tenthoftent\@texosquery@current
1842 \fi
1843 }

\texosquerypatfmt@digitnozero
1844 \def\texosquerypatfmt@digitnozero{%
1845   \advance\@texosquery@digitindex by 1\relax
1846   \edef\@texosquery@digit{\%
1847     \ifcase\@texosquery@digitindex
1848       0%
1849     \or
1850       \expandafter\@texosquery@firstoftent\@texosquery@current
1851     \or
1852       \expandafter\@texosquery@secondoftent\@texosquery@current
1853     \or
1854       \expandafter\@texosquery@thirdoftent\@texosquery@current
1855     \or
1856       \expandafter\@texosquery@fourthoftent\@texosquery@current
1857     \or
1858       \expandafter\@texosquery@fifthoftent\@texosquery@current
1859     \or
1860       \expandafter\@texosquery@sixthoftent\@texosquery@current
1861     \or
1862       \expandafter\@texosquery@seventhoftent\@texosquery@current
1863     \or
1864       \expandafter\@texosquery@ighthoftent\@texosquery@current
1865     \or
1866       \expandafter\@texosquery@ninthoftent\@texosquery@current
1867     \or
1868       \expandafter\@texosquery@tenthoftent\@texosquery@current
1869     \else
1870       0%
1871   \fi
1872 }%
1873 \ifnum\@texosquery@digit=0\relax
1874   \@texosquery@zerodigit
1875 \else

```

```

1876   \if@texosquery@digitfound
1877   \else
1878     \ifx\@texosquery@currentsign\texosquery@patfmtminus
1879       \texosquery@patfmtminus
1880     \let\@texosquery@currentsign\empty
1881   \else
1882     \@texosquery@patfmt@dosep
1883     \let\@texosquery@patfmt@dosep\empty
1884   \fi
1885 \fi
1886 \@texosquery@digitfoundtrue
1887 \@texosquery@digit
1888 \fi
1889 }

\@texosquery@zerodigit@leading
1890 \def\@texosquery@zerodigit@leading{%
1891   \edef\@texosquery@digit{%
1892     \ifcase\@texosquery@digitindex
1893       0%
1894     \or
1895       \expandafter\@texosquery@firstoftenten\@texosquery@current
1896     \or
1897       \expandafter\@texosquery@firsttwooftenten\@texosquery@current
1898     \or
1899       \expandafter\@texosquery@firstthreeoftenten\@texosquery@current
1900     \or
1901       \expandafter\@texosquery@firstfouroftenten\@texosquery@current
1902     \or
1903       \expandafter\@texosquery@firstfiveoftenten\@texosquery@current
1904     \or
1905       \expandafter\@texosquery@firstsixoftenten\@texosquery@current
1906     \or
1907       \expandafter\@texosquery@firstsevenoftenten\@texosquery@current
1908     \or
1909       \expandafter\@texosquery@firsteightoftenten\@texosquery@current
1910     \or
1911       \expandafter\@texosquery@firstnineoftenten\@texosquery@current
1912     \or
1913       \@texosquery@current
1914   \else
1915     0%
1916   \fi
1917 }
1918 \ifnum\@texosquery@digit>0\relax
1919 \if@texosquery@digitfound
1920 \else
1921   \ifx\texosquery@patminus\texosquery@patfmtminus
1922     \texosquery@patfmtminus
1923   \else

```

```

1924      \@texosquery@patfmt@dosep
1925      \let\@texosquery@patfmt@dosep\empty
1926      \fi
1927      \fi
1928      \@texosquery@digitfoundtrue
1929      0%
1930      \fi
1931 }

