\LaTeX’s hook management∗

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1 Introduction

Hooks are points in the code of commands or environments where it is possible to add processing code into existing commands. This can be done by different packages that do not know about each other and to allow for hopefully safe processing it is necessary to sort different chunks of code added by different packages into a suitable processing order.

This is done by the packages adding chunks of code (via \AddToHook) and labeling their code with some label by default using the package name as a label.

At \begin{document} all code for a hook is then sorted according to some rules (given by \DeclareHookRule) for fast execution without processing overhead. If the hook code is modified afterwards (or the rules are changed), a new version for fast processing is generated.

Some hooks are used already in the preamble of the document. If that happens then the hook is prepared for execution (and sorted) already at that point.

2 Package writer interface

The hook management system is offered as a set of CamelCase commands for traditional \LaTeX\ packages (and for use in the document preamble if needed) as well as expl3 commands for modern packages, that use the L3 programming layer of \LaTeX. Behind the scenes, a single set of data structures is accessed so that packages from both worlds can coexist and access hooks in other packages.

2.1 \LaTeX\ 2ε interfaces

2.1.1 Declaring hooks

With a few exceptions, hooks have to be declared before they can be used. The exceptions are the generic hooks for commands and environments (executed at \begin and \end), and the hooks run when loading files (see section 3.1).

\NewHook \NewHook {⟨hook⟩}

Creates a new ⟨hook⟩. If this hook is declared within a package it is suggested that its name is always structured as follows: ⟨package-name⟩/⟨hook-name⟩. If necessary you can further subdivide the name by adding more / parts. If a hook name is already taken, an error is raised and the hook is not created.

The ⟨hook⟩ can be specified using the dot-syntax to denote the current package name. See section 2.1.5.

\NewReversedHook \NewReversedHook {⟨hook⟩}

Like \NewHook declares a new ⟨hook⟩, the difference is that the code chunks for this hook are in reverse order by default (those added last are executed first). Any rules for the hook are applied after the default ordering. See sections 2.3 and 2.4 for further details.

The ⟨hook⟩ can be specified using the dot-syntax to denote the current package name. See section 2.1.5.
A shorthand for \NewHook{⟨hook-1⟩}\NewReversedHook{⟨hook-2⟩}.
The ⟨hook⟩ can be specified using the dot-syntax to denote the current package name. See section 2.1.5.

Creates a new ⟨hook⟩ whose code takes ⟨number⟩ arguments, and otherwise works exactly like \NewHook. Section 2.7 explains hooks with arguments.
The ⟨hook⟩ can be specified using the dot-syntax to denote the current package name. See section 2.1.5.

Like \NewReversedHook, but creates a hook whose code takes ⟨number⟩ arguments. Section 2.7 explains hooks with arguments.
The ⟨hook⟩ can be specified using the dot-syntax to denote the current package name. See section 2.1.5.

A shorthand for \NewHookWithArguments{⟨hook-1⟩}{⟨number⟩}\NewReversedHookWithArguments{⟨hook-2⟩}{⟨number⟩}. Section 2.7 explains hooks with arguments.
The ⟨hook⟩ can be specified using the dot-syntax to denote the current package name. See section 2.1.5.

\subsection{Special declarations for generic hooks}
The declarations here should normally not be used. They are available to provide support for special use cases mainly involving generic command hooks.

After this declaration\footnote{In the 2020/06 release this command was called \DisableHook, but that name was misleading as it shouldn’t be used to disable non-generic hooks.} the ⟨hook⟩ is no longer usable: Any further attempt to add code to it will result in an error and any use, e.g., via \UseHook, will simply do nothing.
This is intended to be used with generic command hooks (see \texttt{ltcmdhooks-doc}) as depending on the definition of the command such generic hooks may be unusable. If that is known, a package developer can disable such hooks up front.
The ⟨hook⟩ can be specified using the dot-syntax to denote the current package name. See section 2.1.5.

This declaration activates a generic hook provided by a package/class (e.g., one used in code with \UseHook or \UseOneTimeHook) without it being explicitly declared with \NewHook). This command undoes the effect of \DisableGenericHook. If the hook is already activated, this command does nothing.
See section 2.6 for a discussion of when this declaration is appropriate.
2.1.3 Using hooks in code

\UseHook \UseHook \{\textit{hook}\}\}

Execute the code stored in the (\textit{hook}).

Before \texttt{\textbackslash begin(document)} the fast execution code for a hook is not set up, so in order to use a hook there it is explicitly initialized first. As that involves assignments using a hook at those times is not 100% the same as using it after \texttt{\textbackslash begin(document)}.

The (\textit{hook}) cannot be specified using the dot-syntax. A leading . is treated literally.

\UseHookWithArguments \UseHookWithArguments \{\textit{hook}\} \{\textit{number}\} \{\textit{arg}_1\} \ldots \{\textit{arg}_n\}

Execute the code stored in the (\textit{hook}) and pass the arguments \{\textit{arg}_1\} through \{\textit{arg}_n\} to the (\textit{hook}). Otherwise, it works exactly like \texttt{\UseHook}. The (\textit{number}) should be the number of arguments declared for the hook. If the hook is not declared, this command does nothing and it will remove \textit{number} items from the input. Section 2.7 explains hooks with arguments.

The (\textit{hook}) cannot be specified using the dot-syntax. A leading . is treated literally.

\UseOneTimeHook \UseOneTimeHook \{\textit{hook}\}

Some hooks are only used (and can be only used) in one place, for example, those in \texttt{\textbackslash begin(document)} or \texttt{\textbackslash end(document)}. From that point onwards, adding to the hook through a defined (\texttt{\textbackslash addto-cmd}) command (e.g., \texttt{\AddToHook} or \texttt{\AtBeginDocument}, etc.) would have no effect (as would the use of such a command inside the hook code itself). It is therefore customary to redefine (\texttt{\textbackslash addto-cmd}) to simply process its argument, i.e., essentially make it behave like (\texttt{\@firstofone}).

\UseOneTimeHook does that: it records that the hook has been consumed and any further attempt to add to it will result in executing the code to be added immediately.

The (\textit{hook}) cannot be specified using the dot-syntax. A leading . is treated literally. See section 2.1.5 for details.

Using \texttt{\UseOneTimeHook} several times with the same \{\textit{hook}\} means that it only executes the first time it is used. For example, if it is used in a command that can be called several times then the hook executes during only the first invocation of that command; this allows its use as an “initialization hook”.

Mixing \texttt{\UseHook} and \texttt{\UseOneTimeHook} for the same \{\textit{hook}\} should be avoided, but if this is done then neither will execute after the first \texttt{\UseOneTimeHook}.

\UseOneTimeHookWithArguments \UseOneTimeHookWithArguments \{\textit{hook}\} \{\textit{number}\} \{\textit{arg}_1\} \ldots \{\textit{arg}_n\}

Works exactly like \texttt{\UseOneTimeHook}, but passes arguments \{\textit{arg}_1\} through \{\textit{arg}_n\} to the (\textit{hook}). The (\textit{number}) should be the number of arguments declared for the hook. If the hook is not declared, this command does nothing and it will remove \textit{number} items from the input.

It should be noted that after a one-time hook is used, it is no longer possible to use \texttt{\AddToHook} or similar with that hook. \texttt{\AddToHook} continues to work as normal. Section 2.7 explains hooks with arguments.
2.1.4 Updating code for hooks

\AddToHook \AddToHook {⟨hook⟩}{⟨label⟩}{⟨code⟩}

Adds ⟨code⟩ to the ⟨hook⟩ labeled by ⟨label⟩. When the optional argument ⟨label⟩ is not provided, the ⟨default label⟩ is used (see section 2.1.5). If \AddToHook is used in a package/class, the ⟨default label⟩ is the package/class name, otherwise it is top-level (the top-level label is treated differently: see section 2.1.6).

If there already exists code under the ⟨label⟩ then the new ⟨code⟩ is appended to the existing one (even if this is a reversed hook). If you want to replace existing code under the ⟨label⟩, first apply \RemoveFromHook.

The hook doesn’t have to exist for code to be added to it. However, if it is not declared, then obviously the added ⟨code⟩ will never be executed. This allows for hooks to work regardless of package loading order and enables packages to add to hooks from other packages without worrying whether they are actually used in the current document. See section 2.1.8.

The ⟨hook⟩ and ⟨label⟩ can be specified using the dot-syntax to denote the current package name. See section 2.1.5.

