

# tokenizer.sty

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## Abstract

This package provides a command `\GetTokens`, which splits a comma separated list of strings into tokens.<sup>1</sup>

Version: 1.1.0 (May 26, 2003)

## 1 Usage

This package defines the following command:

```
\GetTokens{<name1>}{<name2>}{<source>}
```

`\GetTokens` can be used to split a comma separated list of strings passed as `<source>` into two tokens at the first encounter of a comma. While doing so, two commands with the name `<name1>` and `<name2>` are defined. The string up to the first comma of `<source>` is assigned as value for `\<name1>` and the rest is assigned to `\<name2>`.

By default the tokens are left as is, i. e. leading and trailing spaces are not removed. However, if this behavior is not desirable, you can use the package option **trim**. Specifying this option causes each token to be stripped off leading and trailing spaces.<sup>2</sup>

As a byproduct to the trim option the tokenizer package defines the following command:

```
\TrimSpaces{<source>}
```

`\TrimSpaces` can be used remove spaces from the text passed as first parameters.

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<sup>1</sup>Thanks to Harald Harders for his support.

<sup>2</sup>Omitting the trim options has the same result as using the **notrim** option.

## 2 Example

The example shown in listing 1 illustrates the use of `\GetTokens`. Firstly, a source string `\Source` is created, which contains the strings to be separated. The following while statement loops until there are no more tokens to process. `\GetTokens` is called and the separated tokens are stored in two commands `\TokenOne` and `\TokenTwo`, which are created by `\GetTokens`. Lastly, `\Source` is replaced by the remainder string contained in `\TokenTwo`.

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```
\def\Source{ this , is , a , short , test }
The string \emph{\Source} contains the following tokens:\\
\whiledo{\not\equal{\Source}{}}
{
  \GetTokens{TokenOne}{TokenTwo}{\Source}
  \hspace*{.3cm}$\bullet$ [\TokenOne]\\
  \let\Source\TokenTwo
}
```

---

Listing 1: example usage of `\GetTokens`

This is the output produced by the above example:

The string *this , is , a , short , test* contains the following tokens:

- [ this ]
- [ is ]
- [ a ]
- [ short ]
- [ test ]

### 3 History

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date	change
05/26/03	added packages options <b>trim</b> and <b>notrim</b>

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