\@texosquery@zerodigit@trailing
1932 \def\@texosquery@zerodigit@trailing{%
1933   \edef\@texosquery@digit{%
1934     \ifcase\@texosquery@digitindex
1935     0%
1936     \or
1937       \@texosquery@current
1938     \or
1939       \expandafter\@texosquery@lastnineoften\@texosquery@current
1940     \or
1941       \expandafter\@texosquery@lasteightoften\@texosquery@current
1942     \or
1943       \expandafter\@texosquery@lastsevenoften\@texosquery@current
1944     \or
1945       \expandafter\@texosquery@lastsixoften\@texosquery@current
1946     \or
1947       \expandafter\@texosquery@lastfiveoften\@texosquery@current
1948     \or
1949       \expandafter\@texosquery@lastfouroften\@texosquery@current
1950     \or
1951       \expandafter\@texosquery@lastthreeoften\@texosquery@current
1952     \or
1953       \expandafter\@texosquery@lasttwooften\@texosquery@current
1954     \or
1955       \expandafter\@texosquery@tenthsoften\@texosquery@current
1956   \else
1957     0%
1958   \fi
1959 }
1960 \ifnum\@texosquery@digit>0\relax
1961 \if@texosquery@digitfound
1962 \else
1963   \ifx\texosquery@patminus\texosquery@patfminus
1964     \texosquery@patfminus
1965   \else
1966     \@texosquery@patfmt@dosep
1967     \let\@texosquery@patfmt@dosep\empty
1968   \fi
1969 \fi
1970 \@texosquery@digitfoundtrue
1971 0%

```

```

1972  \fi
1973 }

\texosquery@patfmtminus Formatted minus sign. Redefined as appropriate.
1974 \def\texosquery@patfmtminus{\ifmmode-\else$-$\fi}

\texosquery@patfmtplus Formatted plus sign. Redefined as appropriate.
1975 \def\texosquery@patfmtplus{\ifmmode+\else$+$\fi}

\texosquery@patfmtgroupsep
1976 \def\texosquery@patfmtgroupsep{,}

\texosquery@patfmt@groupsep
1977 \def\texosquery@patfmt@groupsep{%
1978   \if@texosquery@digitfound\texosquery@patfmtgroupsep\fi}

\texosquery@patfmtpercentsign Percent sign used in number format.
1979 \def\texosquery@patfmtpercentsign{\%}

\texosquery@patfmtpermillsign Per-mill sign used in number format. Redefine as appropriate.
1980 \def\texosquery@patfmtpermillsign{\textperthousand}

@texosquery@adjust@per
1981 \def@texosquery@adjust@per#1{%
1982   @texosquery@pos@shift{#1}%
1983   \edef@texosquery@int{\expandafter@texosquery@paddigits
1984     \expandafter{\number@texosquery@int}}%
1985   \edef@texosquery@frac{\@texosquery@paddigits@trailing{\@texosquery@frac}}%
1986   \edef@texosquery@current{\expandafter@texosquery@gobble@texosquery@int}%
1987 }

\texosquery@patfmt@prefixpercent
1988 \def\texosquery@patfmt@prefixpercent#1#2{%
1989   @texosquery@adjust@per{2}%
1990   #2\texosquery@patfmtpercentsign#1%
1991 }

\texosquery@patfmt@suffixpercent
1992 \def\texosquery@patfmt@suffixpercent#1#2{%
1993   @texosquery@adjust@per{2}%
1994   #1\texosquery@patfmtpercentsign#2%
1995 }

\texosquery@patfmt@prefixpermill
1996 \def\texosquery@patfmt@prefixpermill#1#2{%
1997   @texosquery@adjust@per{3}%
1998   #2\texosquery@patfmtpermillsign#1%
1999 }

```

```

texosquery@patfmt@suffixpermill
2000 \def\texosquery@patfmt@suffixpermill#1#2{%
2001   @_texosquery@adjust@per{3}%
2002   #1\texosquery@patfmtpermillsign#2%
2003 }

```

All done. Restore the category code of @:

```
2004 @_texosquery@restore@at
```

3.2 L^AT_EX Code

This is just a simple wrapper for `texosquery.tex` so that it can be loaded using L^AT_EX's standard `\usepackage` method. Identify package:

```

2005 \NeedsTeXFormat{LaTeX2e}
2006 \ProvidesPackage{texosquery}[2017/06/20 v1.6 (NLCT)]
Load texosquery.tex:
2007 \input{texosquery}

```

3.3 Configuration File (`texosquery.cfg`)

The configuration file. This will need to be edited as appropriate to the system.