\AddToHookWithArguments \AddToHookWithArguments {⟨hook⟩}{⟨label⟩}{⟨code⟩}

Works exactly like \AddToHook, except that the ⟨code⟩ can access the arguments passed to the hook using #1, #2, ..., #n (up to the number of arguments declared for the hook). If the ⟨code⟩ should contain parameter tokens (#) that are not supposed to be understood as the arguments of the hook, such tokens should be doubled. For example, with \AddToHook one can write:

\AddToHook{myhook}{\def\foo#1{Hello, #1!}}

but to achieve the same with \AddToHookWithArguments, one should write:

\AddToHookWithArguments{myhook}{\def\foo##1{Hello, ##1!}}

because in the latter case, #1 refers to the first argument of the hook myhook. Section 2.7 explains hooks with arguments.

The ⟨hook⟩ and ⟨label⟩ can be specified using the dot-syntax to denote the current package name. See section 2.1.5.

\RemoveFromHook \RemoveFromHook {⟨hook⟩}{⟨label⟩}

Removes any code labeled by ⟨label⟩ from the ⟨hook⟩. When the optional argument ⟨label⟩ is not provided, the ⟨default label⟩ is used (see section 2.1.5).

If there is no code under the ⟨label⟩ in the ⟨hook⟩, or if the ⟨hook⟩ does not exist, a warning is issued when you attempt to \RemoveFromHook, and the command is ignored. \RemoveFromHook should be used only when you know exactly what labels are in a hook. Typically this will be when some code gets added to a hook by a package, then later this code is removed by that same package. If you want to prevent the execution of code from another package, use the voids rule instead (see section 2.1.7).

If the optional ⟨label⟩ argument is *, then all code chunks are removed. This is rather dangerous as it may well drop code from other packages (that one may not know about); it should therefore not be used in packages but only in document preambles!

The ⟨hook⟩ and ⟨label⟩ can be specified using the dot-syntax to denote the current package name. See section 2.1.5.
In contrast to the \voids relationship between two labels in a \DeclareHookRule this is a destructive operation as the labeled code is removed from the hook data structure, whereas the relationship setting can be undone by providing a different relationship later.

A useful application for this declaration inside the document body is when one wants to temporarily add code to hooks and later remove it again, e.g.,

\AddToHook{env/quote/before}{\small}
\begin{quote}
A quote set in a smaller typeface
\end{quote}
...\RemoveFromHook{env/quote/before}
... now back to normal for further quotes

Note that you can’t cancel the setting with \AddToHook{env/quote/before}{} because that only “adds” a further empty chunk of code to the hook. Adding \normalsize would work but that means the hook then contained \small
\normalsize which means two font size changes for no good reason.

The above is only needed if one wants to typeset several quotes in a smaller typeface. If the hook is only needed once then \AddToHookNext is simpler, because it resets itself after one use.

\AddToHookNext \AddToHookNext \langle hook \rangle \langle code \rangle

Adds \langle code \rangle to the next invocation of the \langle hook \rangle. The code is executed after the normal hook code has finished and it is executed only once, i.e. it is deleted after it was used.

Using this declaration is a global operation, i.e., the code is not lost even if the declaration is used inside a group and the next invocation of the hook happens after the end of that group. If the declaration is used several times before the hook is executed then all code is executed in the order in which it was declared.\footnote{There is no mechanism to reorder such code chunks (or delete them).}

If this declaration is used with a one-time hook then the code is only ever used if the declaration comes before the hook’s invocation. This is because, in contrast to \AddToHook, the code in this declaration is not executed immediately in the case when the invocation of the hook has already happened—in other words, this code will truly execute only on the next invocation of the hook (and in the case of a one-time hook there is no such “next invocation”). This gives you a choice: should my code execute always, or should it execute only at the point where the one-time hook is used (and not at all if this is impossible)? For both of these possibilities there are use cases.

It is possible to nest this declaration using the same hook (or different hooks): e.g.,

\AddToHookNext{\langle hook \rangle}{\langle code-1 \rangle}\AddToHookNext{\langle hook \rangle}{\langle code-2 \rangle}

will execute \langle code-1 \rangle next time the \langle hook \rangle is used and at that point puts \langle code-2 \rangle into the \langle hook \rangle so that it gets executed on following time the hook is run.

A hook doesn’t have to exist for code to be added to it. This allows for hooks to work regardless of package loading order. See section 2.1.8.

The \langle hook \rangle can be specified using the dot-syntax to denote the current package name. See section 2.1.5.
Works exactly like \AddToHookNext, but the \textit{(code)} can contain references to the arguments of the \textit{(hook)} as described for \AddToHookWithArguments above. Section 2.7 explains hooks with arguments.

The \textit{(hook)} can be specified using the dot-syntax to denote the current package name. See section 2.1.5.

Normally \AddToHookNext is only used when you know precisely where it will apply and why you want some extra code at that point. However, there are a few use cases in which such a declaration needs to be canceled, for example, when discarding a page with \DiscardShipoutBox (but even then not always), and in such situations \ClearHookNext can be used.

2.1.5 Hook names and default labels

It is best practice to use \AddToHook in packages or classes without specifying a \textit{(label)} because then the package or class name is automatically used, which is helpful if rules are needed, and avoids mistyping the \textit{(label)}.

Using an explicit \textit{(label)} is only necessary in very specific situations, e.g., if you want to add several chunks of code into a single hook and have them placed in different parts of the hook (by providing some rules).

The other case is when you develop a larger package with several sub-packages. In that case you may want to use the same \textit{(label)} throughout the sub-packages in order to avoid that the labels change if you internally reorganize your code.

Except for \UseHook, \UseOneTimeHook and \IfHookEmptyTF (and their expl3 interfaces \hook_use:n, \hook_use_once:n and \hook_if_empty:nTF), all \textit{(hook)} and \textit{(label)} arguments are processed in the same way: first, spaces are trimmed around the argument, then it is fully expanded until only character tokens remain. If the full expansion of the \textit{(hook)} or \textit{(label)} contains a non-expandable non-character token, a low-level \TeX error is raised (namely, the \textit{(hook)} is expanded using \TeX’s \texttt{\csname...\endcsname}, as such, Unicode characters are allowed in \textit{(hook)} and \textit{(label)} arguments). The arguments of \UseHook, \UseOneTimeHook, and \IfHookEmptyTF are processed much in the same way except that spaces are not trimmed around the argument, for better performance.

It is not enforced, but highly recommended that the hooks defined by a package, and the \textit{(labels)} used to add code to other hooks contain the package name to easily identify the source of the code chunk and to prevent clashes. This should be the standard practice, so this hook management code provides a shortcut to refer to the current package in the name of a \textit{(hook)} and in a \textit{(label)}. If the \textit{(hook)} name or the \textit{(label)} consist just of a single dot (.), or starts with a dot followed by a slash (./) then the dot denotes the \textit{(default label)} (usually the current package or class name—see SetDefaultHookLabel). A “.” or “./” anywhere else in a \textit{(hook)} or in \textit{(label)} is treated literally and is not replaced.

For example, inside the package \texttt{mypackage.sty}, the default label is \texttt{mypackage}, so the instructions:

\begin{verbatim}
\NewHook {./hook}
\AddToHook {./hook}[./]{code} % Same as \AddToHook{./hook}{code}
\AddToHook {./hook}[./sub]{code}
\DeclareHookRule{begindocument}{.}{before}{babel}
\AddToHook {file/foo.tex/after}{code}
\end{verbatim}
are equivalent to:

\NewHook {mypackage/hook}
\AddToHook {mypackage/hook}{mypackage}{code}
\AddToHook {mypackage/hook}{mypackage/sub}{code}
\DeclareHookRule{begindocument}{mypackage}{before}{babel}
\AddToHook {file/foo.tex/after}{code} % unchanged

The \langle default label \rangle is automatically set equal to the name of the current package
or class at the time the package is loaded. If the hook command is used outside of
a package, or the current file wasn’t loaded with \usepackage or \documentclass,
then the top-level is used as the \langle default label \rangle. This may have exceptions—see
\PushDefaultHookLabel.

This syntax is available in all \langle label \rangle arguments and most \langle hook \rangle arguments, both in
the \LaTeX2ε interface, and the \LaTeX3 interface described in section 2.2.

Note, however, that the replacement of \ by the \langle default label \rangle takes place when the
hook command is executed, so actions that are somehow executed after the package ends
will have the wrong \langle default label \rangle if the dot-syntax is used. For that reason, this syntax
is not available in \UseHook (and \hook_use:n) because the hook is most of the time
used outside of the package file in which it was defined. This syntax is also not available
in the hook conditionals \IfHookEmptyTF (and \hook_if_empty:nTF), because these
conditionals are used in some performance-critical parts of the hook management code,
and because they are usually used to refer to other package’s hooks, so the dot-syntax
doesn’t make much sense.

