

# Hacking on the *mk* macro package

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## What is *mk*?

*Mk* or *mu* is a simple macro package for troff designed to abstract as little as possible from troff itself, while still providing a powerful framework for writing advanced documents.

## How is the source code of *mk* organized?

If you run `grep -n [-] -` on the *k.tmac* source file, you are presented with an overview of *mk*'s macros:

```
30:.\ " Internal macros -----
32:.\ " @a -- setup document
126:.\ " @c -- copy environment
134:.\ " (e -- set environment
139:.\ " @e -- set extended environment
181:.\ " @f -- footer
187:.\ " @h -- header
194:.\ " @tf -- footer trap
210:.\ " @th -- header trap
219:.\ " @tn -- footnote trap
250:.\ " Inline macros -----
252:.\ " " -- inline quotation
257:.\ " b -- bold font
262:.\ " c -- constant-width font
290:.\ " i -- italic font
295:.\ " z -- bold italic font
301:.\ " Environment macros -----
304:.\ " d -- centered date
311:.\ " h -- heading
318:.\ " l -- literal display
325:.\ " p -- paragraph
332:.\ " q -- quotation
339:.\ " s -- subheading
346:.\ " t -- centered title
352:.\ " x -- hanging indent
360:.\ " Other macros -----
362:.\ " ( -- begin footnote
376:.\ " ) -- end footnote
396:.\ " w -- want space
```

This is a sufficient summary of the entire *mk* source code, as nothing is performed outside of these macros. All initialization is performed in the `@a` macro, which is automatically called at the first invocation of any other macro.

The above summary reflects a categorization in the macros defined by *mk*. There are internal and external macros. The former are to be used within *k.tmac* itself, while the latter are to be used in *mk* documents. Among the external macros, there are inline, environment (or block-level) and other macros.

The inline macros all follow the same pattern. They take three arguments: the string to be formatted, an optional suffix and an optional prefix.

The environment or block-level macros generally take no arguments (except `d`). Instead, they activate a given environment, affecting the formatting of the following text. Each environment macro is associated with a specific environment, carrying the same one-letter name as the macro itself.

As you can see, the macros in each category are arranged alphabetically.

### Where is document state stored?

Most state is stored by troff itself within the different environments. In addition, *mk* associates three extra registers with each environment: *sp*, the amount of space to be added by *@e* before an environment; *sq*, the same (except the space is not added if the new environment is identical to the previous one); and *ti*, the indentation of the first line in the *p* environment. These are stored in registers named *@ENV\_sp*, *@ENV\_sq* and *@ENV\_ti*, where *ENV* is the name of the associated environment.

The strings *%env* and *%penv* contain the name of the current and previous environment.

The *@a* register is set to 1 if the document has been initialized (i.e. if *@a* has been invoked).

The *@m* register is non-zero if “manual footer” mode is active. If *@m* is non-zero, *@tf* decrements it by one and exits when invoked, unless called with the *f* (force) argument. This is useful if you want to trigger the footer manually, but do not want the printed footer to trigger the footer trap again.

*@.t* contains the absolute vertical position of the first trap following the first footnote reference on a page; it is set and used by *)* to place the footnote trap in the correct vertical position. *@dn* contains the height of all collected footnotes on a page; it is set by *)* and reset to zero by *@tn*. *@n* contains the total number of collected footnotes.

Note that none of these registers and strings should be directly accessed or modified by *mk* documents.