```

2008 %%<<COMMENT
2009 % This configuration file must be edited to match your system.
2010 % Copy the file to your TEXMFLOCAL or TEXMFHOME tree to prevent it
2011 % from being overwritten by updates.
2012
2013 % 1. Check your version of Java. To do this run
2014 %       java -version
2015 % from your command line.
2016
2017 % * If the version number starts with "1.5" or "1.6" then
2018 % \TeXOSInvokerName must be texosquery-jre5
2019 %
2020 % * If the version number starts with "1.7" then
2021 % \TeXOSInvokerName must be texosquery
2022 %
2023 % * If the version number starts with "1.8" then
2024 % \TeXOSInvokerName must be texosquery-jre8
2025
2026 % (bash users need to check that the .sh extension has been removed
2027 % from the bash scripts.)
2028
2029 \def\TeXOSInvokerName{texosquery}
2030
2031 % 2. If the invoker name given in the definition above is on the
2032 % restricted list, uncomment the line below to allow it to be run
2033 % in restricted mode:
2034

```

```

2035 \%\\TeXOSQueryAllowRestricted
2036
2037 % Leave it commented out if the invoker name is not on the
2038 % restricted list.
2039 %COMMENT

```

3.4 Bash Scripts

These are the bash scripts for Unix-like systems. The first line

```
#!/bin/sh
```

is added when the files are extracted by `texosquery.ins` (since `\nopreamble` automatically inserts a blank line at the start of the file).

3.4.1 texosquery.sh

This now has a check for cygwin.

```

2040 kernel='uname -s'
2041 if test "${kernel##*CYGWIN}" != "$kernel"
2042 then
2043   jarpath='cygpath -w $(kpsewhich --progname=texosquery --format=texmfscripts texosquery.jar)'
2044 else
2045   jarpath='kpsewhich --progname=texosquery --format=texmfscripts texosquery.jar'
2046 fi
2047 java -jar "$jarpath" "$@"

```

3.4.2 texosquery-jre8.sh

```

2048 kernel='uname -s'
2049 if test "${kernel##*CYGWIN}" != "$kernel"
2050 then
2051   jarpath='cygpath -w $(kpsewhich --progname=texosquery --format=texmfscripts texosquery-jre8.jar)'
2052 else
2053   jarpath='kpsewhich --progname=texosquery --format=texmfscripts texosquery-jre8.jar'
2054 fi
2055 java -Djava.locale.providers=CLDR,JRE -jar "$jarpath" "$@"

```

3.4.3 texosquery-jre5.sh

```

2056 kernel='uname -s'
2057 if test "${kernel##*CYGWIN}" != "$kernel"
2058 then
2059   jarpath='cygpath -w $(kpsewhich --progname=texosquery --format=texmfscripts texosquery-jre5.jar)'
2060 else
2061   jarpath='kpsewhich --progname=texosquery --format=texmfscripts texosquery-jre5.jar'
2062 fi
2063 java -jar "$jarpath" "$@"

```

3.5 Windows Batch Scripts

These are the batch scripts for Windows. T_EX on Windows doesn't allow the creation of .bat files, so .ins file creates these with the extension .batch which will need to be changed to .bat after extraction.

3.5.1 texosquery.bat

```
2064 @ECHO OFF  
2065 FOR /F "tokens=*" %%I IN ('kpsewhich --progname=texosquery --format=texmfscripts texosquery.jar  
2066 java -jar "%JARPATH%" %*
```

3.5.2 texosquery-jre8.bat

```
2067 @ECHO OFF  
2068 FOR /F "tokens=*" %%I IN ('kpsewhich --progname=texosquery --format=texmfscripts texosquery-jre8  
2069 java -Djava.locale.providers=CLDR,JRE -jar "%JARPATH%" %*
```

3.5.3 texosquery-jre5.bat