In some cases, for example in large packages, one may want to separate the code
in logical parts, but still use the main package name as the \langle label \rangle, then the \langle default
label \rangle can be set using \PushDefaultHookLabel{...}...\PopDefaultHookLabel or
\SetDefaultHookLabel{...}.
\PushDefaultHookLabel \PushDefaultHookLabel \{(default label)\}
\PopDefaultHookLabel \(\text{code}\)
\PushDefaultHookLabel
\PushDefaultHookLabel sets the current \(\text{(default label)}\) to be used in \(\text{(label)}\) arguments, or when replacing a leading \("\) (see above). \PopDefaultHookLabel reverts the \(\text{(default label)}\) to its previous value.

Inside a package or class, the \(\text{(default label)}\) is equal to the package or class name, unless explicitly changed. Everywhere else, the \(\text{(default label)}\) is \textit{top-level} (see section 2.1.6) unless explicitly changed.

The effect of \PushDefaultHookLabel holds until the next \PopDefaultHookLabel.
\usepackage (and \RequirePackage and \documentclass) internally use
\PushDefaultHookLabel{\langle package name \rangle}
\PopDefaultHookLabel

to set the \(\text{(default label)}\) for the package or class file. Inside the \(\langle \text{package code} \rangle\) the \(\text{(default label)}\) can also be changed with \SetDefaultHookLabel. \input and other file input-related commands from the \LaTeX{} kernel do not use \PushDefaultHookLabel, so code within files loaded by these commands does \emph{not} get a dedicated \(\text{(label)}\)! (that is, the \(\text{(default label)}\) is the current active one when the file was loaded.)

Packages that provide their own package-like interfaces (Ti\kZ’s \texttt{\usetikzlibrary}, for example) can use \PushDefaultHookLabel and \PopDefaultHookLabel to set dedicated labels and to emulate \usepackage-like hook behavior within those contexts.

The \textit{top-level} label is treated differently, and is reserved to the user document, so it is not allowed to change the \(\text{(default label)}\) to \textit{top-level}.

\SetDefaultHookLabel \SetDefaultHookLabel \{(default label)\}

Similarly to \PushDefaultHookLabel, sets the current \(\text{(default label)}\) to be used in \(\text{(label)}\) arguments, or when replacing a leading \("\). The effect holds until the label is changed again or until the next \PopDefaultHookLabel. The difference between \PushDefaultHookLabel and \SetDefaultHookLabel is that the latter does not save the current \(\text{(default label)}\).

This command is useful when a large package is composed of several smaller packages, but all should have the same \(\text{(label)}\), so \SetDefaultHookLabel can be used at the beginning of each package file to set the correct label.

\SetDefaultHookLabel is not allowed in the main document, where the \(\text{(default label)}\) is \textit{top-level} and there is no \PopDefaultHookLabel to end its effect. It is also not allowed to change the \(\text{(default label)}\) to \textit{top-level}.

2.1.6 The \textit{top-level} label

The \textit{top-level} label, assigned to code added from the main document, is different from other labels. Code added to hooks (usually \texttt{\AtBeginDocument}) in the preamble is almost always to change something defined by a package, so it should go at the very end of the hook.

Therefore, code added in the \textit{top-level} is always executed at the end of the hook, regardless of where it was declared. If the hook is reversed (see \NewReversedHook), the \textit{top-level} chunk is executed at the very beginning instead.
Rules regarding top-level have no effect: if a user wants to have a specific set of rules for a code chunk, they should use a different label to said code chunk, and provide a rule for that label instead.

The top-level label is exclusive for the user, so trying to add code with that label from a package results in an error.

2.1.7 Defining relations between hook code

The default assumption is that code added to hooks by different packages are independent and the order in which they are executed is irrelevant. While this is true in many cases it is obviously false in others.

Before the hook management system was introduced packages had to take elaborate precaution to determine if some other package got loaded as well (before or after) and find some ways to alter its behavior accordingly. In addition was often the user’s responsibility to load packages in the right order so that code added to hooks got added in the right order and some cases even altering the loading order wouldn’t resolve the conflicts.

With the new hook management system it is now possible to define rules (i.e., relationships) between code chunks added by different packages and explicitly describe in which order they should be processed.

\DeclareHookRule \DeclareHookRule \langle\text{hook}\rangle\langle\text{label1}\rangle\langle\text{relation}\rangle\langle\text{label2}\rangle

Defines a relation between \langle\text{label1}\rangle and \langle\text{label2}\rangle for a given \langle\text{hook}\rangle. If \langle\text{hook}\rangle is ?? this defines a default relation for all hooks that use the two labels, i.e., that have chunks of code labeled with \langle\text{label1}\rangle and \langle\text{label2}\rangle. Rules specific to a given hook take precedence over default rules that use ?? as the \langle\text{hook}\rangle.

Currently, the supported relations are the following:

- **before** or < Code for \langle\text{label1}\rangle comes before code for \langle\text{label2}\rangle.
- **after** or > Code for \langle\text{label1}\rangle comes after code for \langle\text{label2}\rangle.
- **incompatible-warning** Only code for either \langle\text{label1}\rangle or \langle\text{label2}\rangle can appear for that hook (a way to say that two packages—or parts of them—are incompatible). A warning is raised if both labels appear in the same hook.
- **incompatible-error** Like **incompatible-error** but instead of a warning a \LaTeX error is raised, and the code for both labels are dropped from that hook until the conflict is resolved.
- **voids** Code for \langle\text{label1}\rangle overwrites code for \langle\text{label2}\rangle. More precisely, code for \langle\text{label2}\rangle is dropped for that hook. This can be used, for example if one package is a superset in functionality of another one and therefore wants to undo code in some hook and replace it with its own version.
- **unrelated** The order of code for \langle\text{label1}\rangle and \langle\text{label2}\rangle is irrelevant. This rule is there to undo an incorrect rule specified earlier.

There can only be a single relation between two labels for a given hook, i.e., a later \DeclareHookRule overwrites any previous declaration.

The \langle\text{hook}\rangle and \langle\text{label}\rangle can be specified using the dot-syntax to denote the current package name. See section 2.1.5.
Syntactic sugar for saying that \langle label1 \rangle and \langle label2 \rangle are unrelated for the given \langle hook \rangle.

This sets up a relation between \langle label1 \rangle and \langle label2 \rangle for all hooks unless overwritten by a specific rule for a hook. Useful for cases where one package has a specific relation to some other package, e.g., is incompatible or always needs a special ordering before or after. (Technically it is just a shorthand for using \DeclareHookRule with ?? as the hook name.)

Declaring default rules is only supported in the document preamble. The \langle label \rangle can be specified using the dot-syntax to denote the current package name. See section 2.1.5.

### 2.1.8 Querying hooks

Simpler data types, like token lists, have three possible states; they can:

- exist and be empty;
- exist and be non-empty; and
- not exist (in which case emptiness doesn’t apply);

Hooks are a bit more complicated: a hook may exist or not, and independently it may or may not be empty. This means that even a hook that doesn’t exist may be non-empty and it can also be disabled.

This seemingly strange state may happen when, for example, package \textbackslash A defines hook \textbackslash A/foo, and package \textbackslash B adds some code to that hook. However, a document may load package \textbackslash B before package \textbackslash A, or may not load package \textbackslash A at all. In both cases some code is added to hook \textbackslash A/foo without that hook being defined yet, thus that hook is said to be non-empty, whereas it doesn’t exist. Therefore, querying the existence of a hook doesn’t imply its emptiness, neither does the other way around.

Given that code or rules can be added to a hook even if it doesn’t physically exist yet, means that a querying its existence has no real use case (in contrast to other variables that can only be update if they have already been declared). For that reason only the test for emptiness has a public interface.

A hook is said to be empty when no code was added to it, either to its permanent code pool, or to its “next” token list. The hook doesn’t need to be declared to have code added to its code pool. A hook is said to exist when it was declared with \textbackslash NewHook or some variant thereof. Generic hooks such as \texttt{file} and \texttt{env} hooks are automatically declared when code is added to them.

Tests if the \langle hook \rangle is empty (i.e., no code was added to it using either \textbackslash AddToHook or \textbackslash AddToHookNext) or such code was removed again (via \textbackslash RemoveFromHook), and branches to either \langle true code \rangle or \langle false code \rangle depending on the result.

\textbackslash IfHookEmptyTF \* \IfHookEmptyTF \{\langle hook \rangle\} \{(\langle true code \rangle)\} \{(\langle false code \rangle)\}

The \langle hook \rangle cannot be specified using the dot-syntax. A leading . is treated literally.

\footnote{Trying to do so, e.g., via \textbackslash DeclareHookRule with ?? has bad side-effects and is not supported (though not explicitly caught for performance reasons).}
2.1.9 Displaying hook code

If one has to adjust the code execution in a hook using a hook rule it is helpful to get some information about the code associated with a hook, its current order and the existing rules.

\ShowHook \ShowHook \(\{\text{hook}\}\)
\LogHook \LogHook \(\{\text{hook}\}\)

Displays information about the \(\langle \text{hook} \rangle\) such as

- the code chunks (and their labels) added to it,
- any rules set up to order them,
- the computed order in which the chunks are executed,
- any code executed on the next invocation only.

\LogHook prints the information to the .log file, and \ShowHook prints them to the terminal/command window and starts \TeX{}’s prompt (only in \texttt{errorstopmode}) to wait for user action.

The \(\langle \text{hook} \rangle\) can be specified using the dot-syntax to denote the current package name. See section 2.1.5.

Suppose a hook \texttt{example-hook} whose output of \ShowHook{example-hook} is:

\begin{verbatim}
-> The hook 'example-hook':
  > Code chunks:
  >   foo -> [code from package 'foo']
  >   bar -> [from package 'bar']
  >   baz -> [package 'baz' is here]
  > Document-level (top-level) code (executed last):
  >     -> [code from 'top-level']
  > Extra code for next invocation:
  >     -> [one-time code]
  > Rules:
  >     foo|baz with relation >
  >     baz|bar with default relation <
  > Execution order (after applying rules):
  >     baz, foo, bar.
\end{verbatim}

In the listing above, lines 3 to 5 show the three code chunks added to the hook and their respective labels in the format \(\langle \text{label} \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{code} \rangle\).

Line 7 shows the code chunk added by the user in the main document (labeled \texttt{top-level}) in the format

Document-level (top-level) code (executed \texttt{(first|last)}):

\begin{verbatim}
  > \langle \text{top-level code} \rangle
\end{verbatim}
This code will be either the first or last code executed by the hook (last if the hook is normal, first if it is reversed). This chunk is not affected by rules and does not take part in sorting.

Line 9 shows the code chunk for the next execution of the hook in the format

\rightarrow \langle\text{next-code}\rangle

This code will be used and disappear at the next $\texttt{UseHook}\{\text{example-hook}\}$, in contrast to the chunks mentioned earlier, which can only be removed from that hook by doing $\texttt{RemoveFromHook}\{\langle\text{label}\rangle\}\{\text{example-hook}\}$.

Lines 11 and 12 show the rules declared that affect this hook in the format

$\langle\text{label-1}\rangle | \langle\text{label-2}\rangle$ with (default?) relation (relation)

which means that the (relation) applies to $\langle\text{label-1}\rangle$ and $\langle\text{label-2}\rangle$, in that order, as detailed in $\texttt{DeclareHookRule}$. If the relation is default it means that this rule applies to $\langle\text{label-1}\rangle$ and $\langle\text{label-2}\rangle$ in all hooks, (unless overridden by a non-default relation).

Finally, line 14 lists the labels in the hook after sorting; that is, in the order they will be executed when the hook is used.

### 2.1.10 Debugging hook code

\DebugHooksOn  \DebugHooksOff

Turn the debugging of hook code on or off. This displays most changes made to the hook data structures. The output is rather coarse and not really intended for normal use.

### 2.2 L3 programming layer (expl3) interfaces

This is a quick summary of the L\TeX3 programming interfaces for use with packages written in expl3. In contrast to the \TeX2\varepsilon interfaces they always use mandatory arguments only, e.g., you always have to specify the $\langle\text{label}\rangle$ for a code chunk. We therefore suggest to use the declarations discussed in the previous section even in expl3 packages, but the choice is yours.

\hook_new:n \hook_new_reversed:n \hook_new_pair:nn

Creates a new $\langle\text{hook}\rangle$ with normal or reverse ordering of code chunks. \hook_new_-_pair:nn creates a pair of such hooks with $\langle\text{hook-2}\rangle$ being a reversed hook. If a hook name is already taken, an error is raised and the hook is not created.

The $\langle\text{hook}\rangle$ can be specified using the dot-syntax to denote the current package name. See section 2.1.5.

\hook_new_with_args:nn \hook_new_with_args:nn \hook_new_pair_with_args:nn

Creates a new $\langle\text{hook}\rangle$ with normal or reverse ordering of code chunks, that takes $\langle\text{number}\rangle$ arguments from the input stream when it is used. \hook_new_pair_with_args:nn creates a pair of such hooks with $\langle\text{hook-2}\rangle$ being a reversed hook. If a hook name is already taken, an error is raised and the hook is not created.

The $\langle\text{hook}\rangle$ can be specified using the dot-syntax to denote the current package name. See section 2.1.5.

13
\hook_disable_generic:n \hook_disable_generic:n \langle\{\text{hook}\}\rangle

Marks \langle{\text{hook}}\rangle as disabled. Any further attempt to add code to it or declare it, will result in an error and any call to \hook_use:n will simply do nothing.

This declaration is intended for use with generic hooks that are known not to work (see \texttt{ltcmdhooks-doc}) if they receive code.

The \langle{\text{hook}}\rangle can be specified using the dot-syntax to denote the current package name. See section 2.1.5.

\hook_activate_generic:n \hook_activate_generic:n \langle{\text{hook}}\rangle

This is like \hook_new:n but it does nothing if the hook was previously declared with \hook_new:n. This declaration should be used only in special situations, e.g., when a command from another package needs to be altered and it is not clear whether a generic cmd hook (for that command) has been previously explicitly declared.

Normally \hook_new:n should be used instead of this.

\hook_use:n \hook_use:mm \langle{\text{hook}}\rangle {\langle{\text{number}}\rangle} {\langle{\text{arg}_1}\rangle} \ldots {\langle{\text{arg}_n}\rangle}

Executes the \langle{\text{hook}}\rangle code followed (if set up) by the code for next invocation only, then empties that next invocation code. \hook_use:mm should be used for hooks declared with arguments, and should be followed by as many brace groups as the declared number of arguments. The \langle{\text{number}}\rangle should be the number of arguments declared for the hook. If the hook is not declared, this command does nothing and it will remove \langle{\text{number}}\rangle items from the input.

The \langle{\text{hook}}\rangle cannot be specified using the dot-syntax. A leading \texttt{.} is treated literally.

\hook_use_once:n \hook_use_once:mm \langle{\text{hook}}\rangle {\langle{\text{number}}\rangle} {\langle{\text{arg}_1}\rangle} \ldots {\langle{\text{arg}_n}\rangle}

Changes the \langle{\text{hook}}\rangle status so that from now on any addition to the hook code is executed immediately. Then execute any \langle{\text{hook}}\rangle code already set up. \hook_use_once:mm should be used for hooks declared with arguments, and should be followed by as many brace groups as the declared number of arguments. The \langle{\text{number}}\rangle should be the number of arguments declared for the hook. If the hook is not declared, this command does nothing and it will remove \langle{\text{number}}\rangle items from the input.

The \langle{\text{hook}}\rangle cannot be specified using the dot-syntax. A leading \texttt{.} is treated literally.

\hook_gput_code:mm \hook_gput_code:mm \langle{\text{hook}}\rangle \langle{\text{label}}\rangle \langle{\text{code}}\rangle
\hook_gput_code_with_args:mm \hook_gput_code_with_args:mm \langle{\text{hook}}\rangle \langle{\text{label}}\rangle \langle{\text{code}}\rangle

Adds a chunk of \langle{\text{code}}\rangle to the \langle{\text{hook}}\rangle labeled \langle{\text{label}}\rangle. If the label already exists the \langle{\text{code}}\rangle is appended to the already existing code.

If \hook_gput_code_with_args:mm is used, the \langle{\text{code}}\rangle can access the arguments passed to \hook_use:mm (or \hook_use_once:mm) with \#1, \#2, \ldots, \#n (up to the number of arguments declared for the hook). In that case, if an actual parameter token should be added to the code, it should be doubled.

If code is added to an external \langle{\text{hook}}\rangle (of the kernel or another package) then the convention is to use the package name as the \langle{\text{label}}\rangle not some internal module name or some other arbitrary string.

The \langle{\text{hook}}\rangle and \langle{\text{label}}\rangle can be specified using the dot-syntax to denote the current package name. See section 2.1.5.
\hook_gput_next_code:nn \hook_gput_next_code:nn \hook_gput_next_code_with_args:nn
\hook_gput_next_code:nn \hook_gput_next_code:nn \hook_gput_next_code_with_args:nn

Adds a chunk of \langle code \rangle for use only in the next invocation of the \langle hook \rangle. Once used it is gone.