```
2070 @ECHO OFF  
2071 FOR /F "tokens=*" %%I IN ('kpsewhich --progname=texosquery --format=texmfscripts texosquery-jre5  
2072 java -jar "%JARPATH%" %*
```

Abbreviations

ASCII American Standard Code for Information Interchange

BCP Best Common Practice

CLDR Unicode Consortium's Common Locale Data Repository

CTAN Comprehensive TeX Archive Network

IETF Internet Engineering Task Force

ISO International Organization for Standardization

JRE Java Runtime Environment

OS operating system

POSIX Portable Operating System Interface

UTF Unicode Transformation Format

Change History

1.0	General: Initial release	42
1.1	\TeXOSQueryDirName: new	74
	\TeXOSQueryFileDate: changed catcode of D to 12	65
	\TeXOSQueryNow: changed catcode of D to 12	64
	\ifTeXOSQueryDryRun: dry run mode only false by default if used in unrestricted mode	44
1.2	@texosquery@alltenoften: new ..	89
	@texosquery@firsteighthoften: new	88
	@texosquery@firstfiveoften: new	88
	@texosquery@firstfouroften: new	88
	@texosquery@firstnineoften: new	88
	@texosquery@firstsevenoften: new	88
	@texosquery@firstsixoften: new	88
	@texosquery@firstthreeoften: new	88
	@texosquery@firsttwooften: new	87
	@texosquery@lasteightoften: new	90
	@texosquery@lastfiveoften: new	89
	@texosquery@lastfouroften: new	89
	@texosquery@lastnineoften: new	90
	@texosquery@lastsevenoften: new	89
	@texosquery@lastsixoften: new .	89
	@texosquery@lastthreeoften: new	89
	@texosquery@lasttwooften: new .	89
	\@texosquery@D: new	55
	\@texosquery@adjust@per: new ..	109
	\@texosquery@allowrestricted: new	45
	\@texosquery@at@leastfourdigits: new	90
	\@texosquery@atleastfourdigits: new	90
	\@texosquery@atleastonedigit: new	90
	\@texosquery@digitindex: new ..	98
	\@texosquery@edef: new	49
	\@texosquery@eighthoften: new ..	87
	\@texosquery@enableshortcs: new	55
	\@texosquery@err: new	43
	\@texosquery@fifthoften: new ..	86
	\@texosquery@filelist: new ..	65
	\@texosquery@filterfilelist: new	69
	\@texosquery@firstoffour: new ..	93
	\@texosquery@firstofone: new ..	49
	\@texosquery@firstoften: new ..	86
	\@texosquery@fmt@dtf: new	91
	\@texosquery@fmt@getampm: new ..	83
	\@texosquery@fmt@getdayinmonth: new	83
	\@texosquery@fmt@getdayinyear: new	83
	\@texosquery@fmt@getdaynumberofweek: new	83
	\@texosquery@fmt@getdayofweekinmonth: new	83
	\@texosquery@fmt@gethourinampmK: new	83
	\@texosquery@fmt@gethourinampmh: new	84
	\@texosquery@fmt@gethourindayH: new	83
	\@texosquery@fmt@gethourindayk: new	83
	\@texosquery@fmt@getmillisecond: new	84
	\@texosquery@fmt@getminute: new	84
	\@texosquery@fmt@getmonth: new	82
	\@texosquery@fmt@getsecond: new	84
	\@texosquery@fmt@gettimezone: new	84
	\@texosquery@fmt@getweekinmonth: new	82

\@texosquery@fmt@getweekinyear:	
new	82
\@texosquery@fmt@getweekyear:	
new	82
\@texosquery@fmt@getyear:	new .
82	
\@texosquery@fmtminus:	new ..
90	