If \hook_gput_next_code_with_args:nn is used, the \langle code \rangle can access the arguments passed to \hook_use:nwn (or \hook_use_once:nwn) with \#1, \#2, ..., \#n (up to the number of arguments declared for the hook). In that case, if an actual parameter token should be added to the code, it should be doubled.

This is simpler than \hook_gput_code:nnn, the code is simply appended to the hook in the order of declaration at the very end, i.e., after all standard code for the hook got executed. Thus if one needs to undo what the standard does one has to do that as part of \langle code \rangle.

The \langle hook \rangle can be specified using the dot-syntax to denote the current package name. See section 2.1.5.

\hook_gclear_next_code:n \hook_gclear_next_code:n
\hook_gclear_next_code:n \hook_gclear_next_code:n \hook_gclear_next_code:n

Undo any earlier \hook_gput_next_code:nn.

\hook_gremove_code:nn \hook_gremove_code:nn \hook_gremove_code:nn \hook_gremove_code:nn \hook_gremove_code:nn
\hook_gremove_code:nn \hook_gremove_code:nn \hook_gremove_code:nn

Removes any code for \langle hook \rangle labeled \langle label \rangle.

If there is no code under the \langle label \rangle in the \langle hook \rangle, or if the \langle hook \rangle does not exist, a warning is issued when you attempt to use \hook_gremove_code:nn, and the command is ignored.

If the second argument is *, then all code chunks are removed. This is rather dangerous as it drops code from other packages one may not know about, so think twice before using that!

The \langle hook \rangle and \langle label \rangle can be specified using the dot-syntax to denote the current package name. See section 2.1.5.

\hook_gset_rule:nnnn \hook_gset_rule:nnnn \hook_gset_rule:nnnn \hook_gset_rule:nnnn \hook_gset_rule:nnnn
\hook_gset_rule:nnnn \hook_gset_rule:nnnn \hook_gset_rule:nnnn

Relate \langle label1 \rangle with \langle label2 \rangle when used in \langle hook \rangle. See \DeclareHookRule for the allowed \langle relation \rangles. If \langle hook \rangle is ?? a default rule is specified.

The \langle hook \rangle and \langle label \rangle can be specified using the dot-syntax to denote the current package name. See section 2.1.5. The dot-syntax is parsed in both \langle label \rangle arguments, but it usually makes sense to be used in only one of them.

\hook_if_empty:nTF \hook_if_empty:nTF \hook_if_empty:nTF
\hook_if_empty:nTF \hook_if_empty:nTF * \hook_if_empty:nTF *
\hook_if_empty:nTF \hook_if_empty:nTF

Tests if the \langle hook \rangle is empty (i.e., no code was added to it using either \AddToHook or \AddToHookNext), and branches to either \langle true code \rangle or \langle false code \rangle depending on the result.

The \langle hook \rangle cannot be specified using the dot-syntax. A leading . is treated literally.
\hook_show:n  \hook_log:n  \hook_debug_on:
\hook_debug_off:

Displays information about the \emph{hook} such as

- the code chunks (and their labels) added to it,
- any rules set up to order them,
- the computed order in which the chunks are executed,
- any code executed on the next invocation only.

\hook_log:n prints the information to the .log file, and \hook_show:n prints them to the terminal/command window and starts \TeX’s prompt (only if \errorstopmode) to wait for user action.

The \emph{hook} can be specified using the dot-syntax to denote the current package name. See section 2.1.5.

\hook_debug_on:  \hook_debug_off:

Turns the debugging of hook code on or off. This displays changes to the hook data.

2.3 On the order of hook code execution

Chunks of code for a \emph{hook} under different labels are supposed to be independent if there are no special rules set up that define a relation between the chunks. This means that you can’t make assumptions about the order of execution!

Suppose you have the following declarations:

\NewHook{myhook}
\AddToHook{myhook}{packageA}{\typeout{A}}
\AddToHook{myhook}{packageB}{\typeout{B}}
\AddToHook{myhook}{packageC}{\typeout{C}}

then executing the hook with \UseHook will produce the typeout A B C in that order. In other words, the execution order is computed to be packageA, packageB, packageC which you can verify with \ShowHook{myhook}:

-> The hook 'myhook':
> Code chunks:
> packageA -> \typeout {A}
> packageB -> \typeout {B}
> packageC -> \typeout {C}
> Document-level (top-level) code (executed last):
> ---
> Extra code for next invocation:
> ---
> Rules:
> ---
> Execution order:
> packageA, packageB, packageC.
The reason is that the code chunks are internally saved in a property list and the initial order of such a property list is the order in which key-value pairs got added. However, that is only true if nothing other than adding happens!

Suppose, for example, you want to replace the code chunk for packageA, e.g.,
\RemoveFromHook{myhook}{packageA}
\AddToHook{myhook}{packageA}{\typeout{A alt}}
then your order becomes packageB, packageC, packageA because the label got removed from the property list and then re-added (at its end).

While that may not be too surprising, the execution order is also sometimes altered if you add a redundant rule, e.g. if you specify
\DeclareHookRule{myhook}{packageA}{before}{packageB}

instead of the previous lines we get

-> The hook 'myhook':
  > Code chunks:
  >   packageA -> \typeout {A}
  >   packageB -> \typeout {B}
  >   packageC -> \typeout {C}
  > Document-level (top-level) code (executed last):
  >   ---
  > Extra code for next invocation:
  >   ---
  > Rules:
  >   packageB|packageA with relation >
  > Execution order (after applying rules):
  >   packageA, packageC, packageB.

As you can see the code chunks are still in the same order, but in the execution order for the labels packageB and packageC have swapped places. The reason is that, with the rule there are two orders that satisfy it, and the algorithm for sorting happened to pick a different one compared to the case without rules (where it doesn’t run at all as there is nothing to resolve). Incidentally, if we had instead specified the redundant rule
\DeclareHookRule{myhook}{packageB}{before}{packageC}
the execution order would not have changed.

In summary: it is not possible to rely on the order of execution unless there are rules that partially or fully define the order (in which you can rely on them being fulfilled).

### 2.4 The use of “reversed” hooks

You may have wondered why you can declare a “reversed” hook with \NewReversedHook and what that does exactly.

In short: the execution order of a reversed hook (without any rules!) is exactly reversed to the order you would have gotten for a hook declared with \NewHook.

This is helpful if you have a pair of hooks where you expect to see code added that involves grouping, e.g., starting an environment in the first and closing that environment in the second hook. To give a somewhat contrived example⁴, suppose there is a package adding the following:

⁴there are simpler ways to achieve the same effect.
As a result, all quotes will be in italics. Now suppose further that another `package-too` makes the quotes also in blue and therefore adds:

```
\usepackage{color}
\AddToHook{env/quote/before}{package-too}{\begin{color}{blue}}
\AddToHook{env/quote/after}{package-too}{\end{color}}
```

Now if the `env/quote/after` hook would be a normal hook we would get the same execution order in both hooks, namely:

```
package-1, package-too
```

(or vice versa) and as a result, would get:

```
\begin{itshape}\begin{color}{blue} ... \end{color}\end{itshape}
```

and an error message saying that `\begin{color}` was ended by `\end{itshape}`. With `env/quote/after` declared as a reversed hook the execution order is reversed and so all environments are closed in the correct sequence and `\ShowHook` would give us the following output:

```
-> The hook 'env/quote/after':
  > Code chunks:
  >   package-1 -> \end{itshape}
  >   package-too -> \end{color}
  > Document-level (top-level) code (executed first):
  >   ---
  > Extra code for next invocation:
  >   ---
  > Rules:
  >   ---
  > Execution order (after reversal):
  >   package-too, package-1.
```

The reversal of the execution order happens before applying any rules, so if you alter the order you will probably have to alter it in both hooks, not just in one, but that depends on the use case.

### 2.5 Difference between “normal” and “one-time” hooks

When executing a hook a developer has the choice of using either `\UseHook` or `\UseOneTimeHook` (or their expl3 equivalents `\hook_use:n` and `\hook_use_once:n`). This choice affects how `\AddToHook` is handled after the hook has been executed for the first time.

With normal hooks adding code via `\AddToHook` means that the code chunk is added to the hook data structure and then used each time `\UseHook` is called.

With one-time hooks it this is handled slightly differently: After `\UseOneTimeHook` has been called, any further attempts to add code to the hook via `\AddToHook` will simply execute the `⟨code⟩` immediately.

This has some consequences one needs to be aware of:
If \texttt{code} is added to a normal hook after the hook was executed and it is never
executed again for one or the other reason, then this new \texttt{code} will never be
executed.

In contrast if that happens with a one-time hook the \texttt{code} is executed immediately.

In particular this means that construct such as

\begin{verbatim}
\AddToHook{myhook}
  \{ \texttt{code-1} \AddToHook{myhook}\{\texttt{code-2}\} \texttt{code-3} \}
\end{verbatim}

works for one-time hooks\footnote{This is sometimes used with \texttt{AtBeginDocument} which is why it is supported.} (all three code chunks are executed one after another), but it makes little sense with a normal hook, because with a normal hook the first time \texttt{UseHook{myhook}} is executed it would

- execute \texttt{code-1},
- then execute \texttt{AddToHook{myhook}{code-2}} which adds the code chunk \texttt{code-2}
  to the hook for use on the next invocation,
- and finally execute \texttt{code-3}.

The second time \texttt{UseHook} is called it would execute the above and in addition \texttt{code-2}
as that was added as a code chunk to the hook in the meantime. So each time the
hook is used another copy of \texttt{code-2} is added and so that code chunk is executed \texttt{(# of invocations) - 1} times.

### 2.6 Generic hooks provided by packages

The hook management system also implements a category of hooks that are called
“Generic Hooks”. Normally a hook has to be explicitly declared before it can be used
in code. This ensures that different packages are not using the same hook name for
unrelated purposes—something that would result in absolute chaos. However, there are
a number of “standard” hooks where it is unreasonable to declare them beforehand, e.g.,
each and every command has (in theory) an associated before and after hook. In such
cases, i.e., for command, environment or file hooks, they can be used simply by adding
code to them with \texttt{AddToHook}. For more specialized generic hooks, e.g., those provided
by \texttt{babel}, you have to additionally enable them with \texttt{ActivateGenericHook} as explained
below.

The generic hooks provided by \LaTeX are those for \texttt{cmd, env, file, include package,}
and \texttt{class}, and all these are available out of the box: you only have to use \texttt{AddToHook}
to add code to them, but you don’t have to add \texttt{UseHook} or \texttt{UseOneTimeHook} to your
code, because this is already done for you (or, in the case of \texttt{cmd} hooks, the command’s
code is patched at \begin{document}, if necessary).

However, if you want to provide further generic hooks in your own code, the situation
is slightly different. To do this you should use \texttt{UseHook} or \texttt{UseOneTimeHook}, but
\textit{without declaring the hook} with \texttt{NewHook}. As mentioned earlier, a call to \texttt{UseHook}
with an undeclared hook name does nothing. So as an additional setup step, you need to
explicitly activate your generic hook. Note that a generic hook produced in this way is
always a normal hook.
For a truly generic hook, with a variable part in the hook name, such upfront activation would be difficult or impossible, because you typically do not know what kind of variable parts may come up in real documents.

For example, \texttt{babel} provides hooks such as \texttt{babel/⟨language⟩/afterextras}. However, language support in \texttt{babel} is often done through external language packages. Thus doing the activation for all languages inside the core \texttt{babel} code is not a viable approach. Instead it needs to be done by each language package (or by the user who wants to use a particular hook).

Because the hooks are not declared with \texttt{\NewHook} their names should be carefully chosen to ensure that they are (likely to be) unique. Best practice is to include the package or command name, as was done in the \texttt{babel} example above.

Generic hooks defined in this way are always normal hooks (i.e., you can’t implement reversed hooks this way). This is a deliberate limitation, because it speeds up the processing considerably.

### 2.7 Hooks with arguments

Sometimes it is necessary to pass contextual information to a hook, and, for one reason or another, it is not feasible to store such information in macros. To serve this purpose, hooks can be declared with arguments, so that the programmer can pass along the data necessary for the code in the hook to function properly.

A hook with arguments works mostly like a regular hook, and most commands that work for regular hooks, also work for hooks that take arguments. The differences are when the hook is declared (\texttt{\NewHookWithArguments} is used instead of \texttt{\NewHook}), then code can be added with both \texttt{\AddToHook} and \texttt{\AddToHookWithArguments}, and when the hook is used (\texttt{\UseHookWithArguments} instead of \texttt{\UseHook}).

A hook with arguments must be declared as such (before it is first used, as all regular hooks) using \texttt{\NewHookWithArguments{⟨hook⟩}{⟨number⟩}}. All code added to that hook can then use \#1 to access the first argument, \#2 to access the second, and so forth up to the number of arguments declared. However, it is still possible to add code with references to the arguments of a hook that was not yet declared (we will discuss that later). At their core, hooks are macros, so \LaTeX{}’s limit of 9 arguments applies, and a low-level \LaTeX{} error is raised if you try to reference an argument number that doesn’t exist.

To use a hook with arguments, just write \texttt{\UseHookWithArguments{⟨hook⟩}{⟨number⟩}} followed by a braced list of the arguments. For example, if the hook \texttt{test} takes three arguments, write:

\begin{verbatim}
\UseHookWithArguments{test}{3}{arg-1}{arg-2}{arg-3}
\end{verbatim}

then, in the \texttt{⟨code⟩} of the hook, all instances of \#1 will be replaced by \texttt{arg-1}, \#2 by \texttt{arg-2} and so on. If, at the point of usage, the programmer provides more arguments than the hook is declared to take, the excess arguments are simply ignored by the hook. Behaviour is unpredictable\footnote{The hook \texttt{will} take the declared number of arguments, and what will happen depends on what was grabbed, and what the hook code does with its arguments.} if too few arguments are provided. If the hook isn’t declared, \texttt{⟨number⟩} arguments are removed from the input stream.
Adding code to a hook with arguments can be done with \AddToHookWithArguments as well as with the regular \AddToHook, to achieve different outcomes. The main difference when it comes to adding code to a hook, in this case, is firstly the possibility of accessing a hook’s arguments, of course, and second, how parameter tokens (#_n) are treated.

Using \AddToHook in a hook that takes arguments will work as it does for all other hooks. This allows a package developer to add arguments to a hook that otherwise had none without having to worry about compatibility. This means that, for example:

\AddToHook{test}{\def\foo#1{Hello, #1!}}

will define the same macro \foo regardless if the hook test takes arguments or not.

Using \AddToHookWithArguments allows the ⟨code⟩ added to access the arguments of the hook with #1, #2, and so forth, up to the number of the arguments declared in the hook. This means that if one wants to add a #_n to the ⟨code⟩ that token must be doubled in the input. The same definition from above, using \AddToHookWithArguments, needs to be rewritten:

\AddToHookWithArguments{test}{\def\foo##1{Hello, ##1!}}

Extending the above example to use the hook arguments, we could rewrite something like (now from declaration to usage, to get the whole picture):

\NewHookWithArguments{test}{1}
\AddToHookWithArguments{test}{\typeout{Defining foo with "#1"} \def\foo##1{Hello, ##1! Some text after: #1} } \UseHook{test}{Howdy!} \ShowCommand\foo

Running the code above prints in the terminal:

Defining foo with "Howdy!"
> \foo=macro:
#1->Hello, #1! Some text after: Howdy!.

Note how #1 in the call to \AddToHookWithArguments became #1, and the #1 was replaced by the argument passed to the hook. Should the hook be used again, with a different argument, the definition would naturally change.

It is possible to add code referencing a hook’s arguments before such hook is declared and the number of hooks is fixed. However, if some code is added to the hook, that references more arguments than will be declared for the hook, there will be a low-level \TeX error about an “Illegal parameter number” at the time the hook is declared, which will be hard to track down because at that point \TeX can’t know whence the offending code came from. Thus it is important that package writers explicitly document how many arguments (if any) each hook can take, so users of those packages know how many arguments can be referenced, and equally important, what each argument means.
2.8 Private \LaTeX kernel hooks

There are a few places where it is absolutely essential for \LaTeX to function correctly that code is executed in a precisely defined order. Even that could have been implemented with the hook management (by adding various rules to ensure the appropriate ordering with respect to other code added by packages). However, this makes every document unnecessarily slow, because there has to be sorting even though the result is predetermined. Furthermore it forces package writers to unnecessarily add such rules if they add further code to the hook (or break \LaTeX).