\@texosquery@fmtplus:	new ..
90	
\@texosquery@fmtsign:	new ..
90	
\@texosquery@fourthoffour:	new .
93	
\@texosquery@fourthoften:	new .
86	
\@texosquery@gobble:	new
49	
\@texosquery@invalidpattern:	
new	104
\@texosquery@lastoftoften@gobble:	
new	86
\@texosquery@neg@shift:	new ..
100	
\@texosquery@ninthoften:	new ..
87	
\@texosquery@paddigits:	new ..
85	
\@texosquery@paddigits@pos:	
new	84
\@texosquery@paddigits@trailing:	
new	85
\@texosquery@pattern@shortcuts:	
new	80
\@texosquery@pos@shift:	new ..
98	
\@texosquery@secondoffour:	new .
93	
\@texosquery@secondoften:	new .
86	
\@texosquery@setpatdisplay:	
new	104
\@texosquery@setup@dtpattern:	
new	84
\@texosquery@seventhoften:	new .
87	
\@texosquery@sixthoften:	new ..
87	
\@texosquery@tenoften@then@gobble:	
new	86
\@texosquery@tenthoften:	new ..
87	
\@texosquery@thirddoffour:	new .
93	
\@texosquery@thirdoften:	new ..
86	
\@texosquery@threedigits@exactly:	
new	91
\@texosquery@threedigitsexactly:	
new	91
\@texosquery@twodigits@exactly:	
new	91
\@texosquery@twodigitsexactly:	
new	91
\@texosquery@walk:	new
72	
\@texosquery@warn:	added check for tracklang's warning command .
	43
\@texosquery@zerodigit@leading:	
new	107
\@texosquery@zerodigit@trailing:	
new	108
\@texosquery@numfmt@sign:	
new	101
\TeXOSQueryAllowRestricted:	
new	44
\TeXOSQueryDateTime:	new
64	
\TeXOSQueryDenyRestricted:	new .
45	
\TeXOSQueryFileListDateAsc:	
new	66
\TeXOSQueryFileListDateDes:	
new	66
\TeXOSQueryFileListExtAsc:	new .
66	
\TeXOSQueryFileListExtDes:	new .
66	
\TeXOSQueryFileListNameAsc:	
new	66
\TeXOSQueryFileListNameDes:	
new	66
\TeXOSQueryFileListNameIgnoreCaseAsc:	
new	66
\TeXOSQueryFileListNameIgnoreCaseDes:	
new	66
\TeXOSQueryFileListSizeAsc:	
new	66
\TeXOSQueryFileListSizeDes:	
new	66
\TeXOSQueryFilterFileListDateAsc:	
new	69
\TeXOSQueryFilterFileListDateDes:	
new	69
\TeXOSQueryFilterFileListExtAsc:	
new	70
\TeXOSQueryFilterFileListExtDes:	
new	70
\TeXOSQueryFilterFileListNameAsc:	
new	70
\TeXOSQueryFilterFileListNameDes:	
new	70
\TeXOSQueryFilterFileListNameIgnoreCaseAsc:	
new	70
\TeXOSQueryFilterFileListNameIgnoreCaseDes:	
new	70
\TeXOSQueryFilterFileListSizeAsc:	
new	69
\TeXOSQueryFilterFileListSizeDes:	
new	69
\TeXOSQueryFilterRegularFileListDateAsc:	
new	70

```

\TeXOSQueryFilterRegularFileListDateDes:\TeXOSQueryRegularFileListNameAsc:
    new ..... 71      new ..... 68
\TeXOSQueryFilterRegularFileListExtAsc:\TeXOSQueryRegularFileListNameDes:
    new ..... 72      new ..... 68
\TeXOSQueryFilterRegularFileListExtDes:\TeXOSQueryRegularFileListNameIgnoreCaseAsc:
    new ..... 72      new ..... 68
\TeXOSQueryFilterRegularFileListNameAsc:\TeXOSQueryRegularFileListNameIgnoreCaseDes:
    new ..... 71      new ..... 68
\TeXOSQueryFilterRegularFileListNameDes:\TeXOSQueryRegularFileListSizeAsc:
    new ..... 71      new ..... 67
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