For that reason such code is not using the hook management, but instead private kernel commands directly before or after a public hook with the following naming convention: \texttt{\@kernel@before@⟨hook⟩} or \texttt{\@kernel@after@⟨hook⟩}. For example, in \texttt{\end{document}} you find

\begin{verbatim}
\UseHook{enddocument}\
\@kernel@after@enddocument
\end{verbatim}

which means first the user/package-accessible \texttt{enddocument} hook is executed and then the internal kernel hook. As their name indicates these kernel commands should not be altered by third-party packages, so please refrain from that in the interest of stability and instead use the public hook next to it.\footnote{As with everything in \TeX there is not enforcement of this rule, and by looking at the code it is easy to find out how the kernel adds to them. The main reason of this section is therefore to say “please don’t do that, this is unconfigurable code!”}

2.9 Legacy \LaTeX 2ε interfaces

\LaTeX 2ε offered a small number of hooks together with commands to add to them. They are listed here and are retained for backwards compatibility.

With the new hook management, several additional hooks have been added to \LaTeX and more will follow. See the next section for what is already available.

\begin{verbatim}
\AtBeginDocument \begin{AtBeginDocument} \langle label \rangle \{ \langle code \rangle \} \end{AtBeginDocument}
\end{verbatim}

If used without the optional argument \texttt{(label)}, it works essentially like before, i.e., it is adding \texttt{(code)} to the hook \texttt{begindocument} (which is executed inside \texttt{\begin{document}}). However, all code added this way is labeled with the label \texttt{top-level} (see section 2.1.6) if done outside of a package or class or with the package/class name if called inside such a file (see section 2.1.5).

This way one can add code to the hook using \texttt{\AddToHook} or \texttt{\AtBeginDocument} using a different label and explicitly order the code chunks as necessary, e.g., run some code before or after another package’s code. When using the optional argument the call is equivalent to running \texttt{\AddToHook \{begindocument\} \{\langle label \rangle \} \{\langle code \rangle \}}.

\texttt{\AtBeginDocument} is a wrapper around the \texttt{begindocument} hook (see section 3.2), which is a one-time hook. As such, after the \texttt{begindocument} hook is executed at \texttt{\begin{document}} any attempt to add \texttt{(code)} to this hook with \texttt{\AtBeginDocument} or with \texttt{\AddToHook} will cause that \texttt{(code)} to execute immediately instead. See section 2.5 for more on one-time hooks.

For important packages with known order requirement we may over time add rules to the kernel (or to those packages) so that they work regardless of the loading-order in the document.
Like \AtBeginDocument but for the enddocument hook.

The few hooks that existed previously in \LaTeXe used internally commands such as \@begindocumenthook and packages sometimes augmented them directly rather than working through \AtBeginDocument. For that reason there is currently support for this, that is, if the system detects that such an internal legacy hook command contains code it adds it to the new hook system under the label legacy so that it doesn’t get lost.

However, over time the remaining cases of direct usage need updating because in one of the future release of \LaTeX we will turn this legacy support off, as it does unnecessary slow down the processing.

3 \LaTeXe commands and environments augmented by hooks

In this section we describe the standard hooks that are now offered by \LaTeX, or give pointers to other documents in which they are described. This section will grow over time (and perhaps eventually move to usrguide3).

3.1 Generic hooks

As stated earlier, with the exception of generic hooks, all hooks must be declared with \NewHook before they can be used. All generic hooks have names of the form \"(type)/(name)/(position)\", where \(\textit{type}\) is from the predefined list shown below, and \(\textit{name}\) is the variable part whose meaning will depend on the \(\textit{type}\). The last component, \(\textit{position}\), has more complex possibilities: it can always be before or after; for \texttt{env} hooks, it can also be begin or end; and for \texttt{include} hooks it can also be end. Each specific hook is documented below, or in \texttt{ltcmdhooks-doc.pdf} or \texttt{ltfilehook-doc.pdf}.

The generic hooks provided by \LaTeXe belong to one of the six types:

- \texttt{env} Hooks executed before and after environments – \(\textit{name}\) is the name of the environment, and available values for \(\textit{position}\) are before, begin, end, and after;
- \texttt{cmd} Hooks added to and executed before and after commands – \(\textit{name}\) is the name of the command, and available values for \(\textit{position}\) are before and after;
- \texttt{file} Hooks executed before and after reading a file – \(\textit{name}\) is the name of the file (with extension), and available values for \(\textit{position}\) are before and after;
- \texttt{package} Hooks executed before and after loading packages – \(\textit{name}\) is the name of the package, and available values for \(\textit{position}\) are before and after;
- \texttt{class} Hooks executed before and after loading classes – \(\textit{name}\) is the name of the class, and available values for \(\textit{position}\) are before and after;
- \texttt{include} Hooks executed before and after \texttt{\include}d files – \(\textit{name}\) is the name of the included file (without the .tex extension), and available values for \(\textit{position}\) are before, end, and after.

Each of the hooks above are detailed in the following sections and in linked documentation.
3.1.1 Generic hooks for all environments

Every environment \( \langle \text{env} \rangle \) has now four associated hooks coming with it:

\textbf{env/\langle \text{env} \rangle/before} This hook is executed as part of \texttt{\textbackslash\begin} as the very first action, in particular prior to starting the environment group. Its scope is therefore not restricted by the environment.

\textbf{env/\langle \text{env} \rangle/begin} This hook is executed as part of \texttt{\textbackslash\begin} directly in front of the code specific to the environment start (e.g., the second argument of \texttt{\textbackslash newenvironment}). Its scope is the environment body.

\textbf{env/\langle \text{env} \rangle/end} This hook is executed as part of \texttt{\textbackslash end} directly in front of the code specific to the end of the environment (e.g., the third argument of \texttt{\textbackslash newenvironment}).

\textbf{env/\langle \text{env} \rangle/after} This hook is executed as part of \texttt{\textbackslash end} after the code specific to the environment end and after the environment group has ended. Its scope is therefore not restricted by the environment.

The hook is implemented as a reversed hook so if two packages add code to \texttt{env/\langle \text{env} \rangle/before} and to \texttt{env/\langle \text{env} \rangle/after} they can add surrounding environments and the order of closing them happens in the right sequence.

Generic environment hooks are never one-time hooks even with environments that are supposed to appear only once in a document.\(^8\) In contrast to other hooks there is also no need to declare them using \texttt{\textbackslash NewHook}.

The hooks are only executed if \texttt{\textbackslash \begin{\langle \text{env} \rangle}} and \texttt{\textbackslash \end{\langle \text{env} \rangle}} is used. If the environment code is executed via low-level calls to \texttt{\langle \text{env} \rangle} and \texttt{\end{\langle \text{env} \rangle}} (e.g., to avoid the environment grouping) they are not available. If you want them available in code using this method, you would need to add them yourself, i.e., write something like

\begin{verbatim}
\UseHook{env/quote/before}\quote...
\endquote\UseHook{env/quote/after}
\end{verbatim}

to add the outer hooks, etc.

Largely for compatibility with existing packages, the following four commands are also available to set the environment hooks; but for new packages we recommend directly using the hook names and \texttt{\textbackslash AddToHook}.

\begin{verbatim}
\BeforeBeginEnvironment \BeforeBeginEnvironment [\langle \text{label} \rangle] \{\langle \text{env} \rangle\} \{\langle \text{code} \rangle\}
This declaration adds to the \texttt{env/\langle \text{env} \rangle/before} hook using the \langle \text{label} \rangle. If \langle \text{label} \rangle is not given, the \langle default label \rangle is used (see section 2.1.5).

\AtBeginEnvironment \AtBeginEnvironment [\langle \text{label} \rangle] \{\langle \text{env} \rangle\} \{\langle \text{code} \rangle\}
This is like \texttt{\BeforeBeginEnvironment} but it adds to the \texttt{env/\langle \text{env} \rangle/begin} hook.

\AtEndEnvironment \AtEndEnvironment [\langle \text{label} \rangle] \{\langle \text{env} \rangle\} \{\langle \text{code} \rangle\}
This is like \texttt{\BeforeBeginEnvironment} but it adds to the \texttt{env/\langle \text{env} \rangle/end} hook.

\AfterEndEnvironment \AfterEndEnvironment [\langle \text{label} \rangle] \{\langle \text{env} \rangle\} \{\langle \text{code} \rangle\}
This is like \texttt{\BeforeBeginEnvironment} but it adds to the \texttt{env/\langle \text{env} \rangle/after} hook.
\end{verbatim}

\(^8\)Thus if one adds code to such hooks after the environment has been processed, it will only be executed if the environment appears again and if that doesn’t happen the code will never get executed.
3.1.2 Generic hooks for commands

Similar to environments there are now (at least in theory) two generic hooks available for any \texttt{\LaTeX} command. These are

\begin{description}
\item[cmd/\texttt{name}/before] This hook is executed at the very start of the command execution.
\item[cmd/\texttt{name}/after] This hook is executed at the very end of the command body. It is implemented as a reversed hook.
\end{description}

In practice there are restrictions and especially the \texttt{after} hook works only with a subset of commands. Details about these restrictions are documented in \texttt{lcmdhooks-doc.pdf} or with code in \texttt{lcmdhooks-code.pdf}.

3.1.3 Generic hooks provided by file loading operations

There are several hooks added to \texttt{\LaTeX}’s process of loading file via its high-level interfaces such as \texttt{\input}, \texttt{\include}, \texttt{\usepackage}, \texttt{\RequirePackage}, etc. These are documented in \texttt{ltfilehook-doc.pdf} or with code in \texttt{ltfilehook-code.pdf}.

3.2 Hooks provided by \texttt{\begin{document}}

Until 2020 \texttt{\begin{document}} offered exactly one hook that one could add to using \texttt{\AtBeginDocument}. Experiences over the years have shown that this single hook in one place was not enough and as part of adding the general hook management system a number of additional hooks have been added at this point. The places for these hooks have been chosen to provide the same support as offered by external packages, such as \texttt{etoolbox} and others that augmented \texttt{\document} to gain better control.

Supported are now the following hooks (all of them one-time hooks):

\begin{description}
\item[\texttt{begindocument/before}] This hook is executed at the very start of \texttt{\document}, one can think of it as a hook for code at the end of the preamble section and this is how it is used by \texttt{etoolbox}’s \texttt{\AtEndPreamble}.

This is a one-time hook, so after it is executed, all further attempts to add code to it will execute such code immediately (see section 2.5).

\item[\texttt{begindocument}] This hook is added to when using \texttt{\AtBeginDocument} and it is executed after the \texttt{.aux} file as be read in and most initialization are done, so they can be altered and inspected by the hook code. It is followed by a small number of further initializations that shouldn’t be altered and are therefore coming later.

The hook should not be used to add material for typesetting as we are still in \texttt{\LaTeX}’s initialization phase and not in the document body. If such material needs to be added to the document body use the next hook instead.

This is a one-time hook, so after it is executed, all further attempts to add code to it will execute such code immediately (see section 2.5).

\item[\texttt{begindocument/end}] This hook is executed at the end of the \texttt{\document} code in other words at the beginning of the document body. The only command that follows it is \texttt{\ignorespaces}.

This is a one-time hook, so after it is executed, all further attempts to add code to it will execute such code immediately (see section 2.5).
\end{description}
The generic hooks executed by \begin also exist, i.e., env/document/before and env/document/begin, but with this special environment it is better use the dedicated one-time hooks above.

### 3.3 Hooks provided by \end{document}

\LaTeX{} has always provided \AtEndDocument to add code to the \end{document}, just in front of the code that is normally executed there. While this was a big improvement over the situation in \LaTeX\ 2.09, it was not flexible enough for a number of use cases and so packages, such as etoolbox, atveryend and others patched \enddocument to add additional points where code could be hooked into.

Patching using packages is always problematical as leads to conflicts (code availability, ordering of patches, incompatible patches, etc.). For this reason a number of additional hooks have been added to the \enddocument code to allow packages to add code in various places in a controlled way without the need for overwriting or patching the core code.

Supported are now the following hooks (all of them one-time hooks):

- **enddocument** The hook associated with \AtEndDocument. It is immediately called at the beginning of \enddocument.
  
  When this hook is executed there may be still unprocessed material (e.g., floats on the deferlist) and the hook may add further material to be typeset. After it, \clearpage is called to ensure that all such material gets typeset. If there is nothing waiting the \clearpage has no effect.
  
  This is a one-time hook, so after it is executed, all further attempts to add code to it will execute such code immediately (see section 2.5).

- **enddocument/afterlastpage** As the name indicates this hook should not receive code that generates material for further pages. It is the right place to do some final housekeeping and possibly write out some information to the .aux file (which is still open at this point to receive data, but since there will be no more pages you need to write to it using \immediate\write). It is also the correct place to set up any testing code to be run when the .aux file is re-read in the next step.
  
  After this hook has been executed the .aux file is closed for writing and then read back in to do some tests (e.g., looking for missing references or duplicated labels, etc.).
  
  This is a one-time hook, so after it is executed, all further attempts to add code to it will execute such code immediately (see section 2.5).

- **enddocument/afteraux** At this point, the .aux file has been reprocessed and so this is a possible place for final checks and display of information to the user. However, for the latter you might prefer the next hook, so that your information is displayed after the (possibly longish) list of files if that got requested via \listfiles.
  
  This is a one-time hook, so after it is executed, all further attempts to add code to it will execute such code immediately (see section 2.5).

- **enddocument/info** This hook is meant to receive code that write final information messages to the terminal. It follows immediately after the previous hook (so both could have been combined, but then packages adding further code would always need to also supply an explicit rule to specify where it should go.
This hook already contains some code added by the kernel (under the labels kernel/filelist and kernel/warnings), namely the list of files when \listfiles has been used and the warnings for duplicate labels, missing references, font substitutions etc.

This is a one-time hook, so after it is executed, all further attempts to add code to it will execute such code immediately (see section 2.5).

\enddocument/end Finally, this hook is executed just in front of the final call to $\$end$.

This is a one-time hook, so after it is executed, all further attempts to add code to it will execute such code immediately (see section 2.5). Is it even possible to add code after this one?

There is also the hook shipout/lastpage. This hook is executed as part of the last \shipout in the document to allow package to add final \special's to that page. Where this hook is executed in relation to those from the above list can vary from document to document. Furthermore to determine correctly which of the \shipouts is the last one, \LaTeX needs to be run several times, so initially it might get executed on the wrong page. See section 3.4 for where to find the details.

It is in also possible to use the generic env/document/end hook which is executed by \end, i.e., just in front of the first hook above. Note however that the other generic \end environment hook, i.e., env/document/after will never get executed, because by that time \LaTeX has finished the document processing.

### 3.4 Hooks provided by \shipout operations

There are several hooks and mechanisms added to \LaTeX’s process of generating pages. These are documented in lshipout-doc.pdf or with code in lshipout-code.pdf.

### 3.5 Hooks provided for paragraphs

The paragraph processing has been augmented to include a number of internal and public hooks. These are documented in ltpara-doc.pdf or with code in ltpara-code.pdf.

### 3.6 Hooks provided in NFSS commands

In languages that need to support for more than one script in parallel (and thus several sets of fonts, e.g., supporting both Latin and Japanese fonts), NFSS font commands such as \sffamily need to switch both the Latin family to “Sans Serif” and in addition alter a second set of fonts.

To support this, several NFSS commands have hooks to which such support can be added.

- **rmfamily** After \rmfamily has done its initial checks and prepared a font series update, this hook is executed before \selectfont.
- **sffamily** This is like the \rmfamily hook, but for the \sffamily command.
- **ttfamily** This is like the \rmfamily hook, but for the \ttfamily command.
- **normalfont** The \normalfont command resets the font encoding, family, series and shape to their document defaults. It then executes this hook and finally calls \selectfont.
expand@font@defaults The internal `\expand@font@defaults` command expands and
saves the current defaults for the meta families (rm/sf/tt) and the meta series
(bf/nd). If the NFSS machinery has been augmented, e.g., for Chinese or Japanese
fonts, then further defaults may need to be set at this point. This can be done in
this hook which is executed at the end of this macro.

bfseries/defaults, bfseries If the `\bfdefault` was explicitly changed by the user, its
new value is used to set the bf series defaults for the meta families (rm/sf/tt) when
`\bfseries` is called. The `bfseries/defaults` hook allows further adjustments to
be made in this case. This hook is only executed if such a change is detected. In
contrast, the `bfseries` hook is always executed just before `\selectfont` is called
to change to the new series.

mdseries/defaults, mdseries These two hooks are like the previous ones but they are
in the `\mdseries` command.

selectfont This hook is executed inside `\selectfont`, after the current values for `en-
coding, family, series, shape, and size` are evaluated and the new font is selected
(and if necessary loaded). After the hook has executed, NFSS will still do any
updates necessary for a new `size` (such as changing the size of `\strut`) and any
updates necessary to a change in `encoding`.

This hook is intended for use cases where, in parallel to a change in the main font,
some other fonts need to be altered (e.g., in CJK processing where you may need
to deal with several different alphabets).

3.7 Hook provided by the mark mechanism
See `ltmarks-doc.pdf` for details.

insertmark This hook allows for a special setup while `\InsertMark` inserts a mark. It
is executed in group so local changes only apply to the mark being inserted.

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